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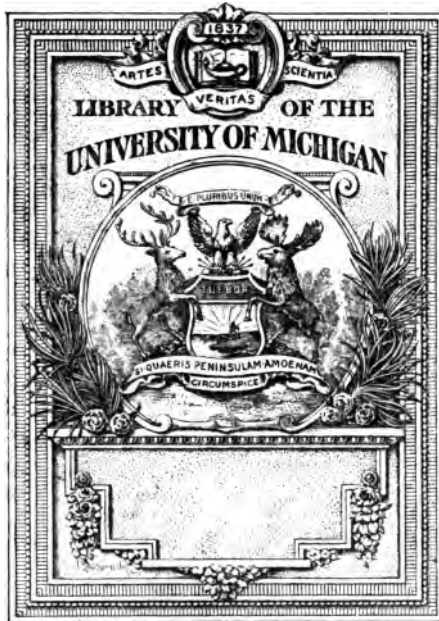
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THE

**GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,**

AND

**HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.**

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1833.

VOLUME CIII. PART II.

BEING THE CONCLUSION OF THE SERIES.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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1833.

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The Proprietors of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE feel anxious to address a parting word, at the close of their old Series, to their long friendly and valued Correspondents. Circumstances not interesting to all, and perhaps not necessary to detail, have rendered some *little change* desirable, both in the *form* and *materials* of their Work. With regard to the *former*, they trust that a great improvement must at once be recognised by all; and that the Gentleman's Magazine will be found inferior to no similar publication, in the elegance of its appearance, or the convenient arrangement of its subjects. Some feelings of habit may for a time be offended; yet it is presumed by the Editors that the form of typography in which *most books* are printed, cannot prove very inconvenient in the pages of a Magazine. With regard to the *latter*, they wish to impress their friends and correspondents with the assurance, that their Magazine is still founded on the very same principles, connected with the same branches of literature, accessible to the same correspondence, and conducted with the same views as it has always been; and that where it differs from its predecessors, it is only in the endeavour to form a more judicious selection of matter, and to combine a greater variety of information.

All works that are continued in a series for a length of time, must undergo changes, that are induced by the alterations of taste, and fresh channels of knowledge being opened, or old ones being closed; by some inquiries becoming obsolete, and others rising to demand the attention of mankind. Again, as knowledge becomes more enriched, more recondite, and more complete, it forms itself into separate branches of inquiry, in order that each may be more fully developed, more accurately studied, and pursued with a more undivided attention. The Transactions of the *Royal Society*, which originally comprehended the whole body of natural philosophy, are now justly contented with communications confined to certain divisions of science; while others are more successfully and clearly developed, in similar works appropriated solely to their investigation. In the same manner, the Gentleman's Magazine originally comprehended much that it has been necessary subsequently to reject; as other publications have arisen more *peculiarly* proper for their reception. But in the humble though pleasant walks of Literature which we frequent, we have little wish to lead our readers to suppose that any material changes of this nature are in our contemplation. Literature in its extended sense; Antiquities, especially those of our own country, or those connected with



them ; Poetry, with its sister Arts ; and the Biography of eminent men ; what has been elicited in the conversation of the Learned ; what is connected with the curiosities of the Library ; and what is transacted in the meetings of the Societies of Art and Science, have always been, and will continue to be, the main materials of which our Work is formed. We can assure our readers, that no industry of research or superintendence is spared on our parts, to render the Magazine worthy of their approbation ; —and we only request of our Correspondents, that they would have the goodness to frame their communications in that form which may best be adapted for publication, and that the subjects should be such as will harmonize with the general character of our work. We trust, too, that when occasions may arise, as sometimes they must, in which the literary favours of our friends cannot find insertion in our pages, they will give us the same indulgence that must be allowed to all Editors,—who have not so much the duty devolved on them of judging **ABSTRACTEDLY** of the merits of papers submitted to them, as of their immediate fitness either in subject or in form, to a work divided into so many compartments, open to so many communications, and consequently in all confined within very limited boundaries ;—they will believe that the *arrangement* of the variety of matter of a Magazine is the great difficulty of the Editors of it ; and whose attempts, therefore, at once to do justice to the Public, and to satisfy their Correspondents, will, it is to be hoped, be received with candour and indulgence.

*Feb. 1, 1834.*



# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED AUGUST 1, 1833.]

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And of COTEHELE HOUSE, Cornwall.

With Representations of the PULPIT and CARVINGS at NAILSEA CHURCH, Somerset,  
and the LUNAR and SOLAR ECLIPSES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;  
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST PAID.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Archdeacon WRANGHAM remarks, "In the last word of the inscription on Napper's Mite, Dorchester (noticed in your Magazine for May last, p. 423), Mr. Barnes will permit me to point out the concealed Chronogram, which I was led to suspect by the circumstance that no year is attached to the word *Ann.* XenoDoChIVM will furnish Roman numeral letters amounting in the aggregate to 1616; the *precise* date, I conclude, of the year when the building was completed, and the inscription put up. As I am troubling you with these few lines, I may add, with respect to Mr. Prickett's valuable work on Bridlington Priory, which I am proud to find inscribed to myself, that since he wrote, the Church at Grindel (see *Mag.* for April, p. 332), has been re-built, and that of Speeton nearly so; and that in numerous other churches of my archdeaconry, great and costly repairs have been made (subsequently to my parochial visitation) most ungrudgingly throughout the whole of the East-Riding of Yorkshire; a circumstance which I am bound in justice to the agricultural population to state also, with regard to their neighbours in the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, of which I was Archdeacon from 1820 to 1828."

W. S. B. observes, "In the Number for May (p. 447), noticing a picture of Cromwell looking at Charles I. in his coffin, it is said, 'we cannot detect an anachronism.' The date is obviously one; for the year 1649 did not commence till 25th March. And in fact, Sir Henry Halford's 'Memoir, on opening the vault at Windsor,' states that a leaden coffin bore the inscription 'King Charles, 1648.' Respecting the design, I submit that it is not possible for any one to hold a heavy coffin lid with the left hand, in the position there represented: it is on the slope, and would require support from below. When the painting was exhibited at the Louvre, its masterly execution would have obtained a prize for the artist; but the subject gave offence, and deprived M. Delaroché of that honour."

WROXTONIENSIS remarks, "The Editors of the new edition of the *Monasticon*, give an imperfect list of the Priors of Wroxton Priory in Oxfordshire. To the ten names they have catalogued, the following are to be added: *Hugo*, supposed to have been the first Prior (see an instrument printed in the note to p. 369 of *Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope*); *Richard*, occurs in 1410 (see p. 370 of the same work); *John Adderbury*, in 30 Henry VI. 1452; *William Bradenham*, 5 Hen. VII. 1490 (see *Warton's Pope*, 371), he is elsewhere called *William Bradnam*; *Richard*, in 1504 (see *Warton*,

*ibid.*); and *Thomas Smith*, or *Smyth*, who continued Prior till the Dissolution, *ibid.*—A hospital for lepers, at *Tavistock*, is only slightly mentioned by *Tanner*, and in the *Monasticon*, but more fully noticed in your vol. c. i. 489. What appears to be the matrix of its seal, is now found in the *Ashmole Museum* at *Oxford*; and represents a female figure, perhaps *Mary Magdalene*, under a tabernacle, with a legend as follows: *Signillum hospitalis de sra marie magdolini de tavistocke.*"

In Mr. Lodge's useful and generally accurate *Peerage*, the *Countess of Mansfield's* issue by her second marriage with the *Hon. R. F. Greville*, are styled *Ladies*, &c. notwithstanding that in the second or genealogical volume, the title was granted as there stated, to her and her issue male, by *David Viscount Stormont* only; if so, the issue of the second marriage would surely not be entitled to any honorary designations in right of their mother's peerage. *Beaton*, in his *Political Index*, however, does not mention the limitation to the male issue of *Lord Stormont*, but to the male issue generally of *Louisa Viscountess Stormont*. *Sir Harris Nicolas*, in his *Synopsis of the Peerage*, states the limitation to be to the male issue by *Lord Stormont*.—That the present race of the *Montagu's* are not descended legitimately from the *Montagu's Earls of Salisbury*, must be quite obvious to any genealogist. *Sir E. Brydges* has pointed out the fact that the bordure to their arms is an ancient difference signifying illegitimacy.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS requests information respecting *William Kerwin*, of *London*, *Freemason*, who died in 1594, and was buried in *St. Helen's Church*, where a monument still exists to his memory, with the following inscription:

*Ædibus Attaliciæ Londinurh qui decorati  
Exiguam tribuunt hanc mihi fata Domum.  
Me duce surgebant aliis regalia tecta,  
Me duce conficitur ossibus urna meis."*

One of his daughters was married to the celebrated *Dr. Daniel Featley*.

The same Correspondent will also feel obliged by information on the following subject:—*Stow* states that on the incursion of the Danes in the year 1010, the bones of *St. Edmund the Martyr* were brought to *London* and deposited for three years at the *Church of St. Gregory*, near *St. Paul's*. *Dr. Yates*, in his *History of Bury St. Edmund's*, says, they were placed at *Christ Church*; and *Entinck*, in his *History of London*, states that the *Church of St. Helen* was the place where they were deposited. Which is correct?

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1833.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

MR. URBAN,

*Gloster Terrace,  
Boston, June 20.*

THE British Empire in India has been described\* as the most extraordinary spectacle "which the political world ever saw:" as nearly equalling in extent that which the Romans once established in Europe; while it has surpassed and differs from theirs in the celerity and inferior agency, numerically considered, by which it has been acquired; in the benevolent character and efficiency of its administration; and in its remoteness from the seat and source of the ruling power and influence.

It is not proposed to enter, in this letter, upon a review of the political, much less of the naval and military history of India, rich as the latter undoubtedly is in splendid instances of British skill and prowess; but rather to show, by a very brief reference to the more prominent features of the Company's administration in that country, that *public opinion*, or a persuasion which has been instilled into the minds of the natives that those into whose hands the government had fallen were at all times disposed to do the best that could be done with a view to the welfare of the whole community, was, and still is, the basis upon which the dominion now exercised by the East India Company on the Indian peninsula rests. This enquiry may be the more seasonable at a moment when, public opinion being the admitted basis of government at home, such changes may be contemplated in the government of that immense colony, as by suddenly outraging native prejudices, an attention to which has hitherto been one of its principal sup-

ports, may, by their consequences, endanger the British Empire in the East.

During the whole of the seventeenth and till the middle of the eighteenth centuries the East India Company, by whom and in whose name this empire has been acquired and established, traded to the shores of India as *merchants*, with various success; exposed during a considerable part of that time to hostile competition from home, and to many untoward and distressing accidents abroad. The factories which they were allowed to establish were never numerous, and the amount of their territorial acquisitions was limited to the Island of Bombay, the fort and town of Madras, and the marsh within the limits of the Mahratta Ditch, upon which the splendid city of Calcutta has since been erected.

The Company's agents during this period appear generally to have traded, in their character of merchants, with the native *Banyans* or merchants, observing in their mercantile intercourse an integrity and punctuality, to which the natives till then had been strangers, and the most scrupulous abstinence from all avoidable interference in, or identification with, their religious distinctions and customs; but themselves maintaining, among the Mahomedans and Heathens by whom they were surrounded, the public profession of the Christian faith and worship in churches which they erected for that purpose, and by the observance of the seventh day as a day of rest and intermission of worldly occupation.

In the Black town of Madras, one of the Company's earliest possessions, the case was in some respects different. This town may perhaps be regarded as the school in which the Anglo-Indian system of territorial administra-

\* Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, No. CXXIII. p. 775.

tion was first learned. Its population was composed of Portuguese Christians of the Roman Church, Mahomedans, and Hindoos; the latter being in great numbers, and comprehending two opposite and rival castes—the right hand and the left hand castes. Towards this mixed population the agents of the Company stood in the relation of lords of the soil and administrators of the police, accountable to no superior in India; in which character they appear to have considered it to be their only safe and warrantable course to allow of *the free but peaceable observance of all forms of worship which were regarded as religious by the worshippers; and to recognize all rights, and to protect all property, connected with the religion of any persons resident within their jurisdiction.* The propriety of this course may probably have been suggested to them by the fate of the Portuguese and Mahomedans, whose systems of persecution on a religious account had been experimented in different parts of India, and had been found not more prejudicial to those who were its victims, than detrimental to the *power and interests of the persecutors*; while on the contrary the obvious design of the measures pursued by the Company's servants, being to impress the natives with confidence in their equity and justice, there was every reason to expect that the natives would be conciliated, by protection afforded to them without the exaction of sacrifices in return.

Acting on these principles, and with these views, the servants of the Company administered the government of the Black Town at Madras very successfully for a century and a half; controlling even the right and left hand castes, whose feuds, arising out of conflicting religious pretensions (such as a claim to carry a certain number of pots and pans on a tray at the wedding of two young Hindoos, or some equally notable cause), would not unfrequently, notwithstanding that they had separate parts of the town allotted to them, lead to sanguinary results. The merits of these rival pretensions were generally referred for adjudication to the heads of the castes, who were bound, under securities of large amount, so to adjudicate as to restore and preserve the peace of the town; and the instances are rare in which the Company's servants were

compelled to interfere any further, although they always reserved to themselves the right of so doing.

That memorable event, the battle of Plassey, by its consequences, opened a new and much wider field, upon which the principles of the Company's government in India were to be experimented and illustrated. In less than ten years it placed them by treaty, in the character of *Dewan*, or *sovereigns depute* of the King at Dehli, in the absolute government of three fair provinces, BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA; inhabited by many millions of natives, both Mahomedans and Hindoos. The general condition on which the Company first obtained this and other large territorial trusts was, that they should "attend to the rights and customs thereof, and observe the *Law of the Empire*" in their administration of justice. Accordingly attention was given to these objects by the Company's servants in Bengal at a very early period of their administration. The languages and laws of the natives, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, became objects of the closest attention and study; and the *native* establishments for the administration of justice were retained, with such modifications only as admitted into them the concurrent jurisdiction or superintendence of British judges or magistrates.

In the year 1793, a very important step was taken with a view to the future administration of justice in these provinces. After much and anxious deliberation, it was determined to enact laws or regulations, establishing courts on the European plan, viz. superior courts, both civil and criminal, circuit courts, and local magistrates; but still reserving to the native population their *own laws, religious institutions, and distinctions*, subject to such occasional and cautious ameliorations as the better principles of justice which obtain in Europe might supply.

The first section of the third regulation, passed by the Bengal Government in the year above mentioned, expressly declares that the regulations of the British Government were calculated to *protect the natives in the free exercise of their religion*; and in perfect accordance with this principle, many enactments of that year and of subsequent dates, secured to the inhabitants of India a judicial recognition of their several and respective religions,

in the administration of oaths, and other particulars, together with full and effective protection for their persons and all property which might be employed in services considered by them to be of a religious character.

Experience so fully justified this course, that the same system was established at Bombay in 1799, and at Madras in 1802, and now obtains over nearly all the provinces subject to the Company's government in India, containing about 100,000,000 of inhabitants; and it has been by a discreet adherence to this course, subject to some occasional deviations not determined on without much cautious deliberation, and to which I am now about to call the attention of your readers, that the British empire in India has attained to its present extent and elevation.

The following are instances in which the principles of British justice have been applied with the view of correcting customs in India which had a religious sanction among the Hindoos.

**INFANTICIDE.** Of this barbarous practice two kinds have attracted the attention of the East India Company's servants, distinct from mere acts of child murder instigated by passion or revenge, but which had their origin in motives conceived by the natives to be justifiable if not meritorious.

The first appears to have had for its immediate site the Island of Saugor, at the mouth of the river Ganges; a place of great note in the calendars of Hindoo superstition, to which the Hindoos were wont to make pilgrimages under religious vows, and there devote their offspring, by casting them into the river to be drowned and devoured by sharks, in the hope of thereby obtaining increase of family. This practice was suppressed by a regulation of the Bengal government in the year 1802, but with very considerable caution; the whole of the religious observances being permitted to remain, together with the oblations to the faqueers, who presided over them, and nothing being forbidden but the infanticide. It was nevertheless found necessary to enforce this prohibition by a military guard from Calcutta, who for that purpose have during many years proceeded to the accustomed place of sacrifice at each of the half-yearly festivals, there to guard the coast and prevent acts of infanticide. Since the prohibition these fes-

tivals are stated to have assumed much of the character of fairs, or periods of public resort to the sea coast for the purposes as well of trade or amusement as of worship.

Another species of infanticide, which prevailed among certain tribes of Hindoos, denominated Rajkoomars, Rajvanssees, and Rajpoots, and which appears to have had its origin in pride of caste, was encountered with success by two of the East India Company's most enlightened servants; who wisely resorted rather to argument and amicable treaty than to coercion for its suppression. These castes it appears were prompted to destroy their female offspring immediately after their birth, under a notion that no alliances could be found of sufficient rank and dignity for females of those high castes. The correspondence relative to the discouragement, with a view to the eventual extinction of this custom, is of a highly interesting character; it has been published by order of Parliament, and from it we learn that Mr. Jonathan Duncan, Resident in Benares, and afterwards Governor of Bombay, who first noticed the subject in the year 1789, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Walker, the Company's representative in Kattawar and Kutch, in the year 1808, both exerted themselves to obtain the consent of the heads of those tribes to abandon the practice. After much discussion and urgent entreaty that consent was obtained, and the parties bound themselves under penalties to discontinue the practice. Still it appears not to have been altogether relinquished; some fines for violation of agreement have been recovered, out of which a fund has been formed to be employed in marriage portions for the children whose lives have been saved. These children are in Kattawar designated the *daughters of the state*. Their fathers are entitled on the marriage of any of them, or on their attaining the marriageable age, to appear publicly in the *darbar*, or Court of the British Resident, and there to receive portions for their children and honorary badges for themselves. More than three hundred females have been thus saved from death on that side of India, and now form a new and distinct class or caste, who owe their existence to the mild and benevolent influence of the East India Company's government wisely exerted. In the districts near Benares

the means employed to prevent infanticide have been far less, if at all, successful. All that is known is that the Rajpoots in general have no female children in their families.

**HUMAN SACRIFICES.** There are unfortunately among the Hindoo idols two, the Goddess *Khalee* and the God *Devi*, who claim to be propitiated by human victims. Upon the discovery of one of these sacrifices in 1805 the subject underwent considerable discussion, and it was ascertained that the sacrifices had the sanction of the *vedas*; the mode of the sacrifice being described in a chapter on human sacrifices in the *Puranas*, in which all the qualifications, and particularly the age of the victim, are expressly prescribed. It was at the same time ascertained that a more modern treatise on Hindoo law, called the "Cali, or Present Age," forbid it, and under all the circumstances the Government resolved to deal with it as an act of murder, consent on the part of the victim having no place in the transaction. In conformity with this decision *Ram Dyal*, a native of Bengal, was sentenced to death in 1805 for offering up a boy of twelve years of age to *Khalee*. Instances have nevertheless occurred since that date of Hindoos attempting to make, and even of their making, this sacrifice; for which, in some cases, a punishment less than death has been awarded. In consideration of the superstition which prompts the act the punishment awarded for it in the year 1828 was seven years' confinement. In the Nagpore territory it has been prohibited by the authority of the Government, at the instance, it is believed, of Mr. Jenkins, who was then the East India Company's Resident at the Court of the Nagpore Rajah, and is now a member of the Court of Directors.

**SUICIDES.** Among the aborigines of eastern nations, suicide appears never to have been regarded as a crime, but as a virtue. Throughout the empire of Japan the worship of the god *Zaca* is attended with acts of suicide, which are performed in the most public manner; the votaries of that idol usually announcing their intention long previously to the fact, and fulfilling it with more ostentation and display than used to attend a *Suttee* in India. In the latter country the Hindoos appear always to have considered themselves

as possessing a power over their own lives, for the exercise of which they were not accountable to their fellow creatures: while the great veneration in which they hold the waters of the Ganges, and the superstitions connected with that sacred river, have suggested to them a mode of quitting life, when they have become weary of it, at once speedy, easy, and, according to their notions, blissful in its consequences beyond all calculation. Hence has arisen among the Hindoos the custom sanctioned by their religion, of lepers and other diseased persons, when they have become weary of life, requesting that they might be borne down to the margin of the Ganges, and there be left to the tide, certain ceremonies having previously been performed over them. In other instances the suicide is performed by the victims causing themselves to be carried into boats, in which they are rowed into the middle of the river, and there falling or being thrown overboard, are drowned. Others cause themselves to be buried or burned alive. Although accession to these acts of suicide was forbidden by regulation as far back as the year 1799 (No. 8, Sec. 3), instances of that accession are continually occurring in India, and as the parties when arraigned for their conduct, uniformly acknowledge the fact, pleading that they are justified in it "by the tenets of their religion," the Company's government has in general judged it prudent to treat the offenders with considerable leniency on that account.

**SUTTEES.** Respecting this species of suicide, some controversy has taken place, which it is not my present intention to review. At a very early period after the establishment of the East India Company's power in India, it became an object of desire with their servants to discourage, and if possible to prevent this sacrifice; and in 1805 Mr. Elphinstone, the acting magistrate in Behar, following the examples of Mr. Brooke in 1789, and Mr. Ratt-ray in 1797, prevented the immolation of a widow of very tender age. The enquiries respecting the sanction which the sacrifice derived from the dogmas of the Hindoo superstition, which immediately afterwards took place, resulted in a report from the Nizamut Adawlut, or chief criminal court, that the "practice of widows

burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased husbands, is *founded on the religious notions of the Hindoos, and is expressly stated with approbation in their law.*" Among the texts quoted from the Shasters in support of the practice, were the following, which were considered to be very influential on the minds of Hindoo females, by whom they were received and believed—"There are three millions and a half of hairs upon the human body, and every woman who burns herself with the body of her husband, will reside with him in heaven during a like number of years;" and "in the same manner as a snake-catcher drags a snake from his hole, so does a woman who burns herself draw her husband out of hell, and she afterwards resides with him in heaven." There were some cases, however, in which even the Hindoo law declared the practice illegal, and with the whole evidence before them, the Government resolved, in the first instance, by a circular order to the magistrates, to prohibit the practice in those cases only, and obtain further information. The propriety of this proceeding has been questioned by some and vindicated by others. It certainly had the effect of bringing the practice of Suttee more immediately under the cognizance, while, as some think, it gave it the implied sanction of the ruling power. By making the Government acquainted with its extent, it most probably paved the way for its authoritative prohibition in December, 1829: a step which the Governor-General in Council did not feel himself, then, at liberty to take, till he had ascertained with great care the extent to which it was likely to excite popular commotion. No such commotion is reported to have taken place; but, if the Calcutta Gazette of the 27th of June, 1831, is to be credited, the only native gentleman of rank who ventured to congratulate the Governor-General on the prohibition of Suttee, suffered severe persecution from the other natives of his own rank in Calcutta, in consequence of his having so done; and a society was immediately formed there for the *protection of the rights of the Hindoo Church.* With advertence to these facts, it may be too hasty an assumption to suppose that the practice of Suttee has been altogether discontinued in India—a country where the

widow is required to burn *with her husband's corpse, and where the dead are always burned before sunset.* On the contrary the official returns of former years justify the belief, that in many parts of India the practice may still continue to a considerable extent, in the absence and without the knowledge of the police officers, and in some cases by their connivance.

BRAMINS.—*Their sacred character and personal inviolability.* The case of Raja Mahá Nundcomar, a Bramin of high caste, who was hanged in Calcutta for a forgery on the Government, committed in the time of Governor-General Hastings, has been long before the public, with the angry controversy and various opinions to which that event gave rise. It may be sufficient here to observe, that that act of authority has not been considered by the servants of the East India Company as forming a precedent: on the contrary, for nearly 40 years subsequent to that event, the Bengal Government, adhering to the rule of prudent caution and respect for popular prejudice, upon which their power rested, abstained, even within the Bengal provinces, and in cases of very great atrocity, from taking the life of a Bramin; while in the district of Benares, the lives of Bramins were secured in all imaginable cases by a regulation of the Government, passed in the year 1795. Many instances have occurred of Bramins having escaped the penalty of death under this latter regulation, which was in force till about the year 1817; when it was judged proper so far to repeal it as to let the general law in cases of murder take its course against natives of all castes, including the Bramin.

THE BULL and Cow. The sacred character which the Hindoos attach to these animals, and the veneration with which they regard them, is another peculiarity in their religion which has imposed upon the Company's government the necessity of great caution. Such attention has been given to this prejudice by the native Hindoo princes, that some of them have stipulated by treaty that no persons who might be allowed to reside in their territories should attempt to slaughter oxen. According to the Hindoo law, the punishment for stealing one of these animals is the amputation of one hand and one



foot; and the same law imposes a very large fine upon any person who shall exact labour from a bullock when he is hungry, or thirsty, or fatigued, or oblige him to labour out of season. To these animals temples have been consecrated, and large districts in India are held sacred for their exclusive use. There have also been instances, one in particular, in which a Hindoo of rank offered to suffer any punishment which the Government would inflict on him, for having forcibly possessed himself of a cow, the property of a Mahomedan, whereby he had saved the life of the animal. Offensive as these facts must be to every Christian feeling, it will not excite surprise that a few years since the Government of Bengal censured one of the Company's junior servants severely for amusing himself with a bull-bait, whereby *great confusion and turmoil had been excited among the Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta*; nor will it create much astonishment that the Mahomedans, who eat the flesh of oxen, and the Hindoos, who venerate those animals, should have had some severe and sanguinary conflicts on that account: on which occasions the Company's authority has been exerted to preserve the peace. It is not many years since the town of Mobaruckpore was burnt down by the Hindoos, in order to avenge the slaughter of a cow by the Mahomedans.

**DHURNA**, or the practice followed by one caste of peculiar sanctity, of hiring out their persons to sit at the doors of real or pretended debtors, with a threat that they will starve themselves to death unless the demands of the pretending creditors are complied with, is another of those peculiarities in the frame of Hindoo society towards which the East India Company have found it necessary to manifest great tenderness in the administration of the government. Although sitting *dhurna* is illegal, instances of it have not yet been visited with very severe legal castigation.

**WITCHCRAFT**. In their belief in witchcraft, the natives of India are at this time in precisely that state in which the natives of this *now enlightened* country were not quite two centuries since, when King James sent Hopkins the witchfinder to hunt down witches in the north; and one of the Company's agents gravely advised the Court of Directors of the measures

which he had adopted in order to *put down witches and wizards*. From this faith in necromancy and sorcery, have arisen in India breaches of the peace, and even murders, which the judicial authorities there have been required to notice and to punish. The administration of the law, however, even when murder has ensued, has usually been mitigated with reference to the dominant superstition, and, in all cases, a large discretion has been exercised, under a persuasion that severity would but have inspired fanaticism.

**SLAVERY and SLAVE TRAFFIC**.—In the East Indies the word slavery describes relations very different from those which the same word designates in the West. In general, in the East, it excludes the ideas of *purchase, of oppressive toil, and of severe and arbitrary punishments*. To this description of slavery in India there are, however, some local exceptions. Among the Hindoos those of the Bramin castes are understood to regard all the lower or degraded castes as slaves, and often require and receive from them unremunerated service from religious motives; and the Mahomedans perpetuate domestic bondage, claiming the rights of a master over slaves among their children and servants: but these claims, without having been abolished, have been modified by the administration of those general principles of justice which are recognized in the Company's regulations. All persons, of all castes, have free access to the European magistrates, to complain of ill usage, and the evidence of all is admissible, *quantum valeat*. In addition to these privileges, the more oppressive circumstances of slavery have been expressly interdicted by the Company's regulations; together with slave traffic, which the French, the Dutch, and the Danes successively endeavoured to establish in India, where it was prohibited by proclamation long before the passing of the Slave Trade Felony Act in England, in the year 1811. That Act was nevertheless published in India, as a general law of the empire.

I regret, Mr. Urban, that the limit which you have assigned to this communication compels me here to terminate it; with the intention of resuming and concluding the subject in your next monthly publication.

THOMAS FISHER.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XXXVI.  
*St. James's Chapel, Croydon Common.*

*Architect, WALLACE.*

THIS Chapel is built with a fine white brick with stone dressings, in the Pointed style. The mode which prevailed in the reign of the First Edward, seems to have been the object of the architect's imitation.

The plan shews a nave or body in form of a parallelogram, without side aisles. A chancel flanked by vestries projects from one extremity, and at the other is a tower and lobbies formed within the plan.

The elevation of the west front is made in breadth into three divisions by buttresses, giving the appearance of a nave and side aisles; the central division is nearly occupied by the tower; in the side divisions are lofty windows of two lights, made by a single mullion, with a quatrefoil in the head of the arch; above this is a raking cornice, decorated with grotesque masks and a parapet; and at the angles of the design are duplicated buttresses ending in a square shaft, capped with an acute pedimental finish to each face, forming an obtuse and far from an elegant pinnacle.

The tower commences with a Pointed arched entrance, with richly-moulded architrave, the moulding springing from two columns attached to each jamb; a pedimental cornice, sustained on bustos of a king and queen, and ending in a finial, crowns the arch.

The breadth of the tower is bounded by buttresses in three heights, and the elevation is made into the like number of stories; the second story contains a window of two lights, with Tudor sweeps in the head of the mullions, and a circle enclosing eight sweeps in the arch; the whole bounded by a weather-cornice springing from bustos. Above this window is a blank space, apparently intended for a dial; it is covered with a lofty pedimental cornice, springing from two niches, and finished with a cross. The third story of the tower is clear of the main building, and has a lancet window of three lights in each face, the heads acute, and the piers capped with foliage; the whole being in an earlier style than the parts described. The architect has rather singularly introduced the Norman zigzag moulding into the de-

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corations of this portion, in lieu of the toothed ornament—the peculiar decoration of works of the thirteenth century. It is applied to the architraves as well as to a string on which the windows are founded. Above the windows is a cornice with a huge grotesque head in the centre, and over this a parapet pierced with trefoils, formed in triangular divisions. At the angles are pinnacles, consisting of square shafts capped with angular heads and crowned with finials, which have a heavy appearance. The buttresses at each side of the tower, which form the divisions of the front, rise above the body of the church, and end in pinnacles, as before they are united to the tower by flying arches.

The flanks of the church are uniform. A portion at the western extremity, equal to the breadth of the tower, is divided from the rest by a buttress; it contains a pointed entrance, with a window above it. The residue of the design contains six Pointed windows rising from a string. These windows are acutely pointed, and the jambs and arches are all worked in brick. The elevation is finished by a cornice, with carved blocks and a parapet above it; and at the angles are duplicated buttresses, with terminations as before.

The east end of the church is principally occupied by the chancel and two lobbies; it finishes with a cornice and gable, on the apex of which is a cross, and in the tympanum three lancet lights.

The vestry has a triple lancet window rising from a string course, the piers and arches worked in brick; the finish as before. On each side the design is bounded by buttresses; in the flanks are entrances.

The general features of the style, are, with the exceptions detailed, better preserved in the west front than the other parts. The windows in the flanks being unoccupied by tracery, are too wide and lofty for any period of the Pointed architecture.

#### THE INTERIOR,

as indicated by the description of the outside, consists only of a nave and chancel, without side aisles to either. The ceiling of the nave is nearly horizontal, rising to a low ridge in the centre. It is divided in length into compartments correspondent with the windows, by trusses springing from rich corbels,

attached to the piers with pierced and enriched spandrels; the ceiling rests on a cornice, above which is a range of trefoils on points painted in distemper; at the west end, and in each side the church are galleries, the fronts of which are ornamented with trefoils in the same style as the ceiling. The supports of the gallery are square with trefoil heads. The chancel is separated from the nave by a bold arch, and is ceiled in imitation of stone, and ribbed. The altar screen, which occupies the dado of the east window, is made into three divisions by piers ending in pinnacles, and finished by a cornice; the intervals contain the customary inscriptions.

The pulpit and desks are situated at a short distance from the piers of the chancel. The former is octagon, raised on a support of the same form; the design is pleasing.

The font is of marble, and originally belonged to the parish church, where we recollect seeing it at the time when the old font was lying useless in the tower. Some years since, the parish had the good taste to restore the ancient one to its proper situation, and the modern substitute, in consequence, was disused until it was presented to the chapel. It is handsomely moulded, and formed of a beautiful piece of marble.

Viewed as a whole, this chapel is rather a pleasing specimen of architecture; the interior is elegant, and very tastefully fitted up. The estimate being but low, the architect perhaps could not have done more than he has.

A considerable portion of the floor of the chapel, is occupied by seats belonging to the East India College in the neighbourhood.

This chapel was commenced on the 16th of May 1827; it is calculated to accommodate 800 persons in free seats, and 400 in pews, making a total of 1200. A grant was made by the Commissioners for building New Churches, of 3500*l.* towards its erection. E. I. C.

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Mr. URBAN,

ONE of the greatest men who flourished in this country during the

reigns of the Tudor family, was Henry, the last of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel. He has deservedly been included in the publication of "Illustrious Portraits," which, to the credit of the present age, has received so large a portion of approbation and encouragement; and Mr. Lodge has there introduced his memoir with the following observations:—

"The first attempt is now made to bring into one view the dispersed relics of this very eminent person's story. In searching for them, regret has been excited at every step by evident presumptions that innumerable circumstances of that story have been lost in utter oblivion. In the life of a man of exalted rank, not less distinguished by the vigour of his talents, than by his honesty and high spirit; continually in the service of the Crown, under two Monarchs, the character of whose minds and tempers, and the policy of whose governments, were dissimilar, even to opposition; devoted to the most faithful and unbending resolution to a religion which he saw alternately cherished and proscribed by those Princes, professed and abjured by his compeers; what interesting facts must have occurred? what dangers must he not have encountered, what difficulties must he not have surmounted? These curiosities, however, have been sacrificed to the dulness or the timidity of the historians of the seventeenth century, and little remains of him but an outline which it is now too late to endeavour to fill up."

It is singular that these sensible observations, which are in some degree applicable to most of the historical characters\* of the same, if not of later periods, should have been made by the Biographer in an instance, where what is deficient in the public historians may be supplied from a private, though unknown, memorialist. To Mr. Lodge, and to any one of his readers who has entered into his feelings, it may now with some reason be said,

— quod petis, hic est.

Among the Royal MSS. in the British Museum (17 A. ix.) has been preserved a Life of this Earl of Arundel, evidently written by one of his most intimate servants, probably a chaplain. It had been noticed, and some extracts taken from it, in Mr. Dallaway's History of the Rape of Arundel, a work

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\* There was no satisfactory account of John Howard, the first Duke of Norfolk, the main supporter of King Richard the Third, until Sir Harris Nicolas compiled the memoir which is printed in Mr. Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bramber, pp. 188—191.

Mr. Lodge appears not to have consulted; and in Mr. Cartwright's recent edition of that volume, still larger extracts have been taken; but, since the History is of limited circulation, and the whole narrative is deserving of attention, I think its publication complete will be acceptable to Mr. Lodge's subscribers, and interesting to your readers in general. It will in the first place be seen, that, regarding the Earl's early life, Mr. Lodge is quite mistaken in his conjectures of its domestic privacy.\* Yours, &c. J. G. N.

THE Life of HENRY FITZALLEN, last EARLE OF ARUNDELL of that name; who in his life was naturallie noble and magnificent. He died a trewe Christian and Catholicke man the day of \_\_\_\_\_, and in the yeare of our Lord God \_\_\_\_\_.

For the perpetuall memorie of a Personage very honorable, and that yee who shall remaine of his blood may the rather joyce of so noble a Progenitor, I meane in breife somewhat to shewe of his life, for so farr as did consist in matters manifest to every eye, leaving his secret and rare vertues to be discovered by men of much eloquence, or rather to the deeper and divine disposition of the Allmightye.

This Earle (I meane) of Arundell, of birth and blood not inferiour to any subjecte of this land, whose pedigree yet extant apparantly proveth;

whose dignitie within this Realme carieth the first place of all other Earles, by reason of ancient possessions, lineally to him for these many hundred yeares disceded, that is the possession of the castle and honour of Arundell. As he was thus the first and eldest Earle, so, be it spoken without evill interpretation, he did exceede others, the tyme of his life, in cawlinge and place of trewe nobilitie. He feared God, did good to many, and was not the harmer of any, accordinge as all indeferent persons who lived in his tyme will, I hope, franklye affirme. He was in mynde of the noblest sorte, rather to be wished for in a Kinge, than to be found allmost in any subjecte, and yet ordered in such manner, as both his humor in that regard was bountifully supplied, and such as he lefte for heires nobly remembred.

But to make relation of the matter, from the begininge of his first years.<sup>1</sup> He beinge of the age of fowertene yeares, or thereabouts, the Earle his father then livinge, was of such noble mynde that nether faire perswasions, hard threatnings, nor any other devises that might be wrought, could winne him to the service of Cardinall Wolsey, then being in the highest authority about the Kinge, who yet had others of the nobilitie in such awe, that he did not let to put his owne liveries upon the backs of Barons, Earles eldest sonnes, yea and upon the backs of some Earles<sup>2</sup>; which, as

\* Mr. Lodge presumed it might be asserted, that "until his father's death his life had been confined, according to the rule of domestic subordination which prevailed in that time, to the sports of the field, and the festivities and warlike exercises of the court." This is an instance how dangerous it is to make any positive assertions on conjectural grounds. Mr. Lodge dates the commencement of the Earl's government of Calais some time after it had ceased, erroneously supposing it to have been in reward for his services at the siege of Boulogne in 1544.

<sup>1</sup> He was born in 1511. His mother was Lady Anne Percy, daughter of Henry the fourth Earl of Northumberland.

<sup>2</sup> One of these was Lord Maltravers's cousin-german, Lord Percy, afterwards sixth Earl of Northumberland, as is well known from the anecdote of that nobleman's passion for Anne Boleyn, whom he was accustomed to meet among the Queen's maids, when he repaired to the Court in the Cardinal's train. Another noble youth of exalted rank, who was an inmate of Wolsey's household, was the young Earl of Derby. Fiddes, in the appendix to his Life of Wolsey, has quoted the following passage from a paper written by the Earl of Arundel in 1620, and intitled "Instructions for you my son William how to behave yourself at Norwich." The Earl charges his son, "You shall in all things reverence, honour, and obey my Lord Bishop of Norwich [Dr. Harsnet, afterwards Archbishop of York,] as you would do any of your parents; esteeming whatsoever he shall tell or command you, as if your grandmother of Arundel, your mother, or myself, should say it: and in all things esteem yourself as my Lord's page,—a breeding which *youths of my House, far superior to you, were accustomed unto*; as my grandfather of Nor-

it was a thinge that nothing beseamed him, so this noble man, knowinge him to be but of a very lowe and base birth, could not be brought thereunto, thereby to be maide a president [precedent] in such a case. What did he then? He presented his owne younge and grene habilitie of service to Kinge Henry the eighte himselfe, he being his godfather, beseeching his highnes graciouslye to accept thearof. And thus in seemly manner, adventuring to be his owne trunchman<sup>3</sup> in that case, the Kinge did as nobely receive him, and well esteemed of him for the same. And surely a better chosen Maister, and a fitter servant, could not have matched for all pointes of nobilitye and lardgnes; for the whole course of this Earles life did well explaine out of what roote his bringinge up sprange. Thus he, a young Noble man, continewed in diligent service, so well liked of, as at what tyme the Kinge, for any cause of pastyme, or otherwise abroad, withdrewe out of his Privye Chamber, he was so well accepted, and so nere his Person, and that with favourable usage as any about him weare; and did noe lesse with comely maintenance, pertinent to ordinarye necessaries in such case of attendance, behave himselfe, then with all other discretion, to winne that favour in matters of substantiall credit with the Kinge, that elder persons of much accompte did even then muse,

and perchance murmor thereat. For, comminge to the age of 23 [29] yeares, he was by the King's owne choice assigned to the chardge of Callis, a matter much to be noted, weaighing the state howe that Towne then stode, partly in sects, and otherwise hardly governed to the King's good likinge, by the Governour theare, beinge the Lord Lilee<sup>4</sup>, who at that tyme was newly withdrawen thence in hevye displeasure, and comitted to the Tower of London, from whence he never alive departed, though not convicted of any treason, but died theare of mere sicknes.

Touchinge this noble man's [Lord Maltravers'] government in that Towne of Callis, I would it weare written by some of that crewe who then felt the benefitt thereof. Such it was, that nether in many yeares before him, nor since his tyme, theare ever was the like perfection that then was mynistered in that government. The King's care towards this Lord was such as he greatlye increased his fee, towards his better maintenance, whereby all the Deputies that since followed have fared the better. He used the matter so, as in place of artificer, or lame and decrepid person, then possessing the roome of soldiers, he furnished the places with strong and valiant personages. And, where the speres and men-at-arms of Callis were then nakedly furnished, he furnished them of

folk, and his brother my good uncle of Northampton, were both bredd as Pages with Bishops." The pupil of a Protestant Bishop, to whom this paper was addressed, was afterwards the celebrated Viscount Stafford, who suffered in the cause of Romanism, in 1678. It is remarkable that Mr. Lodge has widely erred regarding the education of this illustrious character; saying that he was "bred in the utmost strictness of the Roman Catholic persuasion." Thomas Earl of Arundel conformed to the church of England on Christmas-day 1617; and his son William was only in his 8th year in 1620, when the Earl addressed these "Instructions" to him, he being then in the charge of a Prelate of the church of England. In 1628, the Bishop's services were requited by his elevation, through the influence of the Earl of Arundel (as is asserted by Le Neve in his Lives of the Bishops), to the archiepiscopal see of York. Harsnet was, however, a high-church Prelate; and was even accused of several misdemeanors, of a papistical complexion, by the House of Commons of 1624, at the instigation of Sir Edward Coke. <sup>3</sup> An interpreter, or advocate.

<sup>4</sup> Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, natural son of King Edward IV. The Patent appointing Lord Maltravers to the office of Deputy of Calais is not printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*; but that by which Viscount Lisle was appointed, March 24, 1533, is there preserved; his salary was 100*l.* exclusive of fees; he was also allowed 104*l.* for "Spyall money;" one *eques* called "a spere;" two *equitani* called "archers," and twenty-eight others called "souldiours," at the King's wages; also, because the King had appointed no Lieutenant, he was allowed ten other soldiers; and likewise the nomination of the soldiers, and the removal and appointment of all the officers of the town, &c. Lord Lisle was recalled in 1540; and the appointment of a Keeper of the Game at Calais in that year, addressed to Lord Martrevers, as Deputie-General, is printed in Rymer.

horse and supplye, for exersice of feates of armes; he replenished the same full amply, partly with liberall bestowing necessaries amonge them, partly with encouraging them by his owne example to looke to the matter, and not to the bravery [display], till tyme for that should serve; and so he contented himselfe to accompanye them to theare exercises with watering headstales, in stede of riche showe, w<sup>ch</sup> noe doubt allured them more to use that exercise, then otherwise they easely might have borne, for so nether had they excuse for theare Deputees curious expectation, nor of any want of habilitye; and thearby in reason might not omit theare service theare. He did not spare to make them banquets, to provoke them to exercise. He was glad when they amonge themselves would (unlooked for) breake downe his garden walls, thearby to enter and set up and use the tilt, and fighte at the turney, as a thinge w<sup>ch</sup> they thought best contented him. Then was his horse and furniture liberally by guifte bestowed amonge them, as unto those who did deserve such requitall.

He also was not unliberall to winne intelligence out of the well-heade of his adversaries, even from the French King's Counsell, in soundry waighty matters pertinent to his Realme and Kinge his maister; yea and that many

tymes before the Kinge his maister's Embassadoures (to whom such affaires especially appertained) could thereof advertise his Majestye.

While this noble man thus lived there, the Earle his father died<sup>5</sup>; whereuppon he, with good contentment and favour of the Kinge, returned into England, and, after dewty donne to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>, withdrewe to his owne home, his Castle at Arundell, where he so entertained his neighbours that Christmas then followinge, as to this day it beareth the name of the Greate Christmas.

Thus he honorablie lived in England<sup>6</sup> till the King's journey to Bullen<sup>7</sup>, where being Lord Marshall of the feild, and the Kinge being present in person, his diligence and paines therein was used to the uttermost that was pertinent to so highe a chardge.

At the King's returne to England he cauled this Earle more nearer him, and maid him his Lord Chamberlaine about his person, in w<sup>ch</sup> office he continued duringe the Kinges life<sup>8</sup>; who at his death maid him also one of his executors<sup>9</sup>. After whose death he remained in the same office about Kinge Edward his sonne, and served him at his Coronation in place of Highe Counstable of England, supplyinge the same to the honour of himselfe, and of the place w<sup>ch</sup> he did use, albeit that by byrth he was Cheefe Butler of

<sup>5</sup> January 23, 1543.

<sup>6</sup> He was elected a Knight of the Garter on St. George's day 1544. See the record of the election, transcribed from the Liber Niger Ordinis Garterii, in St. Lo Kniveton's collections relative to the Earls of Arundel, Harl. MSS. 4840, fo. 729.

<sup>7</sup> In the summer of 1544. "The success of the enterprise," says Mr. Lodge, "was at least completed by his vigilance and courage. In the night of the 11th of September, after the siege had been carried on for six weeks, he marched the squadron committed to his charge close under the walls, and then awaited the event of a furious discharge of cannon which played on them over his head. It proved fortunate: a breach was effected: and he, at the head of his troops, first entered the town, which two days after capitulated."—"Henry," continues Mr. Lodge, "loved bravery; but he loved yet better implicit obedience, of which he received shortly after from this nobleman a remarkable proof." This was in negotiating a treaty with the Scots, the particulars of his conduct upon which occasion are detailed in the "Illustrious Portraits."

<sup>8</sup> "The boke of Henrie Earle of Arundel, Lorde Chamberleyn to Kyng Henrie th'Eighte," containing 32 pages folio, is preserved in MSS. Harl. 4107, and printed from another copy in Jeffery's edition of the Antiquarian Repertory, 4to, 1807, vol. II. pp. 184—209. A MS. copy was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's, Feb. 24, 1833, for 3*l.* 10*s.* to Mr. Thorpe. It consists of instructions to the King's servants in the duties of their several places.

<sup>9</sup> He was not one of the sixteen executors, but one of the twelve assistants to the executors. In the will is this bequest, "To the Earl of Arondle, Lord Chamberlyne, 200*l.*" The Earl assisted at the ceremonial of the King's funeral, as one of the twelve assistant mourners, and at the offering brought up, together with the Earl of Oxford, "the King's broidered coat of armes." Strype's Memorials, vol. II. App<sup>x</sup>. pp. 4, 15.

England, a place of service both for honor and costlye chardges sufficient, which that day was supplied by the Lorde Matreevers, his Lordships eldest sonne, for thearin consisted not only the chardge of the Cupbord, but also the service of all the hall, beinge Westminster Hall, throughout set that day, w<sup>ch</sup> was onely waited upon by this Earles servants, in his own liverye, gentlemen and yeomen, being fower hundreth and fiftye servitours in number.

About the yeare of this King's raigne, there was a greate rebellion throughout the most parte of the Realme, maid by the Commons, w<sup>ch</sup> may appear to such as shall reade the story of that tyme, to have bene marveilously disparsed of great force and strengthe, most cheifely intended against the gentlemen of every shire, and principally for inclosiers. To the suppressinge whereof, Noblemen weare diverslye sent into sondrye shiers, with greate authority and power<sup>10</sup>. This Earle was directed into Sussex (beinge the chiefest country under his authority) who did so wisely and w<sup>th</sup> such stoutnes put in order and redresse all causes and disorders theare appearinge before him, as that, without the losse of any one man's life, he quieted and suppressed the whole country to the contentment of all sorts. And, albeit that this Lord was honorablie and strongly furnished with servants, armour, and horse of his owne, and accompanied with the gentlemen of the shier, who of themselves weare of good valewe, (though in truth they weare able to assist him but with a fewe besides theare owne household servants) yet he thoughte it not convenient to reforme with the sworde, though in all other shiers of England wheare any Rebellion was that course was taken; nether did he showe himselfe in armes against them at all, w<sup>ch</sup>, if he had not wonne his purpose by offeringe first reason unto them, it had bene mete he should; and so he would have done. But this he did:

he sent unto them where they weare, in their campe, commandinge them to withdrawe to theare houses, and that as many of them as had just occasion to complaine of wronge, should resort unto him to the Castle of Arundell, where w<sup>th</sup> indeferencye they should be hard, and that he assured upon his honour. Whereupon the people, havinge not small experience of his honor, and bearinge dutifull affection unto him, as to theare ancient and chiefest Lord of that countrey, did obey, not forslowinge any tyme to repaire in multitudes unto his Castle, where every man was used as his case required. Duringe w<sup>ch</sup> time, who had sene the abundance of victualls that was theare spent, would have mused — yea, the greate courte was not voide oftentimes of tables to supply the want of roomes within the hall. Theare complaints beinge most againste certaine gentlemen, and chiefly for inclosiers, where cause in trothe was found, theare the gentlemen was ordered to reforme the same, who willingly did accordinge thearunto; Where againe it was found that some theare ringeleaders, as muteninge varlets, had annimated the people upon false suggestions, such did his Lordship set by the heeles in the market places of Arundell and Chichester severall market dayes, in open showe of the country, for example to the residewe. And wheare ether man or woman was found to murmur thereat, such weare also sent to take like part with the rest. Thus, what by justice, and by naturall usage, havinge authoritye, and not naked of power, he did appease the rashe and muteninge myndes, he satisfied all that nede had, and saved the lives of his owne countrymen, to the great honour of himselfe and happines of the people of both sorts theare, as well Gentlemen as Com'ons.

Moreover, in this Kings dayes fell some greate discorde betwene the highest in authority about the Kinge, through w<sup>ch</sup> this Earle did fele some

<sup>10</sup> The terms of a commission, which included "the levying of men, and to fight against the King's enemies and rebels, and to execute upon them the martial law," will be found in Strype's Memorials, vol. II. p. 260; as will the names of the Lord Justices and Lieutenants appointed for the several counties: the Lord La Ware was joined with the Earl of Arundel, for Sussex. The date of these commissions is May 1551; but there had been partial commotions of the same description for three years previously. The Earl's conduct on this matter will be further noticed in some observations hereafter.

smarte. In w<sup>ch</sup> troublesome tyme, the Duke of Somerset, beinge the Protector of the Realme, was imprisoned in the Tower, (the story of w<sup>ch</sup> I leave to the wryters of that time;) and this Earle soone after comaunded to keep his house. After both whose deliverances out of those first troubles, the said Duke of Somerset was eftsones comitted to the Tower, and so was the said Earle, and many others moe; whereof ensued the death of the said Duke and of sundry others, by open execution. But, God be praised, this Earles honour and dewty remained so cleere, as that he was in safety thence delivered.

I will here break off for the present the course of the biographer's narrative, in order to examine briefly what has been recorded by "the wryters of that tyme" regarding this critical period of the Earl's career. The principal historian of the reign of Edward the Sixth, Sir John Hayward, has given an account of these transactions which is by no means clear or satisfactory; and Mr. Lodge has not adduced any other information than what was to be gleaned from that author. In Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, however (a book which unfortunately has no index), or in King Edward's Diary (appended to Burnet's History of the Reformation), the steps of the Earl of Arundel's prosecution,—or rather his two prosecutions,—may be traced with tolerable precision.

The murderous intrigues which so strongly characterise this æra of the English annals, were the natural offspring of that struggle for power which has generally resulted from the minority of a sovereign; and of which the history of Scotland affords so many sad examples. To suppose that Arundel's disposition was entirely clear of personal ambition, were probably to estimate his virtue too highly; but, after making every deduction from the eulogies of the narrative we are now perusing, on account of the strong partiality of the writer, we may at least conclude that the patriotism of his character will shine brightly on comparison with that of John Dudley, the

subtle Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Lodge has well remarked, that "the grand features of Warwick's disposition were an ambition wholly unprincipled, and a violence of temper which broke through all the bounds of prudence; while Arundel, to use the words of Sir John Hayward [applied to the Earl and Wriothesley jointly], was 'in his nature circumspect and slow,' as well as of undoubted probity." If we coincide in this view of Arundel's character, we may reasonably conclude that much of what appears against him, both in the proceedings of the Privy Council and in King Edward's Diary, consisted of fictitious charges fabricated by Northumberland<sup>11</sup>.

Still, though virtuous and loyal, Arundel probably partook too largely of the pride characteristic of feudalism, and indeed of human nature, not to assist with much satisfaction in the overthrow of the Protector Somerset. He was one of the privy councillors who signed the Proclamation against the Protector; and the Earl of Warwick then appeared to confide in him, in appointing him one of the seven Lords of the Council who should attend in turn upon the King at Hampton Court, or, in fact, keep Edward in safe custody; though this appointment was probably in some measure on account of his high office in the household. It was not long, however, before Arundel discovered that the government had exchanged one domineering master for a much worse tyrant; and perhaps he took some steps to procure Somerset's restoration, or to equalise the balance of power. However, Warwick was, on his part, not less vigilant to perceive the change of Arundel's sentiments. So early as Jan. 1549-50 (which was only three months after Somerset's removal from the Protectorate) we find, from King Edward's Diary, that some very frivolous charges were made the plea for his arrest:

"Th' erle of Arrundel committed to his house for certaine crimes of suspicion against him, as plucking downe of boltes and lokkes at Westminster, geving of my stuff away, etc. and put to fine of 12000

<sup>11</sup> Bishop Ponet, in his "Treatise of Politic Power," 1556 (further noticed in a subsequent note), has recorded his testimony that "Warwick's purpose was brought to pass by forging a great many false letters and lies."



pound, to be paid at 1000 pound yearly, of wich he was after releasid."<sup>12</sup>

This severe pecuniary punishment (for it was a full twelvemonth before the Earl was relieved of the responsibility) produced, it may be supposed, no very cordial feelings on his part, towards the administering members of the Council. The following passage, which Strype has extracted from the Privy-Council Book, fully demonstrates this circumstance; and at the same time furnishes an amusing contrast to the picture which our biographer has drawn of the Earl's zeal on another occasion when, as now, he was called upon to exercise his provincial authority in the county of Sussex:

" July 13. The Lord Cobham and Mr. Comptroller were with him; but they found him not disposed to go. He pretended sickness, poverty, and lack of provision; and that, since his fine was set, he thought himself restored to favour with the King's Council also, which he had dearly bought, considering that in his own conscience he had never offended. Wherefore it seemed strange to him now to be commanded into Sussex. Whereupon the Council resolved, that the Lord Admiral and the Lord Cobham should go again unto him, and require him to send back

the pardon that he had sued and obtained of the King, and telling him that he (*sic*) would find means that they should come to the trial of this justification of himself, and to be used according to justice; and, as to his going into Sussex, he was commanded no otherwise than as all other noblemen are in the whole realm, for the preserving the peace of the country between this and Michaelmas, in eschewing such inconveniences as happened last year. To this his direct answer was required."

" By the sequel," adds Strype, " it appears that he went not into Sussex; for the Duke of Somerset was dispatched thither."<sup>13</sup> It is not clear whether the occasion on which Arundel's activity is praised by his biographer was before this or in the following year, 1551; but it is probable that the Earl's repugnance was merely directed against the arbitrary dictation of the Council; and that, whenever he perceived his presence absolutely requisite in his county, it was zealously bestowed.

The remission of the Earl's fine (or the greater part of it), about a year after its imposition, is again noted in the Diary of the young monarch:

" Jan. 6 [1550-1]. Th' erle of Arundel remitted of 8,000<sup>l</sup> which he ought to have paid, for certain fautes he had committed, within 12 yeris."<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Copied from the original in Cotton MS. Titus, B. II. The editors of the Oxford edition of Burnet should have collated this interesting document with the MS. and if they had not thought it desirable to conform to the original orthography, they would at least have corrected some errors of transcription, particularly in the proper names.

<sup>13</sup> Memorials, vol. II. p. 233.

<sup>14</sup> Not making due allowance for Edward's inexperience in written composition, Strype mistook the "twelve years" to apply to the "faults" instead of the fine, and rather whimsically adds (Memorials, vol. II. p. 249): "So it seems he was now called to account for twelve years past; which was somewhat hard, and a sign he had enemies at court." The ecclesiastical historian would have avoided this misapprehension, had he properly taken into consideration the former passage (of which he had himself made use in p. 195), in which it is clearly stated that the 12,000<sup>l</sup>. was to be paid at the rate of 1000<sup>l</sup>. yearly. How the sum of 12,000<sup>l</sup>. was reduced to the 8,000<sup>l</sup>. mentioned by King Edward, does not appear; it may be that only two-thirds of the fine was remitted.

As it is necessary to notice another mistake which Strype has made in connexion with this subject, by confounding the Earl of Arundel with Sir Thomas Arundell, K. B. (the ancestor of the Wardour family) the present may be as fit a place as any other to introduce a few observations on that point. In the Memorials, vol. II. p. 306, Strype has quoted a curious account of the "secret intrigue" which led to the Duke of Somerset's fall, from a book intitled, "A short Treatise of Politic Power, by John Ponet, Bishop of Winchester; "if," it is added, "he be indeed the author of that book, which is said to be published in the year 1556, and reprinted 1642." From these expressions it is evident that Strype never saw the original edition, but only the reprint: as the latter is not now to be found, Strype is saved by that circumstance only from being convicted of having misquoted and perverted the sense of his authority; and it is to be feared that the chance of his innocence is small, as the title of Earl is not added to the name of Arundel in the extract, but only in Strype's own remarks. By the favour of Francis Douce, esq. F.S.A. I have ascertained that the book was really published in 1556, and that it was written and owned

During the greater part of 1551, the Earl remained unmolested; but, when the second and fatal attack was made upon the Duke of Somerset and his party, in the month of October, he again shared in the vengeance of Warwick. King Edward first mentions in his Diary, under the 7th of October, "a device made to call the Earl of Warwick to a banquet, with the Marquess of Northampton and divers others, and to cut off their heads."

It was afterwards stated

"that the place wher the nobles shold have been bankettid, and there heddiss striken of, was the L. Pageit's howse, and how th' erl of Arrondel knew of the matter as wel as he, by Stanop, who was a messenger betwene theme. Also some part how he<sup>15</sup> went to London to get freindes, once in August last, faining himself sike. Hammon also confessid the watch he kept in his chaumbre at night."<sup>16</sup>

The consequence was, that on the 8th of November,

"th' erle of Arrondel [was] committed to the Tower, with Mr. J. Stradley and S. Albon, his men, because Crane did more and more confess of him."<sup>17</sup>

The Earl remained a prisoner in the Tower for nearly thirteen months. He was released on the 3d of December, 1552, which was the first anniversary of the Duke of Somerset's

execution; after making a "submission" before the Privy Council, the words of which are printed by Strype. He was required therein to refer to his examination in the Tower, whereby, it was alleged, his privacy to the designs of the Duke of Somerset had been made apparent; but the sum of his confession went no further than that he "did not, according to my most bounded duty, reveal so much as I did know of the said Duke's intents to your Highness, or to some others of your Majesty's Privy Council, but did conceal and keep the same secret." After making this submission, the Lords informed him, that he was fined 6000 marks (which he was bound in a bond of 10,000 marks to pay, at the rate of 1000 marks yearly); and he was then set at liberty, being admonished by the Lords "to behave himself according to the duty of a nobleman, and to be indeed what he professed in words."<sup>18</sup>

It is probable that the Earl only paid one small instalment of this second fine; for on the 10th of May the mode of payment was lightened, even if the sum was not reduced;<sup>19</sup> and on the 2d July, a pardon and discharge for the whole was granted to him. "This," remarks Strype, "we may conclude was Northumberland's do-

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by Bishop Ponet; his name appearing thus in the title: "By I. P. late B. of VV." As the party mentioned in the passage is not the Earl of Arundel, it will be sufficient to refer to Strype for this singular statement by a witness of such weight as the Bishop of Winchester; merely pointing out the very serious interpolation. As it appears in Strype the sentence is:—

—"at the Earl's suit, Arundel *escaped*, otherwise had his head with the axe been divided from his shoulders."

But in the original,—

—"at th' erles sute Arundel hathe his head with the axe divided from the shoulders."

It will be perceived that the alteration was made under the supposition that the Earl of Arundel was meant, and that the writer had mistaken the historical fact; but such a direct perversion of the text of an author, without any intimation, is perfectly inexcusable. Sir Thomas Arundel (who, it so happened, was half-brother to the Countess of Arundel) actually suffered on the 26th of Feb. 1552-3. Among the Metrical Visions of George Cavendish (appended to Singer's edition of his Life of Wolsey), is one presumed to be spoken by Sir Thomas; his confessions in which perfectly coincide with Bishop Ponet's narrative.

"With the Duke of Northumberland I was in consultacion,  
Who bore the Duke of Somerset high indignacion;  
I was cheafe councillor in his first overthrowe  
Of the Duke of Somerset, which few men dyd know."

<sup>15</sup> It is not perfectly clear whether this relates to Arundel, or to Paget.

<sup>16</sup> King Edward's Diary.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Strype's Memorials, vol. II. p. 383, from the Council Book.

<sup>19</sup> A grant that he should pay at the Office of Augmentations 322*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, at 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* every Easter. Strype ubi supra.

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ing; his policy being to gain as many noblemen his friends as he could, in the great intrigue he was then upon, to bring the Crown into his family. But Arundel deceived him."

More properly speaking, Arundel was too wise to be deceived again by him; but of this in the next portion of the biography. J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*

As you have already deemed some observations of mine, made on a country excursion in 1828, worthy of insertion, I send you a rather longer series of notes, chiefly of an antiquarian nature, which arose from a similar excursion made in the summer of 1830. Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Purposing to visit the west of England, I felt that both health and pleasure might be consulted by a voyage by steam from London to Plymouth. I shall not trespass on your indulgence, by observations on the early part of my journey: leaving "Woolwich and Wapping smelling strong of pitch," and "Grenwich ther many a shrew is inne," and all the common routine of places so familiar to the steam-boat tourist, without comment. With respect to this mode of travelling, I feel certain that any one who may be inclined to take this voyage will be highly gratified by his choice, were it only to see the truly magnificent spectacles of the rising and setting sun upon the ocean.

The bold eminences of Dover, crowned with the ruined church, and the noble antique fortress, shew no where in so bold a point of view as from the sea; and what object on a journey by land can equal the view of the fine promontory of Beachey Head, one of the grandest objects of coast scenery in the kingdom. But the most delightful part of the voyage, is where the lofty cliffs and bold headlands of the southern coast of Devon are approached after passing Start Point.

A glimpse of the distant Eddystone, breaking the horizon, is gained, but too indistinct to give a fair idea of this creation of the genius of Smeaton, who overcoming difficulties to others insurmountable, raised a monument of skill never perhaps to be surpassed. The entrance to Plymouth Sound is rendered highly interesting by its containing the most extensive work of mo-

dern days, the Breakwater. The forcible rebuke of Canute to his flatterers would here seem to have lost its moral; by human genius and human power, the fury of the waves is restrained, and by this mighty wall they seem forbid to enter armed with their destructive powers, one of the most beautiful, and now, perhaps, the most secure harbour in existence. The splendid scenery of Mount Edgcombe, which might well tempt the invader of our shores to claim it for his residence, and the town of Devonport, crowned with its column, bespoke a conclusion of the voyage, and the dropping the anchor in the Catwater, seemed by the crowd of boats surrounding the steam vessel, with the dense mass of houses in Plymouth, a repetition of the scene I had left in London two days previously.

As my object is to notice principally objects of architecture and antiquity, I purpose to make the subject of this paper, the ancient and interesting mansion of

#### COTEHELE.

A delightful excursion of about eighteen miles on the river Tamar, precedes the arrival at this ancient seat: on the way are seen Moditonham, a handsome modern seat; and on a lofty eminence, the modern gothic mansion, or castle as it is styled, of Pentilly. The tomb, which has excited some interest, is not to be seen from the water. The grounds about the mansion of Cotehele are delightfully wooded; lofty trees, with foliage of almost unchecked luxuriance shut out the view of the mansion from the river; and it is not seen until it is closely approached. There is a singularity about this mansion, which requires to be accounted for. It cannot claim an origin in very remote antiquity, the earliest parts being not older than the reign of Henry the Seventh; yet the narrowness of the windows and other openings, and the tower above the gateway, would lead to the idea that it was built in an early and insecure period. This, I think, may be accounted for from the fact that the builder, Sir Richard Edgcombe, had encountered personal danger in the wars of the Roses; and having built his mansion in the early part of the reign of Henry the Seventh, so soon after the conclusion of the conflict, he would naturally be impressed with the



CHAPEL OF COTEHELE HOUSE, CORNWALL.

fear that the reign of the newly-enthroned monarch might not be more peaceable than that of his predecessors; and he built his mansion under these impressions in the style in which we see it.

The house is quadrangular, with a court-yard in the centre, and, like the generality of the mansions of antiquity, has the appendages of a Hall and Chapel. It is built of moorstone generally, in irregular courses, though some of the blocks are exceedingly large.

The west front is not imposing, from the want of height, which detracts much from its general appearance.\*

The entrance is not in the centre, and is only wide enough for foot-passengers; it consists of an obtuse pointed arch, slightly moulded with foliage in the spandrels; it is enclosed within another of larger dimensions with a weather cornice, and in the space between the two arches is a blank shield, accompanied by two bold leaves. The windows are situated high in the wall; they are of small dimensions, being in fact little more than enlarged loopholes. The chimneys are square, having caps formed

\* The buildings probably underwent some alteration about the year 1627, as that date appears carved in stone above the gateway.—*Beauties of England and Cornwall.*

with coping stones. Above the entrance rises a tower of a cubical form, with an embattled parapet, which differs from many erections of the same kind in not taking its rise from the ground, the front of the tower being a continuation of the face of the wall of the main building.

On entering the court through the gateway, the Hall is seen in the front, and near it on the west side of the quadrangle, the eastern window of the Chapel.

The interior of the Hall is very interesting. The roof is timber, and arched; and on the walls hang various pieces of armour and weapons of considerable antiquity, with a complete suit of armour, which, however, is probably not older than the civil wars. In the end walls are apertures in the shape of a quatrefoil, which admit a view of the Hall from adjacent apartments, and would allow the motions of persons assembled in it to be watched; a matter sanctioned by the suspicious character of the times in which the structure was erected; or perhaps the lady of the house may have exercised the spirit of surveillance which Pope ascribes to the lady of Stanton Harcourt, who from her chapel for private devotion, had a lattice into the hall, "intended (as we imagine) that, at the same time as she prayed, she

might have an eye on the men and maids."\* There are some specimens of ancient furniture preserved in the Hall; in particular a chair, bearing the date 1627, which marks perhaps the age of the chief part of the furniture in the mansion.

The following arms are represented in stained glass in the windows :

1. Gules, a bend lozengy Argent, a label of three points Azure; impaling, Gules, on a bend Ermines, coticed Or, three boars' heads coupéd Argent, *Edgecumbe*.

2. Baron. Argent, on a fesse Azure between two chevrons Gules three escallops Or. Femme as No. 1.

3. Or, a chevron between three escallops Azure; † impaling, Or, three lions passant in pale Sable.

4. Or, three Torteaux, a label of three points Azure, each point charged with three Plates in pale, *Courtenay*.

5. Azure, an eagle displayed Or, a chief Argent; impaling, Argent, a chevron Azure between three buckles Or.

6. England and France quarterly.

7. *Edgecumbe*; impaling, Azure, semeé of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant Argent.

8. Baron as in No. 2, impaling Baron in No. 2.

9. Baron as in No. 2, impaling, Sable, a ram's head cabossed Argent, attired Or.

10. The Femme in the last shield, impaling, Or, a bend nebulé Sable.

The Chapel projects from the western side of the mansion; it is small and neat. I enclose a sketch of the exterior.

The doorway to the right leads into the great court. It will be seen by the engraving that the Chapel consists of a small nave, with a southern entrance, and has a small bell tower. The square window in the west end is unglazed, the aperture being secured by iron bars; but allowing any person who may be standing on the outside to see the altar, so that the elevation of the Host might distinctly be seen even by those persons who, from want of space, or other causes, might not be admitted into the body of the Chapel. At a distance of a few feet from the door lies an ancient font, 19 inches square by 14 inches deep; it is formed of one block of moorstone, and panelled, not ornamentally, at the sides. From the circumstance of the font it

is evident that parochial duty was at some period performed in the Chapel, and it is not improbable that the mansion and its grounds anciently, either was, or claimed to be, an extra-parochial district. I am not aware whether it be so at present.

The interior of the Chapel is approached from the mansion by the hall, to which it communicates by means of a small room. The roof is of timber, ribbed and panelled, and coved in the form of an obtuse arch. The altar is oak, with upright panels having quatrefoil heads. An ancient altar-cloth belonging to this Chapel is preserved in the house. It is formed of red velvet, powdered with fleurs-de-lis; the part which would be shown when it was laid upon the altar, had a crucifix in the centre, accompanied by the twelve Apostles, in rich embroidery, and the following arms: *Edgecumbe* impaling the ram's head, as No. 9 in the hall.

The crucifix on the altar is modern; the ancient one having, in all probability, fallen a sacrifice to the same spirit of fanaticism which caused the font to be thrust out of the Chapel.

In the south window, which is shown in the engraving, are representations in painted glass of St. Anne and St. Katherine. The east window is pointed; it is divided by mullions into three lights, with upright divisions on the head of the arch. In the Chapel are the following arms: Azure, an arrow erect Sable. Sir T. Cotehele, 1589.

This date, I should think, applies to most of the interior fittings of the Chapel, as well as the house itself; and as it was subsequent to the Reformation, it will account for the altar table being constructed of wood, although so much of the veneration of ancient custom had been observed as to preserve the altar form in the construction of it. At the west end is an ancient clock, which, I apprehend, has long ceased to work.

The limit of a single visit will not allow me to particularize, or even to notice incidentally, the various curious articles of furniture contained in this mansion.

In the drawing-room the screen to the doorway appears to be of the date of the building; on the door itself are roses in lozenges. The bed-room called King Charles's, has a fine ancient state bed, with a profusion of carved work about it; at the head are three

\* Pope's Letters, No. 30, to the Duke of Buckingham.

† This is probably a modification of the coat.

arches with terminal columns, and at the feet pelicans. In this room is a steel mirror. The rooms retain the dog irons in the fireplaces, some of which are probably as old as the mansion.

In the grounds is another Chapel, which derives an interest from the circumstance of its having been erected by Sir Richard Edgcumbe in commemoration of a miraculous escape from his pursuers, by precipitating himself from the rock on which it stands into the water. It is much injured by modern alterations, and externally retains little of its original features. It is stated to have been repaired in 1767; at which period, in all probability, the present appearance was given to the structure.

In the interior are several ancient paintings, which probably formed the decorations of an ancient altar-piece; when entire it represented the Annunciation. On one portion the Virgin is represented on the compartment with a book and lily; beneath, on a pedestal, are the following arms: Sable, on a chief indented Or, a crosier erect, and a mitre impaling, Argent, a bezant between three swords in pale Sable. The angel is on another portion, and is attired in a red robe, with a border ornamented with frets, in his hands a label inscribed "*Æve Maria plena gratia.*" On the pedestal below the figure are these arms: Gules, two keys in Saltire, the bows downward, and in chief the Pope's tiara Or, impaling Azure, a cross floy between five martlets, 2, 2 and 1, Or.—*St. Edward the Confessor.* In the east window is a painting on glass of a female saint with a sword, St. George, a crucifix, and the following arms, viz.

1. Edgcumbe, impaling Argent, on a chief Azure, an eagle displayed Or.
2. Edgcumbe, impaling Or, a chevron between three escallops Azure.
3. Quarterly, 1st and 4th Edgcumbe; 2d and 3d Azure, semeé of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant, in a bordure engrailed Argent.\*

Besides these interesting subjects there is an ancient painting of the monument of the founder of the Chapel, who was buried in the conventual Church of Morlaix in Bretagne in September, 1489, which is well deserving of an engraving, and an an-

cient carving in wood of St. Thomas a Becket. In concluding this account, I only offer these remarks as the scattered notes of a tourist; they may receive many additions, but I believe they may claim the merit of originality, very little relating to this curious mansion having appeared in print. E. I. C.  
(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

June 12.

THE choir of Arundel Church is magnificent in all its dimensions. Broad, long, and lofty, it is well calculated to hold with convenience, and to display with elegance, the tombs of the Fitz Alans, the builders of the fabric, which, while it was appropriated to the use of the college, was, at the same time, the sepulchre of the family, and the principal receptacle of their monumental trophies. Besides this, the Fitz-Alans had a Chapel on the north side, entirely private, and furnished with an altar, stalls, and every other convenience for the performance of religious duties; and here also they were entombed.

Those who expect to find the beauty of the architecture corresponding with the extent of the building, and suiting the wealth and dignity of its patrons, and the importance of its destination, will not be disappointed; at least, they will contemplate the surviving remains of enrichments, once perfect and highly beautiful, and the more elegant and admirable, as they were sparingly bestowed in an age which would have sanctioned a far less parsimonious display. But those who designed the choir remembered that its chief ornaments were to consist of tombs and effigies. For this reason, an extent beyond, perhaps, what just symmetry between the component members of a cruciform church would require, was given to its dimensions, and a simplicity observed in its adornment; for, had the space been less ample, the tombs, necessarily confined beyond the boundary of the stalls, would have crowded upon each other; and, had the architecture been more enriched, the correctness of its design would unavoidably have been blemished by the attachment at different periods of tombs and canopies, as discordant in their proportions as they must have been diversified in their style. But blank walls were reserved till they could be occu-

\* This coat is probably a family alteration of the arms of the Femme in No. 7 in the hall.

pied by objects more attractive and ornamental than canopied niches or carved tracery; and by successive additions the high altar was at last surrounded with the best embellishments of a sacred edifice. The choir has no pretensions to external beauty above the rest of the Church. A plain pediment protects a broad window of handsome but more highly enriched tracery than that in the lateral windows, which are less spacious, although in every other respect more elegant. But the Fitz-Alan Chapel on the north side, is distinguished by its ornaments; it is not so long as the choir, and is of greater breadth than the lateral aisle of the body; it is joined to the transept; and the superiority of its ornaments is only on the outside, where the windows have crocketed canopies and panels, and the walls a carved parapet.

The length and breadth of the Chapel are 54 feet and 20 feet, and the dimensions of the chancel 85 feet and 29 feet. They are separated by clustered pillars, supporting three Pointed arches, which are filled to a considerable height with an embattled wall of stone, having a small doorway for admission from one side to the other. The choir has two entrances towards the south, but both chapel and choir have their chief approaches at the west end. The arch of the former has a low wooden screen, handsomely paneled and carved; and that of the latter an open screen of wrought iron, completely enclosing the arch, and having a pair of gates with a lock, and an embattled cornice ornamented with roses and lion's heads. Fifteen stalls, on either side of the choir, occupied the lower half of its extent, and greatly contributed to its beauty and magnificence. Their height was limited by a bold and massy cornice, which no violence has yet shaken from its firm position; but the canopies, unconnected as they were with the backs of the seats, were too much exposed to escape demolition, which proved so effectual that the fragments will scarcely enable the antiquary to form an adequate idea of their primitive design.

About midway in its length, the floor of the choir is elevated by one step, and a little beyond there is a regular gradation of ascent by four steps, occupying a breadth of 20 feet, to the high altar, which remains. It is 12 feet long and perfectly plain;

and is attached to a stone screen, separated from the extreme eastern wall by an interval of nearly seven feet. In this space there is also a perfect stone altar, approached by a handsome doorway on each side the high altar. There is no other object in this place worthy of engaging attention, with the exception of the mutilated screen and a small doorway in the southern corner, through which the members of the college descended by means of a steep and rather dangerous flight of steps into the Church.

A rare combination of science, taste, and ingenuity was displayed by the architect in the construction of the roof, which, in an arch gradually ascending to a point, spanned the ample space in the most beautiful proportions; and the ribs which supplied its ramified tracery owed their support to corbels of stone in the intervals of the windows. It is difficult to describe tracery of any kind; but perhaps the reader may form some idea of this noble timber canopy,—whose numerous and massy relics, long dispersed on the floor, and promiscuously mingled with the no less substantial beams of the stalls, had never been polluted with paint,—by being told that three parallel and equidistant ribs united the side pendants with the radiated compartments of the centre; all being reduced to uniform sizes, and containing tracery. A knot at every intersection enriched the design, and there is so much beauty both in the invention and carving of these ornaments, that one might have supposed they were intended for close examination; but they were elevated nearly fifty feet above the floor, and, such is the reverse, they are now scattered on the pavement, and abused by every idle visitor.

Besides the tombs of the Fitz-Alans, there are some others of a less prominent and dignified character. These are on a level with the common floor, and the little attention which, during the last half century, has been bestowed upon those belonging to the ancient owners of Arundel Castle, has been withheld from the sepulchral brasses of eminent families, brethren of the college, and pious priests, with which they are associated.

The principal tombs are four in number. One in the centre, before the steps leading to the altar; one on the

south side, and two on the north side. The memorial of William, son of the Earl of Arundel, who died Feb. 25, 1629, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, though it must not be reckoned with the venerable groupe, should not altogether escape notice. It is a plain tablet of marble, whose interest is limited to its inscription. Two of the monuments have canopies, which constitute their superior general magnificence to the uncovered tombs in the middle, and another under an arch on the north side. The middle tomb and its recumbent effigies are wholly wrought in alabaster, the exquisite delicacy of which has only been perceptible since the painting and gilding, designed to add splendour to the beauty of sculpture, has been worn away; deficiencies which are scarcely to be regretted, since these sumptuous accessories concealed the value of the material, and impaired, or at least did not improve in this instance, the finely carved decorations.

The representations of Thomas Fitz-Alan, seventh Earl of Arundel, who died Oct. 13, 1415, and Beatrix, his wife, daughter of John, King of Portugal, are in the most finished sculpture, and want neither grace of stature nor elegance of costume to complete their excellence. The vest of the female is without ornament below the waist, excepting what it derives from an exuberance of folds, half hidden among which, at the feet, are two small dogs in playful attitudes. The head dress is reticulated and very elegant. The Earl appears in his robes and coronet. Both are in the attitude of prayer, and angels guard their heads, but at the feet of the Earl is his crest, a horse. The sides of the tomb are adorned with sculptures of various kinds; but the chief ornaments consist of twenty-eight niches and their figures, all habited alike, and holding books. Among the subordinate decorations the most interesting were numerous coats of arms emblazoned on shields; but the heraldry has nearly disappeared, leaving the shields still perfect, appropriate, and elegant devices. A slight examination will yet discover here and there the golden lion and azure field of Fitz-Alan, and the checquered coat of the same colours, borne by Warren. The superb canopies shrouding the heads of the effigies, and distinguished for the beauty

of their clustered arches, compartments, and pinnacles, terminate in a cornice, which protects those delicate members from accidental injury; and admit on the outside, niches for four figures, encompassed by delicate tracery. The taste and talent of the age of Henry V., both for architectural design and sculpture in its noblest branch, are attested in this monument, which may be excelled in splendour or excess of ornament, but cannot easily be surpassed in beauty. An iron screen of curious workmanship, but, like every object around, imperfect, sufficiently protected this monument from injury, when a more compact fence was unnecessary for that purpose: it is indeed less perfect than the marble itself, because it was more valuable plunder.

The stately monument which occupies so large a portion of the south wall\* belongs to Thomas Fitz-Alan, eleventh Earl of Arundel, who died, A. D. 1524, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Richard Wydville, Earl Rivers. It is also commemorative of his father William tenth Earl, who died in 1488, and Joan, daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury. There is reason to suppose that the elder of these Earls was recorded by an elegant altar tomb, which his son sometime afterwards incorporated with his own chantry, either from motives of veneration for his parents, or for the purpose of avoiding the charge, or even the appearance, of inexcusable violence, in obtaining a more convenient situation for his proposed oratory than could otherwise have been procured on the same side of the choir. In the remote corner of this darkly canopied recess is to be seen the founder's tomb, sustaining the more ancient and far more beautiful monument of his father, whose effigy, together with that of his wife, have not received material injury either in their sculpture or painting, while a humble strip of brass, which bore the name of the son, has been forced from the stone and destroyed. Both tombs are richly adorned, one with niches and the other with panels; and a beautiful canopy at their head protects the altar, which remains perfect. The wall has a due share of the handsome ornaments so bountifully dispersed over every part of this ele-

\* Its length is twenty-two feet.



gant fabric. Within a circle of considerable size, and rendered handsome by a border of tracery, was an inscribed plate of brass, doubtless containing the information now supplied by conjecture. The magnificence of the canopy accords with the dignified character of the objects it shelters. The stone roof, memorable for its enriched tracery, has been replaced by a rough ceiling of plaster. Neglect and violence had occasioned injuries which threatened its own downfall and the demolition of whatever stood in its way, and prudence therefore governed the council which directed its deliberate removal as the most expeditious and most economical mode of repair. Three broad and lofty arches in front, and one at each end, elevated on pillars, and surmounted by canopies, whose tapering summits rise to the edge of the parapet, are the chief features composing the screen, and these comprehend the sumptuous embellishments which place this monument beyond comparison with any other in the church. In former times the chantry was only accessible by a porch contrived in the wall at the west end. The original doorway, however, is now disused, another entrance having been discovered, formed by the dilapidation of a stone fence with open compartments, which secured the interior from profane intrusion. The design owes much of its singularity and beauty to four tall, slender, and wreathed pillars\* projecting considerably before each pier, and having bases and superbly turreted canopies united to the fabric by means of small ribs or arches. The piers, enriched with niches from top to bottom, terminate in a pinnacle above the parapet; and the canopy with its cornice exhibits a profusion of delicate tracery within circles and lozenges. But in the richness of this design may be discovered the inferiority of its style, compared with that of the older tomb beneath; yet its merits are duly appreciated when we turn to examine the sepulchral chantry of Thomas Earl of Arundel, who died in 1524, and William Earl of Arundel, who died in 1543. This monument has the same general form, but is not so large as the other. It is coarse and incongruous, and defies admiration, as it

\* These pillars are eight feet high, exclusively of their canopies and bases.

baffles comparison with any approved style. It was designed by an architect more tasteless than we are warranted in supposing the age to have been, deficient as it confessedly was in architectural skill, and wrought by a hand which could work for duration, but had no title to higher merit. A union of talents such as these has produced a jumble of Gothic, barbarous as its name, impure Italian, and forms which would appear grotesque even among the ruins of Egyptian art. Any other description would convey an inadequate idea of the grotesque pillars and the graceless character of the canopy they support: their minute ornaments it is unnecessary to notice; but let it be observed, that in its internal arrangement and the situation of a doorway at the west end, this extensive monument is perfectly consistent. The altar is attached to the tomb, leaving a sufficient space for the officiating priest. At the back, among other ornaments, is a panel with an inscription engraved on brass. The builder of this chantry showed some skill in supporting the superincumbent wall, which, to the extent of nearly sixteen feet, and more than two-thirds that measure in height, was entirely removed to furnish the required depth, and it is within the space thus obtained that the tomb and altar stand. And the same remark may be made on the opposite chantry, but there the opening in the wall is upwards of twenty-two feet long. In both cases the wall is so skilfully sustained that its original strength is not visibly impaired. These monuments are built entirely of Purbeck marble; a material of very ancient use in sepulchral architecture, and common at all periods, but not often found to compose structures so considerable as these.

Agreeably to his desire, John eighth Earl of Arundel (ob. 1421) was buried under the lofty arch separating the chancel from the chapel, and near the altar of the latter. There his tomb now stands, a finished and handsome table, supporting a finely-sculptured effigy in the attitude of prayer, in a space designedly made for its reception by the removal of the wall, the rough and imperfect remains of which render the idea probable that a canopy was originally designed, though never erected. He wears the collar of S. S., and his arms are carved and emblazoned on his surcoat. On one side is

a sword, and on the other a dagger. The head reposes on a pillow sustained by angels, and the feet on a horse, the crest of the family. The tomb, composed of arches, and adorned with tracery, is hollow, and forms a canopy to an emaciated figure of the same noble personage represented in fair proportions above.

The floor below the altar steps, both in the chancel and chapel, bears traces of the interesting monuments which once shone on its surface. Exposed as these valuable records have been to the elements, and to the profane touch of the ignorant and the idle, it is rather wonderful that there are so many remains to excite the attention and gratify the curiosity of antiquaries, than that so much should have been destroyed or defaced. Seven brasses, comprehending figures and inscriptions, are still to be seen firmly fixed in their grave-stones, and vacant slabs of Purbeck marble point out the places where as many more have appeared. The most ancient is a half-length figure of a priest, sixteen inches high, in a plain vest, wearing the tonsure, and in the attitude of prayer, with this inscription :

Sir Ad'm Ertham, p'm' Mestre de cest College, gist ycy. Dieux de salme eyt m'cy. Amen.

But the most sumptuous brass occupies the middle position, immediately behind the tomb of Thomas Fitz-Alan ; it is eight feet and one inch long, and three feet and a half broad, and presents two tapering and elegantly ornamented canopies, within panels formed by shafts and pinnacles, and terminating in a highly decorated cornice—altogether composing beautiful niches for a male and a female figure, which they once enclosed ; but the knight is gone, and with his effigy the supports of his canopy. These depredations are of recent occurrence ; but the censure they call forth must chiefly light on those who have shamefully suffered the remains of the ancient roof to be precipitated into the chancel, heedless where they might fall ; and the massy beams and clustered groins descended with terrific violence among the tombs, where they lay many years mingled with the ruins they created. The pavement still attests the injury caused by this wanton and barbarous indifference ; but most of all, the brass

GENT. MAG. July, 1833.

above-mentioned exhibits irreparable damage. The stone was broken by the weight of a ponderous beam, and sunk in a deep hollow, the tenacious metal, bending with it and still holding together its shattered form. A brass thus loosened was easily forced from its shallow recess, and became too tempting a prize to be resisted by the collector or the needy pilferer ; and the figure was accordingly taken away, either to be reduced into some more useful form, or to adorn a private museum. The solitary female is possessed of all the beauty that an engraved brass could represent ; the features are delicately formed, and the general proportions are extremely graceful. The head-dress is an elegant piece of embroidery, scarcely rising above the forehead ; but its breadth exceeds that of the shoulders, to which it descends in light and graceful folds. Besides a necklace, she wears a collar of S. S. and an ornamented band round her waist. Her clasped hands exhibit the hanging sleeves of a vest extending to the feet, to great advantage ; the folds bend gracefully over the elbows, and are so contrived as to expose the ermine with which the garment is lined. At the feet are two small dogs, and an inscription to the memory of Thomas Salmon, esq. and Agnes his wife.\*

Another grave-stone was distinguished by the brasses of a knight and his lady ; his effigy remains uninjured, but hers has been entirely destroyed. In a dimension of three feet is represented a tall and meagre figure in the attitude of prayer, and completely armed ; his helmet pointed, but the only remarkable features of the armour are the elbow-pieces, which are very large and keenly pointed. A dagger appears on the right side, and a sword of ample length is placed across the body. This monument is engraved with great neatness, which is its chief merit. The arms are paly of eight, and the inscription—

Siste pedem, cerne : rogo funde p'camina pro me :  
Elapsis annis : fuera' quod es . esto Joha'nis :  
Queso memor : dicti Threel . modo sum quod eris :  
Fretulit hospicio me tu'c comes, ecce Will'm's :  
Marschall-officio : sic vadit om'is honor :  
Pret'riere dies : nil certu' certa tame' mors :  
Hora etsi incerta . me speculens ita :  
Que' mors surripuit D'ni post mille quat' cecce :  
Annos sexagenos quiq' simul numeravi :  
Aprilis decima' his sup' adde diem.

\* See Dallaway's History of Sussex.

Two other grave-stones contain the half-length figures of priests in the attitude of prayer, and wearing the tonsure. The collars of the copes, and also the maniple hanging from the left wrist of both figures, are richly embroidered. One, inscribed—

Hic jacet dominus Robertus Warde qui obiit in die Ap'lis anno D'ni millesimo cccclxxxiiij\* : cui a'ie : p'picietur De'. Amen.

is coarsely engraved; the other may be considered a beautiful specimen of the art, and is perhaps half a century older. Its inscription—

hic jacet D'n's Esperaunce Blondell qu' da' Rector ecclie' de Sutt'on cui a'ie p'piciet' De'. Amen.

In another part of the floor appears a finely-engraved brass of the fifteenth century, representing a priest, bare-headed, and in the attitude of prayer. He wears the dress of a "Magister Sacræ Theologiæ," distinguished by its velvet collar and shoulders. The inscription has been torn away. This figure is three feet long; and the last brass remaining to be described is nearly as long. It is the portraiture of a priest, wearing the cope, alb, and maniple, all elegantly embroidered, including the initials of his name, T. B. The inscription is lost. On a scroll issuing from his mouth—

Miserere mei, Deus, et salva me quia speravi in te.

The Fitz-Alan Chapel contains only one tomb, standing in the middle before the altar. It has been divested of all its most interesting ornaments, excepting the crest or badge, a horse courant before an oak, enamelled on a small plate of brass. There never was a figure either in stone or metal, but only a coat of arms in the centre, surmounted by a coronet, and at each corner a repetition of the crest, with an inscription on the edge. The arms were also exhibited on shields within elegantly-formed panels on the sides of the tomb. This is generally supposed to be the memorial of John Fitz-Alan Baron Maltravers, who died A.D. 1421.

In the wall immediately over the altar is a canopied niche, which may be noticed as the only carved embellishment of the internal fabric.

\* This date is misprinted 1459 in Dallaway's History.

The reader has not arrived at the last paragraph without having formed a tolerably correct idea of the disgraceful state of ruin in which the chancel and adjoining chapel and their valuable contents have, during a long course of years, appeared. The examination of so many interesting objects has afforded the writer the highest gratification; but this feeling was not unmixed with pain on beholding the condition to which they have been reduced, at a period when we might have hoped they would have escaped neglect and the violence of profane hands, after having, with their five altars, survived almost uninjured the frantic excesses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The walls are damp and discoloured; the windows mostly without glass, and clustered with ivy, which creeps over the internal walls and hangs in luxuriant masses from the beautiful tracery; the roof is new, and so economically constructed as to admit the rain in many places; and the floor, never having been repaired, is uneven and dangerous. Until lately the chancel was a scene of greater ruin than at present; no part of it was free from rubbish or curious fragments, and it was made the receptacle of benches, planks, and ladders, and whatever implements should not have found a place within consecrated walls; but the broom has been introduced, and swept off many a well-wrought block of stone and wood. Since this change, such as it is, (and no more commendable one is likely soon to take place), admission to the chancel and chapel was denied to visitors; and well indeed might the owner of Arundel Castle—the descendant of the Howards, and the successor of the noble race of Fitz-Alan—men who had gratitude enough to build costly tombs to their predecessors—deny the public admittance to the interior of a sacred edifice so shamefully neglected; to an examination of monuments which had been erected at so much cost, lying in heedless ruins, and encumbered with loose fragments of timber, stone, and iron, which once contributed to the beauty of the stalls or roof, the perfection of a screen, the enrichment of a monument, or—with their brasses—the interest and ornament of the pavement. A few hundreds were denied to the tombs and effigies of the Fitz-Alans, while many

thousands have been squandered on the seat of their dignity and hospitality, and its castellated grandeur thereby changed into a stupendous fabric, deriding the beauty and nobleness of architecture.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 11.

I HAVE lately seen in a work of apparent good authority, namely, "The Sheriffs of Shropshire," a repetition of what I think a genealogical error found in several other reputable authors respecting the Clive family, viz. "At the head of the pedigree stands Warin de Croxton, whose great grandson is called Stephen de Clive," p. 140.

Ormerod, in his History of Cheshire, vol. iii. pp. 114, 115, says, "About the time of King John or Henry III. Warin de Clive, said to be a younger son of *Lidulph de Twemlow*, assumed his local appellation," &c. "Warin de Clive, son of *Lidulph de Twemlow* and de Croxton, Sheriff of Cheshire time of Rich. I. and John, and living time of Hen. III." "Richard de Croxton, son of Richard son of the above Lidulph, stated to be father of Stephen de Clive." And again, in vol. ii. p. 112, "*Lidulph de Twemlow* (said to be father of Warin de Clive), Lord of Twemlow, Croxton, &c. Sheriff of Cheshire time of Rich. I. and John," &c.

As yours are the only pages wherein I can record the reason of my opinions for considering this an error, with any prospect of their meeting the eye of any future genealogist, I beg leave briefly to do so. I presume written pedigrees were seldom found in families at a period when the heads of such families could not write, and I further presume that most of the existing ancient pedigrees were drawn from family deeds and such like evidences, by the Heralds at their first visitations.

This was the case with the Clyve pedigree in the College of Arms, drawn in 1564 by Richard Lee, Richmond Herald, and corrected under the inspection of Sir George Clyve, about A.D. 1580, from such evidences as he could refer to; but many charters and other authentic evidences have turned up since those times amongst the records of his own and other families,

which may serve to correct errors in the early parts of pedigrees; of such is the following, in MS. Harl. 2007, fbl. 51 a, beginning "P. Cl'icus\* d'ni Cestr' un' sis cl'icis et laiacis ta' p'nt' q'm futur' ad quos p'sens script' p'v't; sciat' me ded' et concess'," &c. &c. &c. and ending "Hiis test' *Lidulfo vic'*, *Ric'o fil' suo*, *Ric'o Lokeharme*, *Ric'o de Clive*, *Henr. de Wever*, *Jo. de Occleston*, *Step. filio Huigulfo fil. Mathild'* *Hug' fab. Ric'o Cl'ico*, et multis aliis, sans date, with a fayre seale." (No. 3287.)

By this charter, which was made in the time of Richard I. or John, when Lidulph was Sheriff, and Richard de Clive his contemporary, it is apparent that neither Lidulph's younger son, nor Richard his grandson, could be father of the first Clive, and that first be Stephen, as in the pedigrees.

The Lordships of Clive and Croxton lay close together, and from documents in my possession, I have reason to believe there were various intermarriages amongst the families; which may have led to the mistake I mention. There were like connections with the family of Wever, owners of the lordship of Wever also adjoining.

The following from Harl. MSS. 2149, fol. 101, proves that, as early as Lidulph's son, various members of the Clive family had vested interests in the domain of Clive, too long established to be newly sprung from Stephen.

"17 Hen. 3. Stephan's de Clive dedi Rob'to Grossvenator† tot' p'tin' molend' de Clive, etc. Ric'o de Sanbach,‡ Ric'o de Wibenbury, Vic' Cest, Ric'o de Newton, War. de Croxton, Jo. de Acliston, Hen' fil' W'mi de Wever, Hen. fil. Hen. de Wever, Rad. de Wetenell, Ric'o de Oulton, Rand. de Ruston, Hugh de Bostock."

"Tho. fil' Ric'i de Clive, dedi Rob'to Grossvenat' totu' p'tin' v'ien' molend' de Clive, cum sede, etc. test' same as ante."

"Adam de Clive confirms the same, with same witnesses as ante."

"Tho. fil. Madoc de Clive, gives him also his part, witnesses same as ante." (No. 2958.)

\* This P. the Earl's clerk, is said by historians to have been the son of David, who had half the barony of Malpas in Cheshire.

† The present Marquess of Westminster is descended from this family.

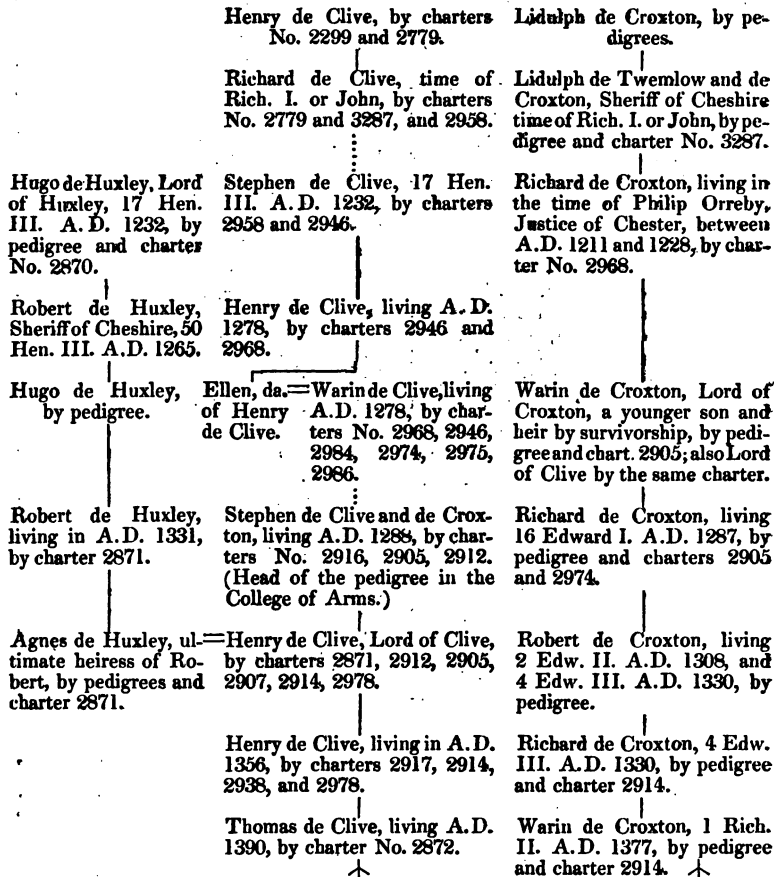
‡ Ex-Sheriff.

The date of the above is fixed by the year in which Richard de Wibunbury was Sheriff of Cheshire; and both Croxton and Wever are amongst the witnesses.

And in Harl. MSS. 2079, fo. 11, by a deed beginning "Ego Hen. de Meyler," &c. and professing to be of the time of King John, it would appear that Adam de Clive was also contemporary with Lidulph. (No. 2972.)

In illustration of my remarks, I wish further to observe, that Hugo de Huxley, Lord of Huxley in Cheshire, was living 17 Hen. III. A. D. 1232. His son Robert de Huxley was Sheriff

of Cheshire, 50 Hen. III. He was succeeded by his son Hugh, whose grandson by some pedigrees, but I think son, Robert de Huxley, was father of Agnes, who became wife of Henry, son of Stephen de Clive, which Stephen is placed at the head of the established pedigrees. I will now place the descents of the three families collaterally (the Clives as I find them in charters), the others mostly from the Cheshire pedigrees. The numbers given are those of charters and documents in my possession, for more easy reference, in case any one hereafter should think it worth the while to make enquiry.



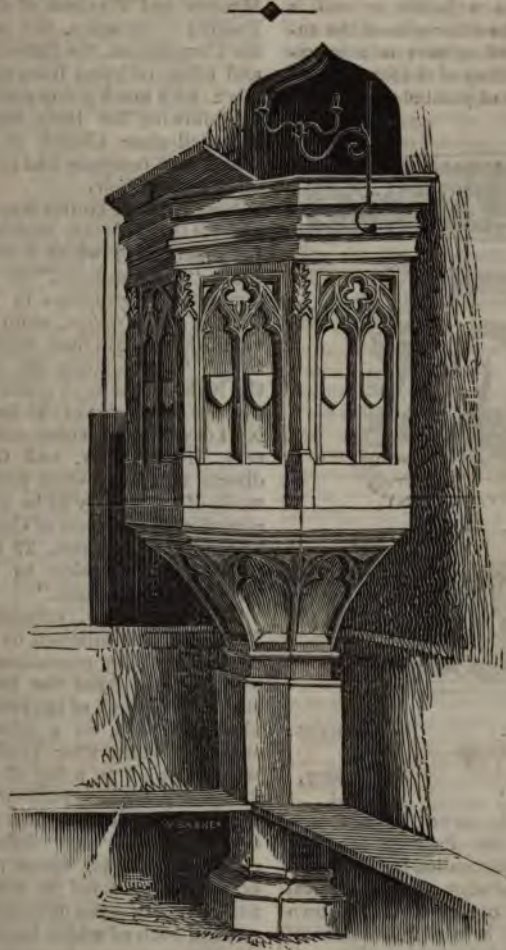
There is evidently a confusion in Ormerod's and the published accounts. My charters prove that about the year 1278, there was a Warin who was Lord of both Clive and Croxton. He the first Warin who was Lord of

Croxton, and that by survivorship as younger son, which might almost be equal in time to two generations; he might also be Lord of Clive by marriage inheritance. Warin de Clive's father was Richard (by No. 2984), and

his brother was Richard (by 2968), which was the case with Warin de Croxton. Warin de Clive married the daughter of Henry de Clive (by 2946). How Warin de Croxton came to be Lord of Clive, I cannot show, but I

think I have proved that Warin de Croxton, descendant of Lidulph the Sheriff (though a de Clive), could not be head of the Clive pedigree.

JOHN HENRY CLIVE.



MR. URBAN,

July 12.

I SEND you woodcuts which I have made of the stone pulpit, and two or three other little subjects, in Nailsea Church, Somerset.

The pulpit is somewhat singular, from its being built against the wall, in which there is a winding flight of seven steps, beginning at a doorway on the floor, and ending by another at the back of the pulpit. Its body consists of five sides of an octagon; the other three being cut off by the wall

behind; each side is wrought into an arched head, and divided into two panels (containing each a shield, and ending in trefoiled heads, with a quatrefoil above,) by a mullion running up the middle, and dividing at the top. The shaft (which I think is sculptured, though I could not see it, from its being covered by the deal of a pew) spreads at the top into trefoil-headed panels, and ends at the bottom in an octagonal base.

The first of the other subjects is a specimen of the carving on some of the pews. The second is a grotesque figure on the capital of one of the columns between the nave and aisle. It may be, perhaps, a victim bound for the sacrifice, as a heifer or calf is sculptured on the other side of the capital. The third subject is a specimen of the panelling of the font. There are some pieces of painted glass in the windows.



Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury,*  
July 4.

IN your vol. xcvi. ii. 21, is a description of the Pageant of Lady Godiva, commonly called the Coventry Show. A somewhat similar festival being annually observed in the town of Shrewsbury, a brief notice thereof may be acceptable to your readers, and afford some memorial to posterity in illustration of a custom fast approaching, it is to be feared, to the eve of its dissolution.

This pageant, which is, perhaps,

with the exception of Coventry, the only one of the kind in the kingdom, originated in the Popish feast of Corpus Christi, which splendid festival of the church of Rome was, from remote times, celebrated in Shrewsbury by the Masters and Wardens of the different Trading Companies, the members of the Corporation, the Parochial Clergy, and other religious fraternities of the town, with much pomp and solemnity, by following the Holy Sacrament to the Collegiate Church of St. Chad, where each company had its particular place in the choir.

Several of the Guilds were obliged to provide the necessary means to support the Procession; which is evident from their "Compositions," or Bye-Laws containing regulations to that effect. That of the Weavers, anno 1444, provides, that certain fines shall be applied to the "sustentacon and encrece of the lyght of the seyd crafte of Wew's. and her successors at the feast of Corp' Xp'i daye." The composition of Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, directs that they shall provide "300 mede of wax yearly to be burmt in the p'cession of the feaste of Corpus Xp'i." That of the Fletchers, 27 Henry VI., states the procession to have been "tyme owt of mynde."

This procession, originally on the Thursday, was followed by three days of "disport" or recreation in the ensuing week. After the Reformation, the religious part of the ceremony was abolished, and, as a substitute, the second Monday after Trinity Sunday was set apart as a day of feasting at Kingsland,\* where each company had a small enclosure, within which is a building called an "Arbour," surrounded by trees, where refreshment is liberally provided by the respective trades. Only seven of the arbours now remain, each of which has the arms of the company over the entrance.

The anniversary is always anticipated by Salopians with feelings of delight, as affording an annual treat of no ordinary recreation and hospitality. In fact, whoever has witnessed the

\* *Kingsland*, or Chingsland as it is written in an early Norman grant, is a piece of land belonging to the Burgesses of Shrewsbury, and is delightfully situated on an eminence near the town, from whence is a fine panoramic view of the fertile plain of Shropshire, richly diversified with hills and mountains, whilst the venerable spires of the Shrewsbury churches, rising above the trees, combine to form a most pleasing dscape.

social pomp of the different trading companies marching in procession through the streets to Kingsland—the goodly array of tradesmen, walking as it were hand in hand together—could not but feel that as *union, brotherhood, and mirth*, were thus combined in one delightful scene, every countenance being brightened with these moral virtues, it does much to cultivate good fellowship and harmony, which is at least conducive to the interests and well-being of society.

About forty years ago Shrewsbury Show was in high repute, and conducted with considerable splendour; but, owing to the party-spirit engendered by frequent elections, it had for many years become a custom “more honoured in the breach than the observance.”

An attempt, however, was made about ten years ago to revive the pageantry, and, it must be acknowledged, with much success and satisfaction; but, during the last three years, there has been a falling off in the display, and it is to be feared that the manifold changes of the present times, and the refined, though perhaps not more honourable, dispositions of many modern minds, are causes that will soon hasten to a discontinuance what remains of this ancient custom and lively picture of old English manners.

The following extract from a scarce poem published in the year 1770, entitled “Shrewsbury Quarry,” is probably the only ostensible account which will afford some idea of the “Show” at that period:

What friendly forms in social pomp draw near,  
With thankful smiles to bless the bounteous year?  
In glad procession, brotherhood, and bloom,  
(Like *Flora's* festals near thy walls, Oh *Rome*,)  
The bands distinguish'd, yet harmonious, move,  
Their ensigns concord, and their leader love;  
To *Kingsland's* arbours once a-year they go,  
In order'd elegance serene and slow;  
The bodies corporate in classes bright—  
In different classes, but in one delight;  
There blend with mutual hands the friendly bowls,  
There blend their wishes, and there blend their  
The yearly *Archon* over all presides, [souls]  
Their state he governs, and their joy he guides,  
There mixing jovial with each jovial band,  
To each his heart he gives—to each his hand;  
With each he quaffs the invigorating cheer,  
To friendship sacred, and the hallowed year.  
The sun would gladly in his course delay,  
And stretch beyond its lengthen'd bound the day,  
To gaze with rapture as each bosom glows,  
On these rich blessings which his beam bestows;

His prone career, his cadence they behold,  
His western stage in crimson clad and gold,  
They see his orb reluctant now go down,  
Then march in happy order back to town;  
There polished pleasures teem with new delight,  
There balls and banquets crown the genial night.

The annual festival, as before stated, is held on the second Monday after Trinity Sunday, when the town at an early hour assumes an appearance of bustle; the bells of the different churches send forth their melodious and enlivening peals; the incorporated companies are passing to their stations of muster, and at one o'clock assemble together at the castle, from whence they proceed through the streets to Kingsland, the course of procession being lined with spectators.

The following was the general arrangement of the procession on the late anniversaries:

**MASTER CORDWAINERS**,  
preceded by their beadle bearing a battle-axe, and Crispin and Crispianus, patrons of the “art, mystery, calling, or occupation” of shoemaking. The former attired in a leather surcoat, bearing his mace surmounted by a boot, and the latter dressed in the uniform of an officer of the last century, with sword and gorget and cocked hat—their horses led by squires.

**THE APPRENTICE SHOEMAKERS**  
have their “king,” dressed in trappings and finery not easily to be described.

**THE MASTER TAILORS**,  
preceded by two “knights” bearing swords and shields and a purple and orange flag.

**THE APPRENTICES**  
have two men dressed in long “gowns” of “leaves sewed together,” representing “Adam and Eve,” the first of their craft; and though they do not generally rank as “beauties of the creation,” yet, as “Eve” ever and anon plucks an apple from a large branch of a “tree” borne before them, and gives it to “Adam” to taste, the figurative representation has not a bad effect.

**MASTER BUTCHERS**,  
preceded by their beadle and shield-bearer.

**THE APPRENTICE BUTCHERS**  
are followed by their “monarch” on horseback, crowned with a lofty cap of various-coloured plumage, and bearing in his hand a cleaver. The clean appearance and florid countenances of this portion of the procession (being dressed in white frocks) is highly attractive.

**THE MASTER SMITHS**  
are represented by a “knight” on horseback in a complete suit of armour, carrying a sword, and a shield inscribed, “*With hammer and hand all arts do stand*,” his attendants occasionally firing blunderbusses; the wardens in scarlet gowns.



## MASTER BUILDERS

are preceded by their king, bearing a sceptre, and who personates with tolerable effect that most potent monarch HENRY THE EIGHTH, being portly, well ruddled, sufficiently whiskered, and robed in a scarlet mantle and embroidered vest.

THE APPRENTICE BRICKLAYERS have a gaudily-dressed personage.

## APPRENTICE HATTERS

have for their leader an Indian Chief, dressed in tolerably good Eastern costume, and mounted on horseback, performing his part judiciously.

## BARBER CHIRURGEONS

follow a banner inscribed—Chartered by Edward I., 1304; incorporated with the Wax and Tallow Chandlers by Charter of June 2d, 1686.

## APPRENTICE HAIR DRESSERS AND WEAVERS

are preceded by a queen with a long flowing train, and riding on a grey horse led by a page. She appears working at a spinning-wheel.

## THE COMBRETHREN OF SADDLERS, PAINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, &amp;c. &amp;c.

are headed by a horse caparisoned with blue tapestry, and led by a dressed jockey with a beautiful flag, on which are emblazoned the armorial bearings, quartered, of the several trades of this composi-

tion; the members mounted on horseback, booted and spurred.

## THE APPRENTICE PAINTERS.

Then comes the representation of the Painters' Company in the character of

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS, the illustrious prince of design and king of allegory, whose imagery was as splendid as the dreams of fairy land.

Four Armorial Banners, Flags, Music, Stewards, &c.

In the foregoing manner, accompanied by music of all sorts, *flags and streamers* of various sizes, *banners and mottoes* of appropriate import, did the "TRADES" move towards Kingsland, accompanied by their several Wardens in their robes of office, and a considerable number of the different combrethren.

The Mayor and a respectable attendance of the Body Corporate and their friends, preceded by the Town Crier, Marshall, Sergeants at Mace, soon follow on horseback, visiting their different arbourous. About nine o'clock the companies return into Shrewsbury by a different route. The Company of Drapers and the Guild of Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, have long ceased to form part of the procession.

Yours, &c.

HENRY PIDGEON.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Θουκυδίδης. *The History of the Peloponnesian War*, by Thucydides. *Illustrated by Maps, taken entirely from actual Surveys; with Notes, chiefly historical and geographical.* By Thomas Arnold, D. D. *Head Master of Rugby School, and late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.*

AS the promise given in our review of Dr. Bloomfield's Thucydides, to devote some space to Dr. Arnold's edition of the same author, remains still unredeemed, it might fairly be supposed that we had lost all sight of the subject. So far, however, is this from being the fact, that we have been all along quite ready to act up to our intentions, and have only deferred the review, until we saw an opening for a subject so little suited to the mass of our readers, as that of verbal criticism on an author, who is a degree above the march-of-intellect school, and who is only to be duly relished in the original; for to attempt to translate Thucydides into any modern language, requires what in the present age is unfortunately very rare, a man of no common mind.

But though a delay of some months has thus taken place between the announcement and completion of this article, the interval has not been without its use; as it has enabled us to speak even more positively than before of the wretched state in which Thucydides has come down to us, and of the little reliance to be placed on the oldest MSS. and whose agreement in a particular reading is so far from being an evidence of its superiority, that the real words of the author must be looked for in the solitary variations of even second-rate documents; and thus it becomes a matter of perfect indifference to what MS. we appeal, as preserving a correct reading or the vestiges of it; since they are all derived from one *archetypus*, not only incorrectly written, but exhibiting *lacunæ*, which only a MS. more perfect than any known to exist, can possibly supply.

Of the inveterate nature of these corruptions, the best idea will be formed by turning to I. 126, where the Vulgate has

ἔστι γὰρ καὶ Ἀθηναίους Διάσια, ἃ κα-

λείται Διὸς ἑορτὴ Μελιχίου μεγίστη, ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ἡ πανδημει θύουσι πολλοὶ οὐχ ἱερεία ἀλλὰ θύματα ἐπιχώρια.

We find, however, in Jul. Pollux. i. 26. τὰ δὲ ἄρώματα καὶ θυμιάματα καλεῖται· Θουκυδίδης δὲ αὐτὰ εἶρηκεν ἄγνὰ θύματα, πρὸς τὰ αἰμᾶσσοντα καὶ σφατόμενα ἀντιτιθεῖς σμύρναν, λιβάνωτον.

But of this reading no vestige is seen in any existing MS. although it was evidently found in Lucian's copy of Thucydides; for he thus transcribes the whole passage in Tim. §. 7, p. 114, ἐν ἡ πανδημει ἑορτάζουσι, θύουσι δὲ πολλοὶ οὐχ ἱερεία, ἄγνὰ δὲ θύματα ἐπιχώρια. Nor could the Scholiast have read otherwise, as he explains θύματα by πέμματα, εἰς ζῶων μορφὰς τετυπωμένα,—an explanation that could not apply to θύματα alone, which always means by itself an animal sacrifice; and hence correctly compared by Hesychius with σφάγια and ἱερεία.

To this indubitable restoration, which Hemsterhuis was the first to point out, Goëller and other sticklers for the integrity of the Vulgate of course object; and misled by whom Dr. Arnold has not even deigned to notice the variation. But it will require something more than they have either said or can say to overturn the reading thus happily preserved; for, as regards the objection started by Dr. Bloomfield against πανδημει and πολλοὶ, that is obviated by reading θύουσι οἱ πολλοὶ in Thucydides, and δ' οἱ πολλοὶ in Lucian, similar to τειχίζειν πάντας πανδημει in i. 90, and to ἠπίστον—μὴ οὕτω τὸ πᾶν πασσοῦδι διεφθάρθαι in viii. 1, for so that passage ought to be read, in lieu of οὕτω γ' ἂν, as appears from παμπήδην πανώλης πᾶς κατέφθαρται λέως in Æsch. Pers. 726.

As regards the *lacuna*, where a word has dropt out, preserved in one or two MSS. it is sufficient to refer to i. 23, μέρος τῆς γῆς. 32, δ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο. 57, πόλεμος αὐτοῖς καὶ Πελοποννησίοις πρὸς Ἀθηναίους; and 105, ὡς δῆθεν νικήσαντες: where μέρος and τοῦτο, and καί—Ἀθηναίους, and δῆθεν, are respectively due to solitary MSS. and those too considered by Bekker and others as second-rate.

But the most considerable lacuna, as yet noticed by other critics, is in vii. 22, where the words καὶ αὐθις αὐ αἰ λοιπαὶ Μυτιλήνην ἀφίστασι, although acknowledged in Valla's version,

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would have been totally lost, but for the accidental preservation of the Vatican MS. (B.) where they are to be found alone; and hence the probability that in viii. 104, where Valla translates “*velocissimæ quinque naves,*” the same MS. reads καὶ τῶν νεῶν αἱ εἰ (i. e. πεντὲ) ἄριστα πλέουσαι; especially as we are indebted to the same MS. alone for the preservation of the words αἱ σπονδαὶ in viii. 10, and of αὐθις in viii. 32. Respecting such omissions of numeral letters, see Porson Advers. p. 112, and Dobree on Thucyd. iv. 78.

Since then even whole words have been thus supplied by solitary MSS. it is evident that all the existing copies of Thucydides are derived from one *archetypus*; and of which they are merely the more or less faithful transcripts; nor can any real objection be raised against the adoption of conjectures even more violent than the following, all of which turn upon the loss of merely a letter or two. Thus it is probable that Thucydides wrote in

i. 2. ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων, ὧν ἐπὶ μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει, οὐ μέγала νομίζω γενέσθαι οὔτε καλὰ τὰ ἐς πολέμους οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἄλλα.

Where Dr. Bloomfield was the first to object to οὔτε κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους. Equally probable is it that Thucydides wrote in

i. 10. οὐκοῦν ἀπιστεῖν εἰκὸς, οὐδὲ τὰς ὄψεις τῶν πῶλων μᾶλλον σκοπεῖν ἢ τὰς δυνάμεις, νομίζω δὲ τὴν στρατείαν ἐκείνην μεγίστην μὲν γενέσθαι τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς, λειπομένην δὲ τῶν νῦν, ἢ, τῇ Ὀμήρου αὐτοῦ ποιήσει εἴ τι χρὴ κἀναῦθα πιστεῦν, ὡς εἰκὸς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον ἦν ποιητὴν ἔντα κοσμησαί, ὅμως διαφαίνεται καὶ οὕτως ἐνδεστέρα.

in lieu of the Vulgate, νῦν τῇ Ὀμήρου αὐ ποιήσει—ἦν εἰκὸς—μείζον μὲν—ὅμως δὲ φαίνεται—where, in the first place, αὐ, *again*, or *on the other hand*, is perfectly without meaning; for it cannot refer to i. 9, ὡς Ὀμηρος δεδήλωκε, τοῦτο, εἴ τις, ἱκανὸς τεκμηριῶσαι; and, secondly, in κἀναῦθα, *even then*, the καὶ is perfectly useless, not to say absurd; and, thirdly, ἦν must, according to syntax, be the relative to ποιήσει, and not as the sense requires, to στρατείαν; and, lastly, μὲν never does nor could follow ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον, nor if it did, would it be opposed to ὅμως δὲ.

With regard to the other passages,

where the insertion of a letter or two will obviate every difficulty, it will be generally sufficient to quote merely the words as they ought to be read,

i. 18. ἔπειτα δὲ διενεχθέντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπολέμησαν μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς ἀλλήλους, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων εἰ τινὲς που διασταίεν, πρὸς τοὺς ἢ τοὺς ἐχώρουν—where τοὺς ἢ τοὺς may be compared with ἀδυνατεῖν τὸν ἢ τὸν βελτίω ποιεῖν in Plato Legg. vi. p. 316, and εἰ τὸ καὶ τὸ ἐποίησεν, οὐκ ἂν ἀπέθανεν. p. 308, imitated by Demosth. Περὶ Στεφ. §. 71.

i. 102. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπεκαλέσαντο, ὅτι τεichoμαχεῖν ἐδόκουν δυνατοὶ εἶναι, ὅτοις διὰ πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστηκίας γ' αὐτοῦ ἢ ἐνδεῖα ἐφαίνετο.

Here the Vulgate reads—εἶναι, τοῖς δὲ—τούτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίνετο: on which Dr. Arnold observes that “τοῖς δὲ, referring to the Lacedæmonians, is naturally inserted to denote the change of the subject, the last words of the preceding clause having related to the Athenians.” But τοῖς δὲ at the commencement of a sentence can mean only the same as τούτοις δὲ—and τούτοις would then refer to δυνατοί. Of this Haack, Goëller, and Dr. Bloomfield were not ignorant; and therefore they preferred τῆς, the reading of twelve MSS. But the definite article has no business here. Besides, we are not told to whom the Athenians appeared to be skilful in sieges. Moreover, τούτου cannot be referred to τεichoμαχεῖν: it must be αὐτοῦ: nor, if it could, can τοῦ τεichoμαχεῖν ἐνδεᾶ be written instead of ἢ τοῦ τεichoμαχεῖν ἐνδεῖα. The origin of the error is to be traced to the ignorance of interpolators, who did not see that ὅτοις, Attic for οἷσσι, depends upon ἐδόκουν and ἐφαίνετο. Respecting the loss or confusion of ὅτων, and ὅτοις, see Burges on Æsch. Eum. 282.

These, however, are trifles compared with the absurdities of thought and inaccuracies of language to be found in the funeral oration of Pericles; on which so much has been written, and to so little purpose, as the following passage will abundantly prove; for it is plain that we ought to read in ii. 42,

τὴν δὲ τῶν ἐναντιῶν τιμωρίαν ποθεινοτέραν πάντων νομίσαντες καὶ κινδύων ἅμα τὸν δὴ κάλλιστον λαβόντες, ἐβουλήθησαν μετ' αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν τιμωρεῖσθαι, αὐτῶν δὲ οὐ φείδεσθαι, ἐλ-

πίδι μὲν τὸ ἀφανὲς τοῦ κατορθώσκειν ἐπιτρέψαντες, ἔργῳ δὲ περὶ τοῦ ἦδη ὀρωμένου σφίσι αὐτοῖς ἀξιοῦντες πεποιθῆναι, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ ἀμύνασθαι καὶ τι παθεῖν κάλλιον ἡγησάμενοι ἢ τῷ ἐνδόντες σώζεσθαι, τὸ μὲν αἰσχρὸν τοῦ λόγου ἔφυγον, τὸ δὲ ἔργον τῷ σώματι ὑπέμειναν, καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου καιροῦ τύχης ἅμα τῇ ἀκμῇ τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον δοῦλοι ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλλάγησαν.

Here in the place of thoughts expressed in natural language, the Vulgate presents what no Greek could have written, and what only a German would attempt to explain; for we find there,—ποθεινοτέραν αὐτῶν λαβόντες καὶ κινδύων ἅμα τόνδε κάλλιστον νομίσαντες—τῶνδε ἐφίεσθαι—καὶ παθεῖν μᾶλλον—ἢ τὸ ἐνδόντες—τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλλάγησαν. But, 1, αὐτῶν has nothing to which it can be referred; 2. τόνδε cannot allude, as Dr. Arnold supposes, to the hazard of the battle, “that was now before them:” for all the danger was over in their death. 3. τῶνδε ἐφίεσθαι cannot mean, as Dr. A. supposes, “the desire of these,” i. e. the objects just mentioned, viz. “the deliverance from poverty and the enjoyment of wealth;” because ἐβουλήθησαν τῶνδε ἐφίεσθαι, “they wished to desire these things,” would be downright nonsense. 4. παθεῖν cannot by itself be an euphemism to express death. 5. the article τὸ is quite superfluous, and lastly, the expressions, “to be liberated from glory,” or, as the words may be rendered, “the pinnacle of fear,” are equally unintelligible. With regard, however, to the insertion of δοῦλοι, which has dropped out on account of μᾶλλον, the expression τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον δοῦλοι ἢ δέους “the slaves rather of glory than of fear,” may be compared with the splendid language of Jerome Epist. p. 585, “philosophus—gloriæ—vile mancipium,” imitated either from this passage, or a similar one in i. 76, ὑπὸ τῶν μεγίστων νικηθέντες, τιμῆς καὶ δέους; and which Sallust also had in mind, in B. J. 41, “neque beneficio neque metu coercitum;” and 43. “adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat;” and 63, “animus divitiarum victor.” But the passage most apposite for this use of δοῦλοι, is furnished by Thucydides himself in iii. 38, δοῦλοι—τῶν αἰεὶ ἀτόπων: where Dr. Bloomfield quotes very opportunely δοῦλοι ὄντες τῶν αἰεὶ παρόντων, from Gregor. Nazianzen. and

from Aristides τῆς χρείας αἰεὶ δούλους εἶναι. As regards the other alterations, such as αὐτῶν into πάντων, and καὶ παθεῖν into καὶ τι παθεῖν, it is unnecessary to say more than that a letter or two have dropped out; while the expression αὐτῶν οὐ φείδεσθαι, "not to spare themselves," is plainly confirmed by ἡφείδουν σφῶν αὐτῶν, in ii. 51, and ἀφειδοῖεν—τοῦ βίου, in ii. 43. The change of μάλλον into κάλλιον, is equally confirmed by a similar var. lect. elsewhere; a fact, that enables us to understand that Thucydides must have written κάλλιστα for μάλιστα in that "famous passage," as Dr. Arnold calls it; where in a speech, that can be relished only by those who have made Aristophanes their study, Cleon, with a master-hand, hits off the character of the Athenian mobility, the very counterpart of the modern Frenchman; and which, given originally by Thucydides with all the accuracy of a modern reporter, is now usually read so full of errors, that, while it requires only a common eye to detect some of them, a more than common mind will alone be able to correct them all; and as we have in our review of Dr. Bloomfield's Thucydides made, we are told, some very successful attempts, we are led to try our hand again on iii. 38, where we propose to read

καὶ κάλλιστα μὲν αἰεὶ τις εἰπεῖν ἕκαστος βουλόμενος δυνασθαί· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι τοῖς τοιαῦτα λέγουσι, μὴ ὕστεροι ἀκολουθήσαι δοκεῖν τῇ γνώμῃ, ὅξεις δὲ τι λέγοντος προαισθῆσθαι, καὶ προεπαίνεσαι τε πρόθυμοι εἶναι τὰ λεγόμενα, καὶ προνοῆσαι βραδείς τὰ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποβησόμενα, ζητούντες τε ἄλλο, ὡς εἰπεῖν, πᾶν, ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν, φρονούντες δὲ οὐδὲ ἐν περὶ τῶν παρόντων ἰκανῶς.

Here the vulgate has

καὶ μάλιστα μὲν αὐτὸς—ὀξέως—προεπαίνεσαι καὶ προαισθῆσθαι—τὰ λεγόμενα—ἀποβησόμενα ζητούντες τε ἄλλο τι ὡς εἰπεῖν, ἢ—οὐδὲ περὶ—

But in the first place, τοῖς τοιαῦτα λέγουσιν is perfectly unintelligible, unless something precedes, to which τοιαῦτα can be referred. Goëller rightly understands τοιαῦτα λέγουσι, as if Thucydides had written τοῖς εὐ λέγουσι: but he did not perceive that the very word κάλλιστα, wanting to complete the sense, was absolutely under his nose. 2. The expression ὀξέως—προεπαίνεσαι, about which Goëller and Dr. Arnold cannot agree, is correctly understood by Dr. Bloomfield; who however has

not been ὀξὺς προαισθῆσθαι, that Thucydides could not have written ὀξέως προεπαίνεσαι, as opposed to ὕστεροι ἀκολουθήσαι, but must have written ὀξέως—προαισθῆσθαι. 3. ζητούντες ἄλλο τι, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ἢ—"seeking something else, so to speak, than"—is a manifest absurdity. For the formula ὡς εἰπεῖν, cannot thus follow ἄλλο τι—It is always united with πᾶν, οὐδὲν or ἐν. See Heindorf. on Platon. Hipp. M. § xi.; and to the passages there quoted, add Plato Epist. p. 335 B. ἐμὲ καὶ τοὺς, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, ἀπαντας—ἀνθρώπους. It is plain, then, that πᾶν has dropt out after εἰπεῖν. Compare Thucyd. iii. 82, καὶ πᾶν, ὡς εἰπεῖν, τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐκινήθη.

With such convincing proofs of the defective state of the MSS. of Thucydides, it will be seen that future editors will be spared a world of unnecessary trouble, if, instead of attempting to explain what is quite inexplicable, they will boldly pronounce a passage to be corrupt; while future readers of Thucydides must be content to do, what the readers of Æschylus have been long compelled to do, and that is to lament not so much their own ignorance, as the misfortune of the author in having suffered so miserably from the lapse of time.

But on these and similar points of philological criticism, Dr. Arnold has designedly been silent, or said but little, and even that little in a manner, which betrays, what he is ready to confess, his want of acquaintance with such matters. His time he conceived would be more profitably employed on the illustration of the geography of his author; but with what success let Dr. Arnold tell himself, who prefaces his Dissertation "On the Coast of Megara," with the very honest admission that "the localities described by Thucydides do not agree in any one particular with the present features of the coast;" and as the same may be said of nearly every part of Greece, we are much afraid that all the materials collected by Dr. Arnold, or furnished by his friends, will not enable us to identify a single spot better than others have done previous to the appearance of this edition.\*

\* As an amusing specimen of "the glorious uncertainty" of all geographical questions, connected with ancient history, we refer to Dr. A.'s "Memoir to illustrate the Maps of the neighbourhood of Sphacteria."

With regard to the other leading feature of Dr. Arnold's plan, to illustrate the history of Thucydides, we cannot help thinking that till we know what an author actually wrote, it is quite futile to reason upon his facts, or to combat his reflections. We conceive, therefore, that Dr. Bloomfield has acted more wisely in grappling with the verbal difficulties of the text; and as Dr. A. has still three books to edit, we earnestly hope, that he will seize upon the opportunity thus given him to exhibit proofs of talent, which even Poppo, who has passed, it appears, some contemptuous remarks on Dr. A. will be forced to acknowledge.

With respect to the general appearance of the volumes, it is sufficient to state that to the text, taken with a few and unimportant alterations from Bekker's, notes are subjoined, partly original, written in English, and partly selected from those of preceding commentators, and preserved in their own Latin; an arrangement we think little creditable to Dr. A. who, as the head of a classical school, ought to have adopted the common medium of the learned, as Dr. Butler did in his edition of Æschylus; or at any rate have translated the Latin notes into English, if his object were to adapt himself to the comprehension of persons ignorant of the dead languages; and in that case we think that, instead of merely transcribing the Greek Scholia, he ought to have translated so much of them as was necessary for the elucidation of the passage under discussion. By way of compensation, however, for such minor defects, we are presented with the various readings of thirty-nine MSS. collated by preceding editors, or now for the first time by Dr. A. himself. Of these the two most valuable, especially in the 8th book, are the Vatican (B) first collated by Bekker, and the Venetian (V.), some specimens of which were first given by Zanetti in 1740, and now first collated entirely by Dr. A. Both are very modern; but the latter is the more remarkable, as it contains readings still existing in the text, similar to those, which were once found also in the Cambridge MS. (N), but which were subsequently altered to suit the Vulgate; and as both MSS. frequently agree in differing from all other documents, it is quite evident that both

are transcripts from one archetypus, and that the Venetian, which is the most modern, is, strange to say, more valuable than the older one at Cambridge.

Of the eight other MSS. partially collated by Dr. A. four are in the library of St. Mark at Venice; two in the possession of Mr. Severn of Thensford House, near Banbury, and which formerly belonged to Dr. Askew; one in the public library at Cambridge, and one in the royal library at Turin; but of these only the last seems to be of any value; for, though it is written so late as A.D. 1487, it alone preserves the true reading *δμήρους*, in iii. 114, and in iv. 98, *τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα*: and as it agrees with MSS. Q. R. in reading *ἀποστήσοντα* in viii. 4, as required by the canon of Dawes, it is likely to repay a more close examination than Dr. A. was enabled to devote to it during his short residence in Italy; and we are therefore not without hopes that he will be able to enrich his third volume with the complete collation of so valuable a document; for of this fact Dr. A. may rest assured, that more has been done directly or indirectly towards the correct understanding of ancient authors by the simple collations of MSS. than by all the illustrations of geography and history, which even the prolific brain of a German could give birth to.

We cannot close this notice without complimenting Dr. A. on his ingenious defence of Book iii. c. 84, against the strictures of Goëller; nor less so for his readiness in recanting some errors, into which he had fallen, when opposing the canons of Dawes, respecting the syntax of *ὅπως μὴ* with a future indicative; a recantation the more remarkable, as it proves that, while the reviewer of Dr. A.'s *Thucydides* in the Quarterly Journal of Education, No. vii. p. 151, was praising Dr. A. for his Anti-Dawesian heresies, he was absolutely ignorant that Dr. A. had abjured the errors of his youth, and was now willing to bow to Dawes' superior knowledge of Greek syntax.

Here then we must stop for the present. In another number we intend to redeem the promise we have given to grapple with the difficulties of the Melian controversy, and thus to exhibit another proof of our anxiety to render Thucydides a little more intelligible than he is usually found to be.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXV. Part I.*

WE shall notice the articles in order.

I. *A Letter from John Gage, Esq. Director, to Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. accompanying a Plan of Barrows called the Bartlow Hills, in the parish of Ashdon in Essex, with an account of Roman Sepulchral Relics recently discovered in the lesser barrows.*

The Saxon Chronicle under the year 1016, says, "when the King (i. e. Edmund Ironside) knew that they (the Danes) were on their march, he assembled all the English troops for the fifth time, and followed after them, and he came up with them in Essex at the place called *Assandun*, and there they fought furiously. . . . There Cnut gained the victory, though all England fought against him."\*—The Bartlow hills in the parish of Ashdon in Essex on the borders of Cambridgeshire, had long been considered memorials of this contest. Mr. Gage, by his researches, has exploded this idea, and shown by the contents of the three smaller barrows at Bartlow, that these mounds were raised during the period of Roman occupation.

The Bartlow barrows, which indeed have given name to the contiguous church (*Low*, Saxonice, a barrow), consist of four greater barrows and three smaller, placed in a line about 70 feet asunder. We ourselves suspect, from Camden's account, as quoted by Mr. Gage, although it is somewhat obscure, that there were originally four larger and four smaller barrows. That the smaller barrows contained the sepulchral deposits, while the larger were raised to accompany them merely as honorary tombs or cenotaphs. It is remarkable that the fourth of the range of large barrows to the north-east, has been

dug down. Now what says Camden? "Et quâ hæc regio Cantabrigiensis spectat Bartlow quatuor jam tumulis aggestis notum ostenditur cujusmodi occisis militibus *quorum reliquie non faciles erant repertu.*" But he proceeds,—"*Verum cum quintus et sextus ex his jam pridem defoderentur tria ut accepimus e saxo sepulchra, et in illis confracta hominum ossa sunt inventa.*" What is the plain inference, but that the fourth large barrow had been cut down as it now appears, and nothing had been found, it being a cenotaph,—but on opening a fifth and sixth lower tumulus, some of those square stone sepulchral chests in which the Romans deposited the urns of the dead, were discovered. One of these lower tumuli, in the course of cultivation of the land, has probably disappeared. We are indeed much disposed to think most lofty mounds, similar to those at Bartlow, to be merely honorary tombs, not only from the known Roman custom of erecting such memorials, but also from the improbability that they would place such ponderous loads on the remains of the deceased, when one of the last valedictions of their funeral ceremonies was "*sit terra tibi levis,*" a wish perfectly absurd, addressed to the manes of him over whose remains some thousand tons of earth had been heaped! The diameter of the largest barrow at Bartlow is 147 feet, its altitude 93. The diameter of the smaller barrows is 95 feet, and they are not more than 8 or 10 feet high. We do not, therefore, imagine that the meditated exploration of the larger barrows at some future time (see p. 23), is likely to produce to Mr. Gage so rich an antiquarian treasure as he has drawn from the smaller, although it might be worth while to set the conjecture we have ventured to propose at rest.† In the barrow No. 2, Mr.

\* Saxon Chronicle, translated by Miss Gurney, p. 180.

† Perhaps the passage of the 6th book of the *Æneid* may be brought to bear against us. Close literal construction, however, here is hardly admissible, for the tomb of Misenus might have consist-

Gage discovered a remarkable brick sepulchre, in the shape of an altar, six feet by two, and about two feet high; it much resembles, as appears by Mr. Buckler's beautiful drawing, a table tomb in one of our modern church-yards; in it were found some fine cinerary urns, or rather bottles of glass, and a sort of little pail, in which had been placed probably milk for the manes of the deceased.

"In character (says Mr. Gage) the three sepulchres so nearly resemble each other, that they may safely be ascribed to the same age. Two were constructed of wood, and one of brick, laid respectively on the bed of chalk. Each contained human bones burnt, which in the brick tomb, and one of the wooden sepulchres, were deposited in glass urns; all the cinerary deposits were laid to the south, accompanied by sacrificial or funeral vessels; each tomb had some glass vessel, the quality and manufacture of which were decidedly the same in all three, and the iron lamps found in the two wooden sepulchres, were also precisely alike.

"When a body was burnt and buried in the same place, it was called *bustum*, whence the word was often used to signify the tomb; and Cicero speaks of the '*bustum* Basili,' and the '*Catuli bustum*;' it would seem, therefore, that *Bustum* is a proper name for the sepulchres we have opened."—p. 9.

"—— desertaque busta  
Incolit, et tumulos expulsis obtinet um-  
bris  
Grata Deis Erebi."—Lucan, lib. vi. v. 511.

We are disposed, however, here to differ from Mr. Gage, and to consider the *bustum* and *ustrinum* synonymous for a place in which the bodies were burnt, and afterwards deposited,—"*Bustum*, in quo *busta*, seu humana corpora custodiuntur dictum, quasi *bene ustum*."\* We have no space to enter into a copious notice of the various interesting details of Mr. Gage's paper, the result of his excavation at the Bartlow Hills, nor into Mr. Fa-

ed of a smaller and a greater mound, to be taken as one; poetry seldom recognizes minute distinctions:—

"At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulchrum  
*Imponit*, suaque arma viro, remumque tu-  
bamque

Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo  
Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per secula no-  
men."—*Æneid*, lib. 6, lin. 231.

\* Floriani Dulphi Tractatus de Sepulchris, Bononiæ, 1646, p. 22.

rad's scientific analysis of the substances which the urns contained. One glass vessel appears, however, to have inclosed the intestines of the defunct, on which had been infused a fatty matter. The whole of Mr. Gage's report forms an elegant and classical illustration of the funeral depositories of the Romans, during the period that cremation was practised by them.

We conclude, by the coins discovered, that the distinguished personages whom the Bartlow hills were destined to commemorate, were contemporary with the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, between the years of Christ 120 and 140.

II. *Observations on certain Pillars of Memorial called Hoar Stones.* By the late William Hamper, Esq. F.S.A. of London, &c.

This is an amplification of the ingenious author's quarto tract published on the same subject in 1820.

"The Greek *horos*, the Latin *ora*, the Celtic and Welsh *or* and *oir*, the Armoric *harz*, the Anglo-Saxon *or*, *ora*, and *ora*, the German *ort*, the Italian *orlo*, the old French *orée*, the French *orle*, the Spanish *orla*, the Arabic *ori*, the absolute British *yoror*; the obsolete Irish *ur* and *or*, the Gaelic or Erse *car* and *aird*, with similar words in other languages, have all to a certain degree the self-same meaning, a bound or limit; the Hoar Stone is consequently nothing more than the stone of memorial, a land-mark describing the boundary of property, whether of a public or a private nature, as it has been used in almost all countries from the patriarchal æra down to the days of the present generation."—p. 30.

In proof of this application of the term, the examples are numerous and convincing. *Hoar* has been converted into *war* in several instances. The *war* stone at Trysull is also styled the Hoar Stone (p. 56.)

We have the power, under this head, of adding to the instances cited by Mr. Hamper, one noticed in a letter addressed to us under his own hand. The subject under consideration was the derivation of the term *War-bank*, † applied to a steep declivity near Cæsar's Camp, Holwood Hill, and which we had conceived might indicate the scene of a battle. Mr. Hamper says,

"The War Bank I conceive to have

† See our vol. xcix. part i. p. 401.

been so named, from its being the *boundary of some public district, or private property*, in early times, if not at present; and I find abundant instances of ancient fortifications whose original appellations have gone into oblivion, becoming so distinguished. Indeed, next to hills and rivers, those unchangeable barriers of nature, a Roman station, could not fail of being a well-known point of reference."

We congratulate ourselves on the opportunity of making this slight but interesting addition to Mr. Hamper's elaborate treatise on terminal appellations.\*

III. *Observations on the circumstances which occasioned the death of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, in a Letter from John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. to Thomas Amyot, Esq. F.R.S. Treasurer.*

When a man is seen suffering for conscience sake, even for a creed abounding in superstitious errors, there is an independence in the act which obliges us to respect his firmness, although we may lament that it is not exerted in a more reasonable cause. If Fisher clung with the credulity of a bigot to the old faith, it was better than bowing to the will of a sanguinary tyrant, and affecting, for temporising purposes, a submission which his heart denied.

Nothing could be more illegal, absurd, or unjust, than the condemnation of Fisher. Mr. Bruce's paper forms a complete refutation of those modern writers who have attempted the vindication of Henry in this cruel and atrocious act.

"Fisher and More refused to take the oath tendered to them, and which was probably the same as was taken by the Parliament, but both offered to swear to such portion as concerned the succession."

This proved their opposition was not factious.

"They admitted that the Parliament had a right to make such alterations in the descent of the Crown as were thought proper, but neither of them would allow the invalidity of the King's first marriage, the legality of the divorce, or of his marriage with Ann Boleyn.

"The statute of 25 Henry VIII. c. 22, in describing the nature of the oath to be taken by the people, enacted that it should be an oath truly, firmly, and constantly, without fraud or guile, to observe, fulfil,

maintain, defend, and keep to their cunning, wit, and uttermost of their powers, the whole effects and contents of that act. The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Cromwell, however, says Rapin, did of their own heads add *more words* unto it, to make it appear to the King's ears more pleasant and plausible, and that oath so amplified caused they to be administered to Sir Thomas More and to all others throughout the realm."

Three oaths, it appears, were pronounced by as many Acts of Parliament:—

"The Parliament (by the attainder of Fisher) declared that they meant the second when they legislated concerning the first; that they meant the third when they (themselves) took the second; and it is enacted that the penalties imposed for not taking the first, have been incurred by refusing to take the third."

This is *ex post facto* legislation with a vengeance!

"Fisher was confined in the Tower for fourteen months, and received the severe treatment, which was then the common lot of State prisoners. The Lieutenant's charge for his maintenance was 20*s.* per week; but the diet with which he was provided was so slender, that, having no means himself, his brother supplied the deficiency out of his own purse, and to his great hindrance."

Equally bad was his clothing, which he said would scarcely, from its tattered condition, keep him from the cold.

If the Roman Catholic writers, as Mr. Bruce observes, may be credited, Fisher's lifeless body was treated with an indignity as savage as disgraceful and mean, on the part of the Monarch, whom his blood could not satisfy.

We will, however, hope that the facts are exaggerated; and that, having suffered as a traitor, the King did not direct the subsequent forms, savage enough in themselves, out of their course, to glut after the extinction of life a puerile revenge.

Fisher's original letters, transcribed from the Cotton MSS. form a valuable appendix. How pointedly does he allude to that sad perversion of the human mind, which, when prejudice or passion has pointed a victim out, cares not whence the sticks are gathered to consume him. Even his humblest explanations become weapons against him.

"I perceive that which I write is ascribed either to craft or wilfulness, (he says in a

\* Letter to A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. dated May 29, 1829.



letter to Cromwell,) or to affection or to unkindness against my Sovereign, so that my writing rather provoketh you to displeasure, than it furthereth me in any point concerning your favour."

IV. *Copies of original Papers illustrative of the management of Literature by Printers and Stationers in the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Communicated by Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S.*

The liberty of the press has been gradually won from the controul of the Crown; for one of the very first articles in this curious collection is a memorial from the Stationers' Company to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, complaining that a printer, "one Roger Warde, a man who of late hath shewed himselfe very contemptuous against her Majesty's high prerogative, and offering to come into his pryntinge house to take notice what he did, the said Roger Warde faininge himselfe to be absent, hys wife and servants keepeth the dore shutt against them," (the searchers appointed by the Stationers' Company,) "and said that none should come there to seache, neither woulde in any wyse suffer any man to enter into the house, by lykelyhoode wherof and of tow good prooffe he *printeth what he lysteth*, and persisteth in the same behaviour, tyll your honoure of your singular goodness take order to the contrarye."

In modern days every man "printeth what he listeth;" but is responsible for what he so puts forth.

By the next document it appears that the Crown issued licences under the Great Seal, granting to particular individuals the sole privilege of printing certain classes of books; this was complained of by the Stationers' Company, as throwing many of their body out of employ. The following list of licensed printers may be quoted in an abridged form:

- John Juggle, her Majesty's printer—Bibles and Testaments.
- Richard Tothill—law books.
- John Daye, the A. B. C. and Catechisms.
- James Roberts and Richard Watkyns—Almanacks and Prognostications.
- Thomas Marshe—Latin books used in the grammar schools.
- Thomas Vautrolle, a foreigner—other Latin books, as the New Testament in Latin, &c.

Bird, a singing man—all music books.  
William Jeres—all manner of psalters, primers, and prayer books.

Francis Flower—the grammar and other things.

The next document shows the progress of printing from its infant state. In Henry VIII.'s time printers were few and opulent. There was another class of men, "writers, limners of books," i. e. illuminators, "and divers things for the church;" these were called Stationers.

In the time of King Edward VI. printing greatly increased; "but the provision of letter and many other things belonging to the printing, was so exceeding chargeable, that most of those printers were dryven through necessitie to compound before" (i. e. contract for a sum to be paid in hand) "with the booksellers at so lowe value, as the prynters themselves were most tymes small gayners, and often losers." Queen Mary granted a charter to the Stationers' Company, giving them and none other authority to print all lawful books, excepting, however, such persons as had especial licence from the Crown, a provision which, as may be gathered from the document, almost neutralized the grant.

No future historian of the typographic art will neglect the valuable data for its progress in this country, afforded in this paper of Sir Henry Ellis.

V. *Notices of the Palace of Whitehall, by Sydney Smirke, Esq. F.S.A.*

Originally the residence of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent (vide Matt. Paris), in the 13th century, purchased by the See of York, in whose possession it continued until the attainder of Wolsey, when it became forfeit to the Crown.

Mr. Smirke's professional duties led him to the discovery of a remnant of the palace in the basement of Cromwell House, Whitehall-yard. The principal vestige seems to be a groined crypt, which was probably the support of the floor of some apartment contiguous to the great hall. The dimensions of this crypt are about 40 feet by 20; its architecture probably of Wolsey's time. The magnificent new palace projected by Inigo Jones, of which Whitehall Chapel is but a small though chaste and elegant specimen, would have covered 24 acres!

Mr. Smirke's paper is accompanied

by clear and accurate plans of the remains which, although they are situated within the boundaries of the royal city of Westminster, he has now first brought into public notice.

VI. *Proclamation of Henry VIII. on his marriage with Queen Anna Boleyn, in the possession of the Corporation of Norwich; communicated by Hudson Gurney, Esq. V. P.*

One of those documents which would claim a place in the additions to Rymer's *Fœdera*, which might most readily be engrafted on the old edition in the form of an appendix. Such are to be found in great numbers scattered up and down in printed books or in MSS. The utility to the study of our national history and constitution, that such materials should be concentrated all in one work, is obvious.

VII. *Description of the sepulchral Effigy of John de Sheppy, Bishop of Rochester, discovered in Rochester Cathedral, A. D. 1825, with illustrative Drawings; communicated by Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A.*

This magnificent specimen of the state of monumental sculpture in the fourteenth century, and of ecclesiastical costume, owes the state of freshness in which the paintings of the episcopal ornaments appear, to the circumstance of the figure having been built up between two walls, as Mr. Kempe thinks, by the pious care of John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, from 1637 to 1666, a period which, he observes, embraces "the democratic and fanatical fury of the great rebellion, so destructive of the memorials of the piety and taste of our ancestors." Mr. Kempe, in this paper, details the form of consecration of a bishop of ancient times.

"The bishop elect before his consecration retired to a side chapel, where he put on the amictus or amice, the *alb*, which, notwithstanding the name, was not always necessarily white, nor was it invariably made of linen cloth."

The stole is described as a narrow slip of cloth, thrown over the neck, and hanging down on either side to the knees; the maniple or fanon, was a napkin held in the hand to wipe any impurity from the sacred vessels; the cope, chasuble, (*quasi parva casa*), or pluvial, was the upper garment. John  
GENT. MAG. July, 1833.

de Sheppy's cope is splendidly embroidered. His pastoral staff is swathed with a white bandage. "He wears boots, on which are painted the bands of the ancient sandals which they had superseded—the '*caligæ cum sandaliis*' of the Romish pontificals." The offering made by a bishop at his consecration was two lighted torches and two barrels of wine. The ring with which he was invested, shewed that he was the spiritual representative of the church—the spouse of Christ. His white gloves denoted the purity of the new man; they were made of kid-skin "because Jacob obtained his father's blessing by placing the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands when he personated his brother Esau." The ring was worn on the forefinger of the right hand, over the gloves.

John de Sheppy is described as originally a monk in the priory of St. Andrew's, Rochester, in 1352; consecrated Bishop of Rochester in 1356; constituted Chancellor of the Realm by King Edward III., and Treasurer in 1358. He died at his house in Lambeth called La Place, in 1360, and was buried at Rochester in a chantry of his own foundation. Mr. John B. Swaine's drawings of the elevation and details of the monument of John de Sheppy, and of his effigy, are executed with fidelity and taste. Of the plate engraved by him after the latter, we think the effect would have been softer if he had used the graver less and the etching needle more. This deficiency is however in some degree compensated by the boldness and truth of the drawing. Mr. Swaine appears to have imbibed the proper spirit of an antiquarian draftsman—a scrupulous respect for accuracy in delineating the subject before him, with its details; attention neither to exaggerate (in compliance with modern taste) the style of its execution, nor to neglect the points of graceful feeling which it may present.

(To be continued.)

◆  
*The Young Cricketer's Tutor, &c.* By Charles Conden Clarke. 12mo.

SOME of the most celebrated writers of antiquity, whose names are illustrious as moralists, philosophers, and historians, have not disdained to stoop from the lofty elevation of

Science, to discourse on the games, the field-sports, and the amusements of the people. Xenophon left the conversation of Socrates to give instructions, and those minute and plain, on the management of hounds, on the choice of their names, on the treatment of the pack, and on the tactics of the chase. Arrian, the pupil of Epictetus, has also bestowed on us a Treatise on Hunting, that may rival Mr. Beckford's in accuracy, and far exceeds it in elegance. We have also a Greek volume on Hawking, another on the Rod and Line; though we confess, that of the *piscatory* achievements of the ancients we have no very high opinion,—perhaps no very clear knowledge. We take it, that it was a rude kind of operation, something in the way in which our sailors fish for whittings;—what could it have been?—Say, oh! ye salmon-fishers of the Don, and of the Dee—when the *artificial fly* was not known! Now, it is not only that life wants amusement just as much as it requires serious occupation; and, therefore, it is of importance what *kind* of amusement should be pursued; but it is also interesting to trace the species of amusement *into* the habits and genius of the people. Thus, even an apparently trifling inquiry becomes dignified by the manner of treating it, and no unimportant part of Grecian history, of the rise of genius, and of the progress of arts and the education of youth, is connected with the immortal honours of the Isthmian and Olympian Games. Some pursuits, like those of the field or of the river, seem common to the people of every country: others arise from the peculiar situation, or the habits and inclinations of the inhabitants. All the nations in Europe are in some sense sportsmen; the cry of the hound, and the horn of the huntsman is heard from the Grampian hills to the very granite steeps of Hæmus. The hare is coursed alike on the downs of Swafham and the arid plains of Ispahan; and the sound of the fatal and unerring rifle breaks the repose equally of the woods of Lochabar, and of the distant forests of Teflis. On the other hand, there are many pursuits and games that are confined within certain limits, and belong to a peculiar people. *Tennis* used to be the favourite pastime of the French. Shooting at the wooden bird, of the *Swiss*. *Ballone*

is the magnificent and splendid diversion of the Italian nobles. *Skating* is the Dutchman's pleasure. And thus, *Cricket* is the pride and the privilege of the Englishman alone. Into this, his noble and favourite amusement, no other people ever pretended to penetrate: a Frenchman or a German would not know which end of a bat they were to hold; and so fine, so scientific, and so elaborate is the skill regarding it, that only a small part of England have as yet acquired a knowledge of it. In this, *Kent* has always stood proudly pre-eminent; Kent is emphatically the field of the cricketer's glory. Sussex, Hampshire, and Surrey, next follow in the list; and Middlesex owes its present fame to the establishment of the *Marylebone Club* within its boundaries. Of late years an extension in the practice of the game has taken place; and while Yorkshire justly plumes herself on the extraordinary accomplishment of *Marsden*; the county of Norfolk holds aloft the hitherto unrivalled science and talents of *Pilch*.

To those who are curious in investigating the origin of Sports and Pastimes, it will be doubtless a matter of some astonishment to hear that familiar as the word *cricket* is now to their ears, it can be only traced back about one hundred years. The word first occurs in a song of Tom Durfey's, "Of a noble race was Shenkin,"\*

"Hur was the prettiest fellow  
At football, or at *cricket*,  
At hunting chase, or thimble race,  
How feately hur could pick it."

The game itself, however, under some name or other, is of very high antiquity. The late Mr. Bonstetten of Geneva, we remember, traced it into *Iceland*; it was certainly *British*. Its derivation is probably from the Saxon *cytce*—a *stiek*; and scientific and complicated and finished as it now is, it had its origin in the ancient amusement of *club and ball*; † a rude and simple game.

We presume that, for more than half a century from the time that its name became celebrated in Durfey's song, cricket did not advance much in cha-

\* See "Pills to purge Melancholy."

† See Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, where some cuts are given from old pictures, missals, &c.

racter as a dextrous or scientific game; but remained the common sport or pastime of the Cuddys and Hobbinols, the boors of the country wakes and fairs.

It was somewhere between the years 1770 and 1780, that a great and decisive improvement took place, and that cricket first began to assume that truly skilful and scientific character which it now possesses. The pretty and sequestered village of Hambledon in Hants, was the nursery of the best players; the down of Broad Halfpenny the arena of their glory,—the Marathon enabled by their victories, and sometimes enriched with their blood.\* At that time the Duke of Dorset and Sir Horace Mann were the great patrons and promoters of the game. Great as many of them were, and deserving a more lasting fame than they have attained, the name of *John Small* shines out in pre-eminent lustre. Him followed *Brett*, the tremendous bowler, and *Barber* and *Hogsflesh*, whose bowling was also admirable,—they had a high delivery and certain lengths; and he must be a more than common batter who can stand long against such confounding perplexities. *Tom Sueter* had the eye of an eagle, and a giant's paw; and when he rushed in to meet the ball, his stroke was certain, decisive, and destructive. Off went the ball, as if fired from a gun; and woe to those opposed to him in the game! But we must hasten on.—These *great men* (for great they truly were!) have long been where sound of ball, or sight of bat, or shout of applauding friends, will never reach them again. They lie side by side in the church-yard of Hambledon, and many a sigh have we breathed over their peaceful graves. We must pass over *George Lear*, called "Little George," but great in every thing but stature; and "Edward Abarrow," who, nobody knows why—was always called "Curry;" and Peter Steward, for his spruceness called

\* The blood of a cricketer is seldom, however, shed from any part of his body but his fingers; but the fingers of an old cricketer, so scarred, so bent, so shattered, so indented, so contorted, so venerable! are enough to bring tears of envy and emulation from any eye,—we are acquainted with *such a pair of hands*, "if hands they may be called, that shape have none."

"Buck." We cannot say "they had no poet, and they died;" for their names are consecrated in the following lines:

"Buck, Curry, and Hogsflesh, Barber, and Brett, [equal'd yet,  
Whose swiftness in bowling was ne'er  
I had almost forgot (they deserve a large bumper)  
Little George the long stop, and Tom Sueter the stumper."

Such were the chief heroes, the valour of whose arms sustained the fate of the modern Troy; but opposed to them are the names of enemies arrayed in formidable phalanx! Come forth! thou pride of Surrey! thou prince of the ancient bowlers! thou man of iron nerve, and never-failing eye. Come forth, *Tom Lumpy*! † come forth from the well-filled cellar, and well-stored larder, of thy first and greatest patron the Earl of Tankerville,—bring with thee thy companions in fame, *Shock White*, and *Frame*, and *Johnny Wood* and *Miller* the gamekeeper, whose eye was alike sure at a woodcock or a ball. Reader! if thou hast any love or knowledge of this noble game,—if thou hast any delight in traversing the ancient fields of glory, or visiting the scenes of departed genius, or hanging a slender wreath on the monument of men who deserved a richer sepulchre,—shut your eyes for one moment to the follies and vanities of passing events, and believe yourself walking in a fine summer morning on the down of Broad Halfpenny, waiting the commencement of a match. You know the scenery of that secluded vale; the fine undulating sweep of its beechen forests, the beautiful and variegated turf, the glittering of the ocean, the blue hills of the Isle of Wight looming in the distance, and the elmy gardens and half-wild orchards sprinkled in the bottom. Well! believe yourself transported there;—and now ten (the old hour, before modern fashion and indolence had superseded it) has struck; a few cricketers in their white dress, ‡ and

† His real name was Stevens.

‡ The old cricketers were dressed differently from the modern. The *gentlemen* always played in breeches and silk stockings; the *players*, as Lord Winchelsea's, wore hats with gold binding, and ribbons of particular colour. The present dress is inconvenient as well as unbecom-

numerous groups of farmers and rustics, have assembled from grange and farm, from Exton down to the hills of Petersfield,—and now all is bustle and expectation. A shout!—turn to the right! You may instantly know who it is; *Noah Mann* from North Chapel in Sussex, who lately joined the club, and who rides at least twenty miles every Tuesday to practise. Look at those handkerchiefs on the ground! Riding at full speed, he stoops down, and collects every one without effort. Mann was a severe hitter. One stroke of his is even now remembered, in which he got the immense number of *ten* runs. He was short, and black as a gypsy, broad chest, large hips, and spider legs. He never played with a hat; *his* complexion benefited by the Sun. The roar that followed Mann's celebrated hit never is to be forgotten, it was like the rushing of a cataract; it came pouring from a thousand lungs. And there is his namesake and opponent, Sir Horace, walking about outside the ground, cutting down the daisies with his stick, as gentle he, as the simple flowers which he was strewing beside him!—That stout, well-made man in with Mann is *James Alyward*, the farmer. Glory and honour be to him. Alyward once stood in two whole days, and scored a hundred and sixty-seven runs. Soon after, he was seen to have been called by Sir Horace Mann into a corner of the field; a short conversation took place between them; it was mysterious, in an under-tone, with short glances of circumspection; but it was decisive: they soon parted; and never after was James Alyward seen at the Hambledon Club. The next time he was arrayed, was among its opponents, and fighting under Sir Horace's banners. When Alyward affected grandeur, he used to call for a *lemon* after he had been in but a short time: this was a high piece of affectation for a farmer,—it was a fine touch of the heroic. That man who now takes the bat, has not, perhaps nor ever will have, a superior. Stand up, *Tom Walker!* show thy scraggy frame, thy apple-john face, thy spider-legs, thick at the ancles as at the hips, thy knuckles like the bark of the Hainault oak!

ing; for *trousers* may be in the way of the ball. Mr. *Budd* was the last cricketer who wore the old dress.

Tom had neither flesh, nor blood, nor skin. He was all muscle, tendon, gristle, covered with the hide of the rhinoceros. You might as well attempt to get Wellington from a field of battle, or Bentley from a Greek poet, as to get Tom from his wicket. Once Lord Frederick Beauclerk was bowling to him; four fine length balls one after the other were sent in with his Lordship's finished science; down they all went before the bat, and off went his Lordship's white hat, as usual, calling him "a confounded old beast."—"I doant care nothing whatsoever ee zays," quoth Tom, and on he went, laying his Lordship down in the finest style and the coolest temper. Tom was a farmer, and his land lay near the Devil's Punch-bowl.

Next came John Wells, called "Honest *John Wells!*" he was a baker at Farnham, a well-set man, short, and stout like a cob. He was a good bowler and steady batter, and a good servant of all work; but we must hasten on, for we are at length arrived at the tent of *Achilles* himself. Stop, reader, and look, if thou art a cricketer, with reverence and awe on that venerable and aged form! These are the remains of the once great, glorious, and unrivalled WILLIAM BELDHAM, called for love and respect, and for his flaxen locks and his fair complexion, "Silver Billy." Beldham was a close set, active man, about five feet eight inches. Never was such a player! so safe, so brilliant, so quick, so circumspect; so able in counsel, so active in the field; in deliberation so judicious, in execution so tremendous. It mattered not to him who bowled, or how he bowled, fast or slow, high or low, straight or bias; away flew the ball from his bat, like an eagle on the wing. It was a study for Phidias to see Beldham rise to strike; the grandeur of the attitude, the settled composure of the look, the piercing lightning of the eye, the rapid glance of the bat, were electrical. Men's hearts throbbled within them, their cheeks turned pale and red. Michael Angelo should have painted him. Beldham was great in every hit, but his peculiar glory was the *cut*. Here he stood with no man beside him, the laurel was all his own; it was like the cut of a *racket*. His wrist seemed to turn on springs of the finest steel. He took the ball, as Burke did the

House of Commons, between wind and water; not a moment too soon or late. Beldham still survives. He lives near Farnham; and in his kitchen, black with age, but, like himself, still untouched with worms, hangs the trophy of his victories; the delight of his youth, the exercise of his manhood, and the glory of his age—his BAT. Reader! believe me, when I tell you I trembled when I touched it; it seemed an act of profaneness, of violation. I pressed it to my lips, and returned it to its sanctuary.

The last, the "Ultimus Romanorum," we can find room to commemorate, is *David Harris*. Who knows not David Harris? the finest *bowler* whom the world ever rejoiced in when living, or lamented over when dead. Harris was by trade a potter, and lived at Odiham in Hants, an honest, plain-faced (in two senses), worthy man. "Good David Harris" he was called; of strict principle, high honour, inflexible integrity; a character on which scandal or calumny never dared to breathe. A good cricketer, like a good orator, must be an honest man; but what are orators compared to the men of cricket. There have been a hundred, a thousand orators; there never was but one David Harris. Many men can make good speeches, but few men can deliver a good ball. Many men can throw down a strong enemy, but Harris could overthrow the strongest wicket. Cicero once undermined the conspiracy of Catiline; and Harris once laid prostrate even the stumps of Beldham.

It is said that it is utterly impossible to convey with the pen an idea of the grand effect of Harris's bowling. His attitude, when preparing to deliver the ball, was masculine, erect, and appalling. First, he stood like a soldier at drill, upright. Then with a graceful and elegant curve, he raised the fatal ball to his forehead, and drawing back his right foot, started off. Woe be to the unlucky wight who did not know how to stop these cannonades! his fingers would be ground to dust against the bat, his bones pulverized, and his blood scattered over the field. Lord F. Beauclerk has been heard to say, that Harris's bowling was one of the grandest sights in the universe. Like the Pantheon, in Akenside's Hymn, it was "simply and severely great." Harris was terribly afflicted

with the gout; it was at length difficult for him to stand; a great arm-chair was therefore always brought into the field, and after the delivery of the ball, the hero sat down in his own calm and simple grandeur, and reposed. A fine tribute this, to his superiority, even amid the tortures of disease!

If, like Sallust and Hume, we may venture our comparison of the relative merits of two illustrious men, we should say, in contrasting Harris with Lumpy, that,

Harris always chose a ground when pitching a wicket, where his ball would rise. Lumpy endeavoured to gain the advantage of a declivity where his might shoot.

Harris considered his partner's wicket as carefully as his own. Lumpy attended only to himself.

Lumpy's ball was as well pitched as Harris's, but delivered lower, and never got up so high. Lumpy was also a pace or two slower.

Lumpy gained more wickets than Harris; but then fewer notches were got from Harris's bowling; and more players were caught out. Now and then a great batter, as Fenneex, or Beldham, would beat Lumpy entirely; but Harris was always great, and always to be feared.

We must now draw our brief memoirs to a close. Unwillingly do we drop the pen. Very pleasant has our task been, delightful our recollections. Farewell, ye smiling fields of Hambledon and Windmill Hill! Farewell ye thymy pastures of our beloved Hampshire, and farewell ye spirits of the brave, who still hover over the fields of your inheritance. Great and illustrious eleven! fare ye well! in these fleeting pages at least, your names shall be enrolled. What would life be, deprived of the recollection of you? Troy has fallen, and Thebes is a ruin. The pride of Athens is decayed, and Rome is crumbling to the dust. The philosophy of Bacon is wearing out; and the victories of Marlborough have been overshadowed by fresher laurels. All is vanity but cricket; all is sinking in oblivion but you. Greatest of all elevens, fare ye well!

Sacred to the memory of the eleven greatest players of the Hambledon Club.

1. David Harris.
2. John Wells.

3. — Purchase.
4. William Beldham.
5. John Small, jun.
6. Harry Walker.
7. Tom Walker.
8. — Robinson.
9. Noah Mann.
10. — Scott.
11. — Taylor.

(*To be continued.*)

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*Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.*  
*Part II.*

THIS work proceeds as it began, with the preservation of materials valuable to the antiquary and county historian; e. g. "Tenants in Capite and Sub-tenants in Shropshire, circ. temp. Edw. I. from an original roll, in the collection of Edward Lloyd, Esq. now (1832) in the possession of Richard Heber, Esq." A document of considerable value, "supplying information as to the possessors of manors and estates in the county in the thirteenth century." It forms also a supplement to the *Testa de Nevill*, for it contains similar information, but is about seventy years later (p. 111). The account of the sale of the Bishop's lands by the Commissioners of the Long Parliament, (of which we gave some extracts in our review of No. I.) is continued; we add a few more to the former examples of this spoliation.

"Bristol Pallace and Parke, conveyed to Thomas and Samuell Clarke for 240*l.* The Pallace of Salisburie to William and Thomas Baxter for 880*l.* 2*s.* The manors of Cuttingbeake and St. Germane's, Cornwall, to Thomas Arundell and Francis Godolphin for 1715*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Ely Rents in Holborn to James Barbon for 885*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* The manor of Lambeth to Thomas Scott and Matthew Hendy for 7073*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Fower score and six acres of land in Fulham, belonging to the see of London, to Edmund Harvey, Esq. for 674*l.* 10*s.* The manor and castle of Farnham to John Farwell and James Gold for 8145*l.* 8*s.* Lambeth Ferry and Ferryboate, the property of the see of Canterbury, to Christopher Wormhall for 180*l.* 16*s.* A messuage called the Eagle and Child, in Fleet Street, belonging to the Bishopric of Peterborough, to Jos. Cavell for 711*l.* 5*s.* Canterbury Palace, Kent, to Edward Bass, Richard Croxhall, and Charles Saltonstall for 1275*l.*"

The Ecclesiastical History of Dewsbury, in the Archbishopric of York, is a good subject treated with great judgment and antiquarian acumen, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.

We readily agree with the author

"that this place has a peculiar claim upon public attention, arising out of this circumstance, that it is pointed out by a tradition supported by some concurrent probabilities, and even by something which aspires to the character, if not of contemporary yet of very early documentary evidence, as having been a scene of the labours of one of those apostolic men who, following the train of Augustine, were the means of reviving the almost extinguished light of British Christianity. The tradition is in substance this: That Paulinus, the Northumbrian apostle, in the course of his mission among the subjects of King Edwin, visited this place, and that, on the low and level ground near the river, on which now the Church is built, he presented the claims of Christian truth to the inhabitants of these regions, and performed in the Calder the initiatory rite of baptism."

The truth of this tradition is supported by the cross in the church-yard bearing the inscription, *PAVLINUS HIC PREDICAVIT ET CELEBRAVIT*. This cross appears to be a renovation of one of much older date; to the existence of which the stanza of an old ballad, taken down in 1670 from the mouth of the parish clerk, bore testimony.

In church-yard once a cross did stand,  
Of Apostles pictured there,  
And had engraven thereupon,  
Paulinus preached here.

Fragments of sculptured stones of the Saxon age, bearing the image of our Saviour, and other human figures, were found about 1766 in the church-yard; a strong presumptive evidence of the correctness of the description of the cross given in the ballad. Mr. Hunter then proceeds with much critical tact to examine how far what is known of the labours of Paulinus favours the tradition. This confirmation is found in the writings of the venerable Bede. According to him it was the practice of Paulinus

"to perform his multitudinous baptisms in the running streams, and few places would be more favourable to this purpose than the flat meadows of Dewsbury. One of the most curious parts of Bede's account of the labours of Paulinus is that in which he speaks of the conversion of Edwin himself and of Coiffi, who appears to have been the arch-priest of the ancient superstition. One of the first efforts of these persons, filled with the zeal of new converts, was directed against the temple of Godmündham, which must have been

a central point of their superstition. They broke into the sacred inclosure, violated the sanctuary, and soon a Christian Church arose upon the place. Here then we see the zeal of Paulinus and his converts directed against a place which was sacred in the eyes of the Saxon population, and a church arising where before had been an idol temple. What is similar to this occurred elsewhere. On the site of St. Paul's have been found the horns of deer, which are supposed to mark it as a place where sacrifices were wont to be made. A Christian Church arose close to the circle at Abury; and close to the temple of Minerva at Bath arose buildings, erected for the purpose of Christian devotion."

"Out of these facts I raise," says the author, "another probability for the early preaching of Christianity at Dewsbury; for Dewsbury may, as it seems to me, be connected like Godmundham with the ancient superstitions of Northumbria."

Mr. Hunter is an excellent counsel in pleading an antiquarian cause, and he produces an old inscription from Camden to show that a local deity of the name of *Dui*, or rather, perhaps, he might have said *Duis*, presided over this district, and that at Dewsbury was probably the seat of his worship. Mr. Hunter has here made good use of his authority; which, however, being somewhat fuller than himself on this important point in the inscription, we will quote.

"The river Calder," on which, by the way, we observe Dewsbury stands, "which flows along the borders between this and Lancashire, among other inconsiderable places runs by Gretland, situated at the very top of a hill, and accessible but on one side, where was digged up this votive altar, sacred as it seems to the tutelal god of the city of the Brigantes.

DVI CI. BRIG  
ET. NVM. GG  
T. AVR. AVRELIAN  
VS DD PRO SE  
ET SVIS. S. M. A. G. S.

On the other side of the altar,

ANTONINO  
III. ET GET. COSS

which is to be read," says Camden, "Dui Civitatis Brigantum et numibus Augustorum Titus Aurelius Aurelianus dedicavit pro se et suis." He does not venture to decipher the initials, standing as abbreviated words, which close the inscription. Camden, in the sequel, resolves Dewsbury into

Duis burgh, and Mr. Hunter has so closely followed him.

Six neighbouring churches render a portion of their profits to Dewsbury. Thornhill, Burton, Almondbury, Huddersfield, Heaton, and Bradford; so that it has been contended that the Church of Dewsbury is in fact the mother church of the whole Vale of Calder. Mr. Hunter demurs to this assertion, and thinks that these payments are a composition for tithe arising in portions of the Warren fee, a royal demesne, of which this was the Church.

"The earliest view which we possess of the distribution of property in this portion of the kingdom is Domesday Book, where we find that large portions of the wapentakes of Agbrigg and Morley were royal demesne, and a still larger portion in the hands of various Saxon proprietors. The lands not royal demesne were given in mass to Ilbert de Laci, and formed, with other lands in Skyrack, Staincross, and Osgodcross, the honour of Pontefract. But the lands which were royal demesne remained in the Crown at the time of the Great Survey. Not long after, however, they also were granted out in mass, and the person to whom the grant was made was William de Warren, who had married Gundred, a daughter of the conqueror. This William had before acquired the lands of Coningsborough, which had belonged to King Harold."—p. 156.

Mr. Hunter proves his assertion, to our view, by the most satisfactory evidence; that of the old accounts of one Edward Savage, the original skins of which are his authority, and which show, 1st, that from 1348 to 1356, the date which they bear,

"there were no money payments at all issuing out of the six churches; and, 2d, that the Church of Dewsbury did receive tithe from certain townships which go to compose these parishes."—p. 157.

This is writing local history as it should be written; and it were much to be wished that numerous parishes in England, which possess in their muniment chests early churchwardens' accounts, deeds, and other documents, could find such historians as Mr. Hunter. Such researches most instructively illustrate by particular instances, the history of times, customs, and property in general. At page 165 we have, for instance, a notice of the method of proceeding when a church was to be appropriated, a part of our ecclesiastical antiquities which has received little illustration. This notice



is also afforded by the old accounts of Savage; by them we see that the business of appropriation was conducted

"with great deliberation and care, under the eye of the Dean of the Deanery, in which Dewsbury was situated, who summoned for the purpose a jury of clerks," &c.—see pp. 165, 166.

"Only one chantry appears to have been founded in this Church; it was that of John Sothill, and alms of 5s. were distributed annually by the chaplain out of his income of 62, which arose from lands at Dewsbury, Ossett, and Batley. This is probably the Sothill whose ancient and remarkable gravestone is among the old stones preserved in the vicarage garden."

The old ballad before quoted speaks of the "sweet bells" of Dewsbury as of the rarest melody. One of these bells is called Black Tom of Sothill; and the tradition is that it was given to expiate a murder. The bell is tolled at Christmas Eve as at a funeral, and in the manner of a passing bell. This is called the *Devil's knell*, signifying that the *Devil died when Christ was born!* Mr. Hunter says the custom was discontinued for some years, but at Christmas, 1828, was revived by order of the vicar. We heartily, as antiquaries, thank the worthy vicar for his zeal to preserve so curious a form, pointed as it is by a Christian moral.

The remainder of the pieces in this part cannot pretend like Mr. Hunter's to high narrative interest, but they have their value as objects of authentic reference; and while the useful can be thus combined with the amusing and agreeable, the *Topographica Historica et Genealogica* will ensure the patronage of those individuals who read in search of original information on the topics which it embraces.

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*The Poetical Works of Thomas Parnell. Edited by the Rev. John Mitford. (Pickering's Aldine Poets.)*

THE well-known verses to the Earl of Oxford, with which Pope prefaced the Poems of Parnell, probably suggested to Mr. Mitford the idea of prefixing to the present work a Dedicatory Epistle in rhyme, addressed to one of his friends, the Rev. Alexander Dyce. As this effusion is of considerable length, and forms the chief novelty of the volume, we shall lay before our readers as copious extracts from it as

the limits of our critique will allow. The secluded and studious life of the writer in his country residence,—his occasional visits to London,—the Opera, and Taglioni,—the theatres, and Miss Kemble,—the architectural improvements of the metropolis,—Westminster Abbey, and its illustrious dead,—the Courts of Law, and Lord Eldon,—the great poets of Greece,—Milton, &c. &c.—are introduced in this Epistle with much spirit, picturesque, and poetic feeling. Though Mr. Mitford touches on so many subjects, there is nothing forced or harsh in his transitions. The versification is remarkable for ease and varied harmony; and in its cadences, and frequent use of triplets, bears a strong resemblance to that of Mr. Rogers in the most perfect of his poems,—*Human Life*.

The retirement of Archbishop Sarcroft to his patrimonial farm in Suffolk (the county in which Mr. Mitford resides) is thus described:

"And such was he whom time could never  
wrong, [song],  
(His name would sanctify the weakest  
Who left high Lambeth's venerable towers,  
For his small heritage and humble bowers,  
Conscience and faith his guide. And what  
if now,

Taking the mitre from his aged brow,  
(Crowds round his knees, and many a  
furrow'd cheek, [speak,  
And glistening eye, that seem'd indeed to  
Better than language, seeing him depart  
In the meek sorrows of a silent heart:  
Soft, gentle deeds, blossoms of love, that  
hung [tongue?  
Ever around him,—could they want a  
Tears too from childhood, and the words  
that call. [from all.)

'Father and Friend'—were heard alike  
Gently he passed beside them, with a mien  
Temper'd with hope and fortitude serene;  
Nor deem him unattended with a train  
Of more sublime emotions, free from pain  
Of doubt or fear,—like an unclouded day  
Upon the golden hills in endless ray,  
A well-spring in his heart without decay;  
As one who knew that God a home had  
made [shade.

For those he cherished, in the humblest  
Now with his staff, on his paternal ground  
Amid his orchard trees he may be found  
An old man late returned, where he was  
seen

Sporting a child upon the village green—  
How many a changeful year had passed  
between, [there  
Blanching his scattered hairs! yet leaving  
A heart kept young by piety and prayer;

That to the inquiring friend could meekly  
tell,  
'Be not for me afflicted—it is well;  
For in my great integrity\* I fell;  
Twas in my great integrity I made  
The choice that sends me to my native  
shade.'—p. xi.

The romantic studies of Milton in  
his youthful days, call forth these  
splendid lines:

"Him by far Deva's banks the Muses  
found [ern bound,  
(Their favourite haunt), or Severn's west-  
Musing on Merlin's art, (his earliest  
theme), [stream  
Or Uther's son;—then by the shadowy  
Of Trent or Tamar visions strange would  
be [tish sea.  
Of ships from Troy, ploughing the Bri-  
First from Kent's chalky headlands, the  
salt tide

Dividing, were green Ida's oaks espied,  
Bound for th' old giant's isle—anon they  
past [mast.  
The shore, and Brutus' colours on the  
Then (twilight dreams) would fabling  
fancy tell

Of the dark talisman, the potent spell,  
And dwarfs, an elfin crew, around the  
sorcerer's cell; [hung,  
Of fragrant groves, with mystic garlands  
Or viewless harps on high (tales yet un-  
sung),

Tall steeds caparison'd, and knights afield,  
The glittering scutcheon and the embla-  
zon'd shield,

The trumpet wailing o'er the warrior slain;  
(Like him who fell on Fontarabia's plain,  
The peerless chief long wept in many a  
poet's strain.) [fold,

There the rich doors their ivory valves un-  
Forth issuing many a knight and emir old,  
And broider'd caftans shine, and garments  
stiff with gold.

Crossing the sunny cove, with glancing sail,  
There flits the fairy pinnacle down the  
gale. [behold,

Round the tall prow the sparkling waves  
The silken cordage, and the cloth of gold;  
Child of the sea!—the mantle and the  
ring, [moric king!

And the bright sword proclaim the Ar-  
There, touch'd with light the rich pav-  
ilion gleams, [streams.

Where the green forest's pensile foliage  
Stretch'd on the ground the weary fal-  
coners lie, [nigh;

Gaze-hound, and horn, and bleeding quarry  
And mantling on his perch, the hooded  
hawk on high. [the glade,

Sweet forms were seen, and voices down  
Tapestry and lute, on moss and wild flow-  
ers laid,

\* The words Sarcroft addressed to his  
Chaplain on his death-bed.

And many an ermin'd cup, and jewell'd  
ring, [wing,

And the blue plumage of the heron's  
And milk-white hinds, the fairest crea-  
tures seen, [green.

Tripping with snowy feet across the alleys  
Bright was the bower, a silver colonnade  
Spread its sun-chequer'd floor, where light  
and shade

Alternate with the varying zephyr play'd.  
Young lips were trembling with sweet  
whispers there; [less fair.'

'Lady, I could have lov'd thee, though  
How soft the breath of that consenting  
sigh!

How bright the glances of that falcon eye!  
The look, the smile—a hermit's heart  
'twould cheer: [hear?

When Beauty speaks, who can refuse to  
Then vows were made: 'Witness ye  
stars that shine!'

And—'Nay, sir knight: and 'gentle may-  
flower mine!' [away,

While chess and tables wile the hours  
With many a song between, and lusty  
roundelay.

But hark! a cry!—To horse—no time  
afford, [sword!

Grasp thou the lance, and gird thou on the  
The foe's at hand—a field of blood to-  
day—

Each to the rescue, fly—away, away!  
Chang'd is the scene—down yon seques-  
ter'd vale [cloisters pale:

The chaunt comes floating from the  
Psalter in hand, the long procession moves;  
The tapers glare amid the yellow groves;  
Then the low requiem's heard,—the prayer  
to save, [warrior's grave.

And holy symbols mark the Christian  
Such were the pictur'd shadows that  
around [ground

Bright fancy scattered on the enamell'd  
From her rich urn—feeding the poet's  
mind

With visionary spells and truths refin'd;  
And prescient of his future fame, bestow'd  
The aspiring thought, and breath'd the  
words that glow'd: [or now

Perchance by Harewood's tangled grove,  
Musing upon the solitary brow  
Of that dark rock, shadowing Sabrina's  
cave,

Her lily-paved banks, and pearly wave.  
And, lo! rose other forms to meet him  
there,

The enchanted wood, the gentle lady fair,  
The wizard's crystal glass, and that delu-  
sive chair.—p. xxvi.-xxix.

The materials for a life of Parnell  
are very scanty; but the memoir by  
Mr. Mitford (which follows the Dedi-  
catory Epistle) is ample compared to  
any one which has hitherto appeared.  
It contains every anecdote and notice  
of the poet which industry and exten-

sive reading could collect; and is enriched by elegant, acute, and scholar-like observations on his various pieces. Concerning the *Batrachomomachia* of Homer (which Parnell translated) Mr. Mitford makes this curious remark:

"I am not sure whether the critics have decided as to the time in which this burlesque poem was written, or how they have accounted for its having borrowed the venerable name of the father of poetry; but I will just mention that there is one passage in it which at once precludes it from being the production of the author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, unless an interpolation by a later hand should be suspected.

'Devoid of rest, with aching brows I lay,  
Till cocks proclaim'd the crimson dawn of day.'

There is no mention of this bird in Homer; probably it was not known till the return of the army of Alexander, who brought the Indian jungle fowl home with them from the East, and domesticated them in Europe."—p. 56.

◆  
*An Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture*, by J. C. Loudon. 8vo. pp. 1124.

WE have already noticed this original and interesting publication at an early period of its appearance (vide vol. CH. pt. i. p. 436 and CII. pt. ii. p. 244). We now return to the work on its completion with great pleasure, as we have the satisfaction to observe, that the opinion which we formed at the commencement of the book, has been fully warranted by its concluding sections. Having in our former review stated the general character and plan of the work, little more is now requisite than to advert to some of the designs which are given, and by the introduction of a few extracts, to give our readers a sample of the multifarious contents.

The old English residence, with its porches and ornamental chimnies, and the projecting bow windows, so national in its character, and so suitable to the climate of the country, has lately risen from the neglect in which it has long been immured, and now bids fair to supersede not only the fantastic gothic cottage, but the stately Italian villa; our country gentlemen appear to be inclined no longer to act "a true Palladian part," they prefer a dwelling in which comfort is combined with architectural effect; they will no longer "catch cold at a Venetian door," or be content "to starve by rules of art;" we have there-

fore on the glance at the various designs which crowd the pages of our author, been pleased to see the imitations of our national buildings hold so prominent a rank. The Elizabethan architecture has been attentively studied and faithfully portrayed in several of the structures delineated. The Pointed style is evidently a favorite with the editor and his contributors; we admire the taste which aims at the restoration of its beauties in domestic structures, though we cannot help observing that in many of the mansions and villas in this style, which are given in the work before us, partake too strongly of the fantastic order now so rapidly fading away; they act, however, as foils to the better class of designs, and show the superiority of genuine English domestic architecture above the attempted splendour of the Fonthills and their contemporaries. Our author has shewn the excellence of his taste in taking for the *beau ideal* of an English villa a structure of the above described class; in this design no extravagance either in dimensions or ornament evince the building to be merely visionary. There is no pompous display of misapplied ornament, nor any attempt at extraordinary grandeur; a sufficiently commodious but not unnecessarily extended mansion, in which effect is gained by the boldness of its parts, rather than the exuberance of ornamental detail, marks this pattern specimen of the dwelling of an English gentleman. The design is made by an amateur architect who modestly veils his real name under the signature of Selim; the reasons for his choice of this particular style are so apposite that we feel pleasure in quoting them.

"There are many reasons which lead us to give a preference to the mixed style of architecture, called the old English style, for a gentleman's residence in the country. For instance, it is more picturesque and ornamental; it accords but with rural scenery; and, as it admits of great irregularity of form, it affords space for the various offices and conveniences necessary in a country house. It is also, I think, better suited to our climate than the Grecian style, which requires porticoes, projecting cornices, and windows of moderate size; and all which circumstances tend to make the house gloomy, and interrupt the light. The old style, also, allows more variety of ornament upon the roof, such as stacks of chimneys, gables, pinnacles, turrets,

and other things of importance to the general effect of a building to be seen at a distance; whereas in the Grecian style, which requires perfect symmetry of form, and the prevalence of straight lines, the offices and chimneys are commonly excessences offensive to the eye of genuine taste. For these and other reasons, therefore, I should erect a villa in the old English style, and in that ornate manner of it called the Elizabethan, as being most adapted to the habits of refined and peaceable times. Of the various forms of uses of which we have examples in the old English style, that of a blunt H. is perhaps best suited to a villa residence of the second order." p. 792.

The design appears to be adapted from Hatfield House, and the description and arrangement of the mansion and its demesnes, do great credit to the taste of Mr. Loudon's correspondent. The material of which villas should be composed, depends upon circumstances; we would confine the architect to brick and stone, or one of these materials. The use of compo we would entirely interdict: on this head we quote our author's words in speaking of an embattled design.

"The battlements may either be finished in stone, which is the preferable mode; in brick covered with cement and coloured in imitation of stone, or in brick alone; those for the copings and mouldings being moulded of suitable shapes before being burnt. This practice, as we have already observed § 274, is as old as the time of Henry VIII., and the bricks produced are almost as durable as stone. The richest gothic building in England, the house of the late Countess of Stafford, at Jerningham near Norwich, designed by J. Buckler, Esq. junior, has all the principal ornaments of the chimney tops and mouldings executed in brick made on the spot." p. 960.

With Mr. Buckler's excellent design we are well acquainted, and seeing the complete success which has attended the manufacture of bricks at that seat, we are confirmed in our distaste as to compo. By the way our author sadly blunders in the name of the seat intended, which is Cossey, the seat of Lord Stafford, whose family name is Jerningham.

Among the farm buildings, we have only room to notice, a Bailiff's Cottage, designed by J. Perry, Esq. and erected at Bury Hill, Surrey, the seat of Charles Barclay, Esq., which is also in the old English style. The

entire detail of the structure is given, and it forms a very excellent specimen of a respectable dwelling, perfectly suitable to the purpose for which it is designed. It is with great propriety ornamented with enriched chimney shafts, (the original of which we think are to be found at Peashurst) and very picturesque porches; the estimate is no more than 172*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, of which a detailed specification is given. It is an excellent example for a very useful class of dwellings, and is well worthy the attention, not only of the country gentleman, but of the professional builder.

It may be thought, that in our esteem for the national architecture of England, we have neglected the designs in the Italian and Grecian style, which are given in course of the work. We have not done so; far be it from us to be insensible to the graces of Palladio, or the chaste simplicity of the Greek architecture; but we would ask, are such modes suitable to our country or climate? can they ever be rendered either so picturesque or so convenient as buildings in our own styles? Wishing to avoid the appearance of dogmatism in our opinion on this head, we had great pleasure in extracting the very able reasons assigned by "Selim" for his preference of the old English style, and which are so entirely in accordance with our own sentiments, that we chose to adopt them in preference to advancing an opinion of our own; it is more satisfactory to give our author's words than our own dicta.

To the admirer of the Italian and Grecian style of building, (and we must add, that not only in Mr. Loudon's work but in many other recently erected structures great merit is discernible) there are many designs which are highly worthy of attention. The architects have gone to original sources for their detail and ornaments, and the buildings they have designed are by no means deficient in the grace and symmetry, which are the characteristic features of the style which they have selected.

There is one section to which we desire to draw the attention of our correspondents, and more especially that of the clergy. This is the chapter which relates to the subject of "*Designs for Parochial schools*;" neither of the drawings are perhaps so suitable on their character, as we could have

wished, but the rules for construction, the instructions for making the necessary furniture, and fitting up of the school room, are so ample and perspicuous, that any country clergyman might lay out and arrange a country National School in the most systematic and economical manner, a very essential branch of knowledge for a parochial incumbent who might be fixed in a village where no architect could be found, or at most one, who might be totally ignorant of the essential requisites of a building adapted to the system of education pursued in the schools attached to the established church. An essay on the pointed style by Mr. Trotman, characterised by the editor as an ingenious young architect, contains much useful information on the style, as the writer has judiciously taken his examples from actual existing authorities.

It is proper to observe, that the author does not confine his work to structures for the purpose of residence or state; he takes into his plan every building which might be erected, either for the purposes of convenience, benevolence, or utility, Inns, and farm-houses, parsonage-houses, and labourers' cottages, occupy a considerable space in his plan. He minutely particularizes, and dissects with the hand of an experienced professor, all the appurtenances to a farm, including kilns, malt-houses, wind and other mills, piggeries, and every subject which can be regarded as an adjunct to the country residence, either of the gentleman or the actual farmer; and at the same time, that these useful and necessary articles of a country life are fully described, the author goes equally at large into the various detail of furniture and other indispensable articles of refined life. The lofty chimnies so ingeniously raised without the aid of extensive scaffolding are excellent specimens of the advanced state of the art of building; but when our author talks of the time arriving when they may chance to compete with the 'heaven directed spire,' we threw down our pen at the excessive annoyance the passage gave us. What is a tall funnel ejecting smoke in clouds, and defacing the beauty of a summer sky, to be placed above the village steeple; Out on it! Although we live in the smoke of London, we are not so much attached to the atmosphere, as to wish to see it

pollute the pure air of the country. When this anticipated change occurs, the Nation of Shopkeepers will indeed be the proper title for England.

The designs for furniture form a very interesting feature in the *Encyclopædia*. The author seems to be fully alive to the propriety of preserving the character of the style, even in these apparently unessential portions. In the Elizabethan style, we find some designs for chairs and sideboards by Mr. Shaw, the author of the well known work on ancient furniture, as well as some actual antique specimens existing at Haslemere, engraved from drawings by a young lady, Miss Sarah Penny, of Strood House. The effect of a furnished house in this style, is shewn in two interior views by Mr. Lamb; one of a dining apartment, and the other of a drawing room, both in the Elizabethan style, in which the ancient character is ably preserved and judiciously united with modern convenience.

The want of space alone compels us to close Mr. Loudon's book, as there are some other topics on which we might have enlarged. We luxuriate in the idea of Elizabethan architecture. Would that we were realizing Selim's beau ideal villa (a house we can covet without a breach of a commandment) at this moment, but where is our fancy hurrying us? What have authors and reviewers to do with villas and mansions? Their structures, it is true, are often castles, but aerial drawn castles. The name of Elizabeth seems to exercise a magic spell over our pen; on looking back at our review, we find that one theme always prominent; it is a favorite subject with us, and we hope equally so with our readers; did we not confidently think so, we have a long account to settle with them for playing so long on one string.

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*Sharpe's Peerage of the British Empire; exhibiting its present state, and deducing the existing descents from the ancient Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland.* 2 vols. 12mo.

IN no class of popular works has there been more improvement, in late years, than in the manuals on the Peerage. The time, probably, is still distant (if it should ever arrive) when we shall see an historical and biographical Baronage worthy of the design

of Dugdale, and comprising, as it ought to do, the substance of *all* the information to be derived from the modern publications of records, state papers, correspondence, and memoirs. But the smaller works on this subject, as far as the *recent genealogy* of noble families is concerned, have certainly attained to a considerable degree of perfection.

The compiler of the work before us (Mr. John Sharpe, formerly a well-known bookseller,) merits very high praise, not only for his assiduity but for his judgment and good taste. The principal new feature of his work is the combination of the descent of families and of honours; that is to say, of the several lines in which various honours, now centered in one house, have taken their course through each family. This is a task which has never been uniformly performed before. In many of the peerages the descent of a family of gentry has been detailed, with no particulars of the family from which the title was derived, the name of the heiress being barely mentioned; in others, the descent of the titles, and no account of the peer's male ancestry. Whilst the latter should not be omitted, the former are of course more important and interesting, and should be pursued, as Mr. Sharpe has justly shown, in each of their ramifications.

We will take the great House of Howard, in order to show Mr. Sharpe's comprehensive plan. He commences with the Barons (1) Mowbray, takes in (2) the Segraves and Thomas de Brotherton, and thence proceeds to the death of the fourth and last Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, in 1475; he then takes (3) the Howards, until the marriage with the heiress of the Fitz-Alans; which introduces the descent of (4) the Earldom of Arundel from the house of Albin (descended from an elder brother of the progenitor of the Mowbrays), and includes in that (5) the Fitz-Alans and (6) the Maltravers'. The descent is thus shown not only of the title of Norfolk in the houses of Mowbray and Howard, but of the Earldom of Arundel in those of Albin and Fitz-Alan; and of the Baronies of Mowbray, Segrave, Fitz-Alan, and Maltravers. Separately, treated, in their respective places, are found the Howards Earls of Suffolk, including the Earls of Berkshire; the Howards Earls of Carlisle, including

those of Corby; the Barons Howard of Effingham, including the Earls of Nottingham and the Earls of Effingham; and the Barons Howard of Walden, including the Lords Griffen.

Thus, again, under the Marquess of Hastings, after the male descent of (1) Rawdon, we have that of (2) Hastings, which brings in (3) Hungerford; and that introduces (4) Botreaux: with the heiress of Botreaux the reader returns to Hungerford, so to Hastings, and lastly to Rawdon. The whole is made perfectly clear by a widened margin, forming the collateral descents into parentheses, which may be passed over at option. It will thus be seen that an extinct peerage of all the most eminent houses will be found incorporated in Mr. Sharpe's work; for there are few of the ancient baronial families of England so entirely extinct that their representatives are not to be found among the modern peers. Under the title of Hereford we have the great house of Bohun (and also that of Bouchier); under that of Warwick "the bold Beauchamps;" and under that of St. Alban's that long line of Veres, whose

"venerable Earldom extended in the male line over a period of five centuries and a half; survived every Earldom in the male line of its own or earlier date nearly four centuries (that of Clare Earls of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford, extinct 1313, being the last), and flourished nearly three hundred years before any title of equal rank in England now existing, or that did exist at the time of its extinction in 1703, — Arundel, whose male line had been twice extinguished, only excepted. The origin of one Scottish Earldom, it is true, 'is lost in antiquity;' but its lineal descent was also intercepted, as was that next in date, by a female. The Earldom of Oxford was created antecedent to any peerage in Ireland, and upwards of one hundred years before any Barony by writ of summons in England. The premier Earldom in Ireland is indeed fast approaching in its male descent to the same date of existence; but no Earldom in the three kingdoms has as yet lineally descended for an equal period with that of Vere, Earls of Oxford."

Having thus described one peculiar feature of Mr. Sharpe's work, we hasten to notice another, which is calculated in a still further degree to conciliate the favour of the public. It is that, as far as his limits would allow, he has to a certain extent acted upon that plan which we before re-

marked was the true method of forming a perfect peerage. He has embellished his pages with characters and anecdotes from some of our best esteemed authors, "from Burnet and Burke, of Clarendon and Coxe, of Lord Orford, Sir Egerton Brydges, and Sir Walter Scott." The work has, therefore, the rare merit for a book of genealogy, of being a book for reading as well as for reference. Our space will not permit us to exemplify this feature further than by extracting the following notice of a piece of original information belonging to the Lives of the Poets. Among the children of the first Earl of Suffolk :

"Elizabeth, *mar.* the author of 'Alexander's Feast,' an example of the lyric ode,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'of unapproached excellence.' The record of Dryden's marriage, which escaped the anxious researches of Malone, whose conjectural date, 1665, is also adopted by Sir Walter, fell casually under the notice of the present writer. It took place at St. Swithin's, next London Stone, Cannon-street, where, on the last leaf of a mouldering register, is inscribed, 'John Drayden and Elizabeth Haward married 1 Dec. 1663, by licence.' The entry of the licence, which is dated 'ultimo Novembris,' 1663, and is in the office of the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, describes him as a parishioner of St. Clement's Danes, of about the age of thirty, and the Lady Elizabeth twenty-five, as a resident of St. Martin's in the Fields, probably a visitant at her grandfather's, Northumberland, then Suffolk House. The orthography of the poet's autograph, attached to the entry, is 'Driden.' The Editor was unwilling that an ascertained fact, however minute, in the life of an illustrious writer, should be lost. Perhaps he may be allowed to add that his page is recording the fact in the printing-house at Chiswick, [Mr. Whittingham's], mentioned by Norden in his 'Speculum Britannia,' as 'the faire manor house,' an appendage, by way of rural hospital, to the foundation school of Westminster in 1593, and still held of the college. 'On the walls of this house,' says Lysons, 'in which Busby with some of his pupils used occasionally to reside, the name of Dryden, one of them, was a few years since to be seen.'"

The account of the present Lord Ward enables us to correct what was stated at the end of the memoir of the Earl of Dudley, in our April Number, p. 369. His Lordship is not Rector of Himley, but is in holy

orders. The Rev. William Ward, Rector of Himley, who died in 1758, was his grandfather. His father, Humble Ward, esq. was, we understand, a barrister; and had issue, by Susannah Beecroft, one surviving son, William-Humble, the present peer. His Lordship married, in 1816, Amelia, second daughter of William Couch Pillans, of Bracondale in Norfolk, esq. and has two sons and three daughters.

We have only to add that the arms of the peers are engraved on wood with great beauty by Mr. Samuel Williams, and fully equal any ever engraved on copper or steel; and that they are drawn with equal excellence.

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*On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Condition of Man.* By the Rev. T. Chalmers, D.D. (*Bridgewater Treatise*.)

IT appears by the dedication, that Dr. Chalmers was recommended as the writer of this treatise by the Bishop of London; and certainly his high station in literature, and his numerous publications connected with theological inquiries, and subjects treating of the moral and intellectual habits of mankind, would seem to have sufficiently authorized the judicious selection of the Professor. But we think that the main defect of this essay is, that it has spread beyond the proper boundaries of its subject, and has wandered into inquiries, curious indeed, but not falling within the scope of the title assigned. We think that Dr. Chalmers is himself aware of this, for he commences his preface with an attempt to show that there is no *want of conformity* between the subject of the essay, and the title; but he has not proved it. He says, "that he could not expound the adaptation of external nature to the mental constitution of man, till he had made manifest in some degree what that constitution was." But does he mean to say, that philosophy had never analysed the mental elements before? Does he mean to say, that he has thrown any new light on the conformation of the intellect, or the structure of the moral habits? He might as well have said, he could not treat of the adaptation of *external nature*, until he had given us a new definition of that nature, which indeed he has done, and, a most unphilosophical one it is. As he advances,

the Doctor owns that he has deviated from his proper and assigned task; and so much so, that more than half the first volume is passed, before he even enters on the real subject of discussion. To cover this error, he has commenced by a metaphysical disquisition on the meaning of *external nature*, which he extends to everything but the MIND of the individual himself, thus including what he calls the *mental*, as well as *material* world; or the influence of mind on mind. This, he says, will give him possession of a much larger territory, and enable him to trace the marks of a divine intelligence in the mechanism of human society, and in the frame-work of the social and economical systems to which men are conducted. The truth is, we believe, that the Doctor's pursuits, and habitual reflections and studies, inclined him, rather than fitted him, for the investigations he has pursued, in preference to those which he ought to have followed in the direct line of his subject. We do not think the Doctor at all at home in the subtle investigations of metaphysical analyses, or in the straight and severe inquiries which alone lead to the sequestered abode of Truth. Certain we are, that his manner of expression is any thing but philosophical; but of that hereafter. But had he, as we think he ought, given a closer attention to the thesis allotted to him, and taken an extensive and philosophical survey of the various ways in which *external nature* (i. e. that which is external to all, not to one, not external by accident, but in its essence; the mind not being the more external, because seated in a bosom or brain other than our own), taken in its plain acknowledged sense, acts upon the faculties, arouses the energies, influences the feelings, operates on the destinies, calls out the wants, or satisfies the desires, moulds the character, and affects the happiness of the human race; it would have required not only a comprehensive circle of new studies, but a most delicate selection of the *essential* from the *incidental*, a profound knowledge of human nature, and an accurate acquaintance with the diversified forms in which it is seen, and the circumstances in which it is placed. We should presume that this is the view of the subject which those who prepared the Essay had in view, an inquiry how

far the present system of the earth, as distinguished from those that have passed away, climate, diversity of soil, variety of objects, the division of land and sea, the situation of the heavenly bodies, the duration of the life of man, the relation to him of the inferior inhabitants of the globe, act upon the human mind, and what religious impressions are generated from the visible creation around him.

We think that no author could complain that a sufficiently extensive and curious field of investigation would not be opened to him, from inquiries so diversified as these, while they would have afforded a delightful and not too difficult subject of reflection to his readers. Instead of this, Dr. Chalmers divides his work thus, after fifty pages of introduction:

1. On the Supremacy of Conscience.
2. On the inherent Pleasure of the Virtuous, and Misery of the Vicious Affections.
3. On the Power and Operation of Habit.

These disquisitions must be considered as totally irrelevant to the proper subject of inquiry, unless the author can persuade his readers that the words *external nature* comprehend not only the *material world*, but also the dispositions, and affections, and feelings of the human mind; in fact, all that is *external to one individual mind*. But taking it, as he does, for granted, that his definitions are correct, his whole essay is in fact a *disquisition on the moral powers, and mental faculties; nothing more nor less*, with some observations on the affections and habits which act upon the structure, or influence the well-being of society. Under this head, are some judicious but not novel remarks on the effect of *Tithes* and *Poor Laws*. The author however again starts off from his track, and plunges into an abstract speculation on the connection between the *intellect* and the will; with a digression on the difference between *will* and *desire*; on *attention* as a faculty of the mind; and he closes his book with a dissertation "on the Defects and Uses of Natural Theology."

It will be seen, that we have openly and honestly spoken our opinion on the plan of this work, and that we have considered it as widely deviating from its subject, and consequently laying itself open to animadversion. The author's mind, we believe, was familiar



with the moral and economic subjects which he discusses; they have formed the basis of many of his works, and have been his favourite theme. We do not consider them as at all devoid of the highest interest, nor do we say that they are not treated of on the best and highest principles; but they ought not to have formed the ground-work of a treatise on the effects of the *material world on the mind of man*. We must also (as we are great fault-finders) say, that too much of these disquisitions is declamatory, rhetorical, and diffuse; dwelling long and earnestly, and with much amplification of argument, on points that a philosophical mind would have either considered as already settled, or passed over in brief and rapid consideration. There is much that would be reckoned as suitable, if unfolded in the moral and religious disquisitions of the *pulpit*; but that we think too common-place, or too much enlarged on, for a treatise that ought to have been elaborated with the greatest care. Such, for instance, are the arguments addressed to those who wish to consider the character of the Deity as formed of universal and perfect, and all-absorbing tenderness and benevolence. Now really this would be, as we have often heard it, a fit subject for a preacher, addressing himself to persons of no superior powers of reflection or thought; but it ought not to have been pushed forward into such prominence here; and this we say also of some other disquisitions.

While, therefore, we give all the praise in our humble power to bestow, to the purity of the Doctor's principles, the goodness of his feelings, the soundness of his doctrines, the excellence of his advice, and even sometimes the vigour and brilliancy of his expositions; we must at the same time loudly protest against the *style* in which he has thought fit to array his thoughts. It is (we speak charitably) the very worst we ever read, devoid of grammar, of idiom, of grace, of elegance; sometimes vulgarly low, but generally inflated and pompous; full of cumbrous ornament and glitter; perfectly anti-philosophical, abounding in words we never heard this side the Tweed, and which would be much better fitted for a Glasgow pulpit, than an academic treatise. We had marked many of these objectionable passages; but the task was unpleasant and invidious,

and they increased too fast on our hands. We are perfectly certain that Dr. Chalmers never formed *his taste* on the study of our great English writers; but we see everywhere traces in it, of pulpit-composition, of that style whose object is to arrest the attention, to arouse the feelings, to fill the imagination, and to satisfy the ear, even at the expense of that correctness, and elegance of refined sensibility, which ought to form the groundwork of every good style. Mr. Fox found how much his habits of oratory had disqualified him from possessing that chaste and more reserved manner which history demanded. We conceive that even in a greater degree Dr. Chalmers's attractions as a popular preacher, have injured him as a writer. However, we will say no more. He has, in his own country, examples the finest that can be produced. He has the plain conciseness of Reid, the classical force and elegance of Adam Smith, the melodious and measured flow of Dugald Stuart, and above all, the native graces, the refined simplicity, the beauty, the delicacy, the reserved and polished eloquence of Hume. Had he studied the last-mentioned author alone, we consider that his Essay would have been, in its philosophical analysis, and its phraseology, very different from what it is.

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*A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Totnes, in the Parish Church of Tunistock, on Thursday, June 20, 1833; and printed at the request of some of the Clergy present. By the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, B.D. F.S.A.*

IN these times, when the prevailing taste is to tolerate all opinions, religious or political, on the score of expediency, rather than to support those which are sound and just, and resist the influence of those which are false and inconsistent, we wish the Church, in particular had among her ministers many such fearless champions of her rights and independence as Mr. Bray.

"We have lately," says he, "united in a petition to the King and the two Houses of Parliament, against certain contemplated changes in the Church of Ireland; against the proposed excision of many of its highest dignitaries; against taxing the clergy, who devote their lives to the good of the several parishes from which they derive their incomes, and

passing by the lay impropiator who gives back nothing in return for that which he receives. And what though our petition should be made in vain? let us submit to our superiors, and never be disheartened, still less dismayed. Even Christ himself prayed to his Father, 'If it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt.' What if the Church of England and Ireland be disunited? What if even the union of the two kingdoms be severed, and Ireland, by the proscription of Protestants, become the stronghold of Popery? If we drink not of the wine of the wrath of her fornication, though we may drain the cup of affliction to the very dregs, yet our sorrow shall be turned into joy, even the joy of our Lord in heaven; and to those who remain on earth, there shall be a restoration. Yes, after three years and a half, the two witnesses shall be restored to life, and shall stand upon their feet. The sister-isles of Great Britain and Ireland, if severed for a time, shall be united again in indissoluble bonds, and the multitude of the isles may be glad thereof. When God shall set up an ensign for the nations, we, a reunited kingdom, seated upon the seas, and having, therefore, intercourse with all the world, may be destined mainly to

contribute to the fulfilment of that glorious prophecy, 'They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.'

There is a lexicographic quaintness about the definition of *πολιτεια* (p. 12.) which we should have hardly thought necessary to be employed before the learned auditory which the preacher was addressing.

A notice of an antiquarian nature of some interest occurs at page 7, founded on the well-known description by Tacitus of the walls of Jerusalem, "nam duos colles immensum editos claudebant muri per artem obliqui aut introrsum sinuati ut *latera oppugnantium* ad ictus patecerent." This shews that the ancients were as fully aware of the advantage of flanking projections as Vauban himself.

The Romans did not employ them in their entrenched camps, because the simplicity and celerity of formation which the straight line presented, overbalanced other considerations; but that they were used in the walls of their cities, Pompeii presents a striking example.

## FINE ARTS.

### PICTURES OF CHEVALIER S. ERARD.

On the 22d of June, Messrs. Christie and Manson put up for sale fifty pictures, all of great merit, the property of the late Chevalier Sebastian Erard, of the Chateau de la Muette, at Passy. "The Chevalier Sebastian Erard's taste and knowledge in art were, perhaps, little inferior to his high talent for mechanical invention; and while perfecting his improvements on the mechanism of the harp and piano-forte, his leisure hours were devoted to collecting around him the very finest productions of art which wealth could procure. He had left for some years the management of his manufactory in England to the care of his nephew, and had retired to the Chateau de la Muette, at Passy, where he built the picture gallery from whence this collection comes; and the most accomplished judges, by whom it was frequented, have acknowledged it among the most celebrated on the Continent." The prices brought by the principal pictures were as follow; but these only were actually sold to which is affixed the purchaser's name. Adoration of the Shepherds, by A. Durer, 75*l.* 12*s.*; Flight into Egypt, by Swaneveldt, 64*l.* 2*s.*; Young Lady, by Terburg, 65*l.* 2*s.*; Landscape, by A. Van de Velde, 82*l.* 19*s.*; Landscape, by Gas-

pero Daguet and Pietro da Cortona, 97*l.* 13*s.*; White; Holy Family, by Jacopo Palma, sen. 74*l.* 11*s.*; Landscape, by Salvator Rosa, 87*l.* 3*s.*; Flowers, by Van Huysum (formerly Sir Francis Baring's) 174*l.* 6*s.*; White; Rembrandt's Mother, by him, 220*l.* 10*s.*; Christ blessing little children, by Rubens, 151*l.* 4*s.*; Bowl-players, by Teniers, 159*l.* 12*s.*; Landscape, by Claude, 231*l.*; Nativity, by Murillo, 158*l.* 1*s.*; Road scene, by Wynants and Wouvermans, 242*l.* 11*s.*; White; Virgin, Infant, and St. John, by L. Caracci, 129*l.* 3*s.*; St. Catherine receiving the Crown, 198*l.* 9*s.*; Nursing of Jupiter, by G. Romano, 80*l.* 17*s.*; Lord Northwick; Frozen Canal, by Ostade, 295*l.* 1*s.*; Seguire; Fortune Teller, by Teniers, 147*l.*; Venus caressing Cupid, by Correggio, 89*l.* 5*s.*; Virgin and Child, by Raffiello, 54*l.* 12*s.*; Landscape, by John Both, 409*l.* 10*s.*; Seguire; Christ delivering the Keys to Peter, by Joannes Vincent, 205*l.*; Alchymist, by Teniers, 267*l.* 15*s.*; Swaby; Landscape, by A. Van der Velde, 294*l.*; Swaby; Young Lady, by Metz, 257*l.* 5*s.*; Rev. Mr. Clowes; Birth of Bacchus, by Poussin, 320*l.* 5*s.*; Carthago, by Claude, 483*l.*; Landscape, by Cuyper, 369*l.*; Norton; Prodigal Son, by Teniers, 703*l.* 10*s.*; White; Pasturage,

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by Paul Potter, 325*l.* 10*s.*; G. Dow's Portrait, by himself, 603*l.* 15*s.*; Landscape, an exquisite moonlight, by Van der Neer, 808*l.* 10*s.*, Lord Farnborough; Education of Cupid, by Correggio (often engraved), 215*l.* 5*s.*; The Seasons, four pictures, by D. Teniers, 588*l.*; The Seasons, four oval pictures, by Albano, 1570*l.* 10*s.*; Incredulity of St. Thomas, by Correggio, 107*l.*

#### PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND'S PICTURES.

Thirteen pictures from this collection were submitted to sale by Messrs. Christie and Manson, June 1. The following pictures were knocked down at the prices mentioned, but they were all bought in.—Lot 2. Roman Charity, by V. Mol, 109*l.* 4*s.*—Lot 10. Virgin and Child, by Murillo, 286*l.* 13*s.*—11. Holy Family, by Palma, 409*l.* 10*s.*—12. Augustus consulting the Sibyl, by Garofalo, 378*l.*—13. Virgin under a Canopy, by A. del Sarto, 630*l.*

#### SALES OF ENGLISH PORTRAITS.

Two interesting collections of Portraits have been sold during the present month. That dispersed by Messrs. Christie and Manson on the 11th of July consisted of pictures chiefly from Burford Priory in Oxfordshire, the seat of the Lenthall family, from the time of Speaker Lenthall, in the reign of Charles I. The most important article was a family piece of the More family, including, with the heads painted by Holbein, those of the Ropers (we believe) of a subsequent generation; this was sold for 105*l.*, and, we understand, was bought by the gentleman who succeeds the Lenthall family at Burford. The other most interesting portraits were, a picture of Speaker Lenthall, seated, in his robes, by Walker, bought for 22*l.* 1*s.* by Mr. Lenthall; several others of the Lenthall family, all under 10*l.*; Charles the First, w. l. by Mytens, 24*l.* 3*s.*, Tuck; Prince Henry, w. l. by Mytens, 15*l.* 15*s.*, Tuck; Henrietta Maria, w. l. by Vandyke, 15*l.* 15*s.*, Streat; Chief Justice Tanfield, w. l. 7*l.* 7*s.*; Lady Tanfield, w. l. by Mark Garrard, 12*l.* 12*s.*

The other collection, sold by Mr. Wheatley on the 11th of July, consisted of about 130 portraits of the Royal Fa-

milies of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart, and many illustrious statesmen, among which were the following: Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccero, 27*l.* 6*s.*, Hull; Lady le Despencer, by M. Gerrard, 22*l.* 1*s.* Hull; Earl of Leicester, Viscount Lisle, 21*l.*, Molteno; James I. and his Queen, by Van Somer, 15*l.* 15*s.*, Forster; Lady Southwell, ob. 1681, 14*l.* 14*s.*; Duchess of Mazarine, 14*l.*; Sir W. Ashburnham, 1679, 9*l.* 9*s.*; Lee, Countess of Marlborough, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* These four large whole-lengths were by Sir P. Lely, and were bought by Mr. Marshall. Marchioness of Dorset, 1569, 11*l.* 11*s.*, Molteno and Greaves; Chief Justice Glynn, 9*l.* 15*s.*; Bryant; Henrietta, Duchess of Bolton; dau. of Duke of Monmouth, 9*l.* 9*s.*, Marshall; Henry, Duke of Gloucester, brother of Charles II. 9*l.* 9*s.*, Molteno; J. Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, 7*l.* 7*s.*, Abraham; Lord Falkland, by Dobson, 7*l.* 7*s.*, Tuck; Selden, by Lely, 6*l.* 6*s.*, Sir C. E. Grey; Sir N. Poynts, of Iron Acton, by Holbein, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, Molteno; H. Howard, Earl of Surrey, by Holbein, 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, Heber; Earl of Essex, by Yeates, 5*l.* 5*s.*, Sir C. E. Grey; Count Gondomar, 4*l.*, Sir C. E. Grey; Henry VIII. by J. Mabuse, 3*l.* 12*s.*, Hull; Sir R. Wotton, æt. 63, and Anne, his wife, æt. 61, 1504, with eight verses, a curious old picture, 3*l.* 3*s.*, Hull; Hester Temple, wife of Sir J. Temple, æt. 94, 2*l.* 15*s.*, Hull.

#### EXHIBITIONS.

The following are among the principal Exhibitions recently opened:—an assemblage of the works of the three Presidents, Reynolds, West, and Lawrence, at the British Gallery. A panorama of the Falls of Niagara, depicted with striking vigour by Mr. Barker, in Leicester-square. A copy of Martin's Belshazzar's Feast, painted on a large scale, with "dioramic effect," at the Queen's Bazaar, Oxford-street.

The beautiful drawings made by Mr. Turner, R.A. for his "Views in England and Wales," and for the new edition of the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, have been exhibited at the house of Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves, and afforded high gratification.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

### *New Works announced for Publication.*

An Introduction to General History and Chronology. By the Rev. J. GILDERDALE, M.A.

COLL'S Northamptonshire Graphic Cabinet; consisting of picturesque Views of Churches, Seats, &c. Engraved by Mr. C. J. SMITH, &c.

The History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, from the accession of James I;

with a Sketch of the Reformed Religion in Ireland during the Sixteenth Century. By Dr. J. S. REDD.

Lives of the most Eminent Sovereigns of Modern Europe. Written by a Gentleman [Lord DOVER] for the Instruction and Amusement of his Eldest Son.

Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy. By THOMAS PHILLIPS Esq. R.A.

Coloured Views of Niagara and Quebec. By Lieut.-Col. COCKBURN.

Songs of Switzerland, &c. By Mr. HENRY BRANDRETH.

The Condition of the West India Slave; with illustrative Engravings. By ROBERT CRUIKSHANK.

On the Nature of Malignant Cholera. By Dr. AYRE, of Hull.

The Author of "Selwyn"—has a new volume in the press, entitled, Olympia Morata; her Times, Life and Writings.

The Van Diemen's Land Almanack for the Current Year; being a Complete Guide to the Emigrant.

Mr. AGASSIZ'S Journey to Switzerland, and Pedestrian Tours in that Country, accompanied by a general account of Switzerland, and forming a complete Guide to that romantic region.

Mr. J. B. FRASER, the Author of the Kuzzilbash, the Highland Smugglers, &c. has contributed a volume to the Library of Romance, entitled, the Khan's Tale.

Mrs. BRAY is preparing a uniform edition of her Historical and Legendary Romances, to be published in Monthly Volumes; the whole to be comprised in fifteen or eighteen volumes.

Plan of a National and Civil Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths; in a letter to the Committee of the House of Commons on Registration. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the Anniversary Meeting, Sir Geo. Murray, Bart. was elected President, in the room of the Earl of Ripon, who retired in rotation. The royal premium was presented to Mr. John Briscoe, late commander of the brig Tula, a South Sea sealer, for his intrepidity and success in exploring high southern latitudes, during his voyage in 1831-2, whereby he discovered considerable tracts of land in 47° E. since called Enderby's Land, and in 67° W. since called Graham's Land.

At the meeting of June 10th, some important intelligence was made known respecting the African Expedition. A letter had been received from Mr. Richard Lander, announcing his arrival at the river Nun on the 20th of October, and his expectation of reaching the Eboe country in four days. The small steam-boat stemmed the currents bravely, and ascended the Niger with apparent ease.

An interesting communication was also made relative to the Pitcairn Islanders, whose return to their native homes, after their brief sojourn in Otaheite, was noticed in our number for July, 1832, p. 73. They lost about nineteen of their number by sickness at Otaheite. The want of water, which was one of the principal reasons for their leaving the Island, they now seem determined to overcome, by

forming new tanks as their numbers increase. The persons in the Island now amount to seventy-nine; and it is the general opinion, that, with provident management, it may be made capable of supporting one thousand inhabitants. The total want of an anchorage, however, will always be found a great inconvenience. A Mr. Joshua Hill has undertaken the pastoral charge of the islanders, and in his letter to the Earl of Ripon has requested some legal authority from the British Government, and the removal of three runaway English sailors, whose example has tainted the moral conduct of the little community.

#### THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

July 15.—The annual distribution of prizes took place yesterday at this Institution; his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex presided. It appeared from the statement of the Professors that some of the classes had not been very well filled during the past year, while others—for instance, the law school—were crowded. After having delivered the prizes, his Royal Highness concluded the proceedings of the day with a short address. The attention paid to the mathematical department in the University, called forth the especial eulogium of his Royal Highness.

#### COMMEMORATION OF SIR T. GRESHAM.

The second Commemoration of Sir Thomas Gresham, and delivery of the Prize Medal to the successful candidate in Musical Composition, took place at Haberdashers' Hall, Maiden-lane, Cheap-side, on Thursday, July 4th, and was attended by a numerous and most respectable auditory. The first part of the performance consisted of the successful anthem, "Turn thee, O Lord," composed by Mr. K. J. Pye, a selection from Mozart's Requiem, and other sacred airs. The second pleasingly diversified the solemnity of the former, by a selection of various madrigals and glees, chiefly from authors contemporary with Sir Thomas Gresham.

"The Soldier tired," performed as a trumpet solo by Mr. Distin, was rapturously applauded. A MS. madrigal, by Lord Burghersh, and a MS. glee, by Sir John Rogers, Bart. were highly approved of. Mrs. Atkins, Miss Novello, and Miss Clara Novello, distinguished themselves in the sacred chaunts.

The whole performance lasted about two hours, and was concluded with "God save the king," which was sung in excellent style by the whole *corps harmonique*. The directors were the same as the last year, (see the list in our present volume, p. 54), with the additional names of the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, Sir John

L. Rogers, Bart., Benjamin Hawes and Wm. Jones, Esqrs.

There can be no doubt but this liberal donation of a private individual will greatly tend to promote the object for which the Music Lecture was founded by Sir Thos. Gresham—the advancement of musical science. We understood Professor Stevens, who delivered the Prize Medal, to state, that there had this year been no less than twenty candidates for it.

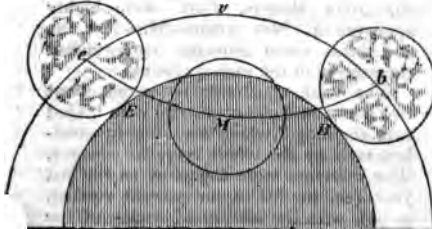
The leader of the band on this occasion was Signor Spagnoletti; the conductor Mr. Vincent Novello. It struck us as a remarkable circumstance, that the Hall of the Haberdashers' Company (a room, by the way, peculiarly well calculated for music) corresponded, as far as the eye could judge, very nearly in dimensions with Crosby Hall, supposing the latter were disencumbered of its warehouse floors. It was indeed a good and successful rehearsal of the effect which would be produced by similar performances in Crosby Hall, to which, when restored, we believe the latter is likely to be devoted.

Another Gold Medal, of five guineas value, is offered, next year, for the best original Composition in Sacred Vocal Music, either Hymn or Anthem.

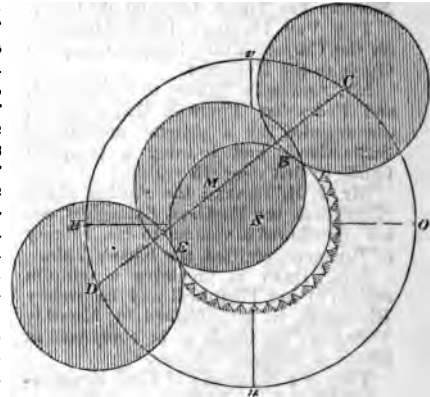
#### THE LUNAR AND SOLAR ECLIPSES.

During the month of July there have been—what may be considered rather an unusual occurrence—two visible eclipses, one of the moon, and the other of the sun. The eclipse of the Moon, being the second during the year, took place on the night of the 1st of July, and the whole would be visible to Africa, and the greater part of Europe and South America. The moon first touched the northern part of the earth's umbra at 11h. 1m. 29s.; the middle or greatest obscuration took place 39m. 34s. after midnight, and the end was at 2h. 17m. 39s. in the morning of the 2d.

The annexed is a correct delineation of this eclipse for *Greenwich*; when the ingress of the shadow will be on the left, at  $B$ ,  $46^{\circ} 56' 12''$  from the lowest point of the moon's circumference, and the egress  $38^{\circ} 15' 3''$  near the point  $E$  to the right of the same. Greatest obscuration  $10^{\circ} 18' 20''$  on the southern part of the moon's disc.



A considerable eclipse of the Sun took place early on the morning of the 17th of July. It commenced at 4h. 57m. 59s. or one hour after sun-rise, and arrived at its greatest obscuration at 5h. 49m. 3s. It attained the visible  $\odot$  at 5h. 52m. 13s., and the moon left the sun's disc at 6h. 43m. 21s. The greatest obscuration  $8^{\circ} 49' 34''$  on the northern part of the sun, was agreeable to the accompanying representation.



$v n$  is a vertical, and  $H O$  an horizontal line, passing through  $S$ , the sun's centre;  $C M D$  the curve described by the moon's centre, which was nearly a right line;  $B$  is the point where the dark body of the moon made the first visible impression on the sun's periphery, or the eclipse began, and  $E$  the same where it ended.

From the favourable state of the morning and duration of the eclipse, opportunity was given for observation; and contrary to what might have been expected, that part of the moon's disc projected on the sun, instead of being uniformly circular, was rugged and uneven, arising from the elevations situated on the margin of the moon's disc. There was a sensible diminution of light, but not so much as might have been inferred, considering nine digits nearly, or three-fourths of the sun, was obscured. The duration of the eclipse was 1h. 44m. 15s. The visibility of the eclipse was confined to Europe, the northern regions of Asia, and a few of the islands of the North Pacific Ocean.

#### SHROPSHIRE MSS.

Several volumes of original Drawings and MS. Collections for the county of Salop, the production of the leisure hours of the late Mr. David Parkes, of Shrewsbury, will be submitted to public competition at Shrewsbury on August 28th next. The Library of Mr. Parkes will be sold on the six preceding days.

## FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Thiers, author of a History of the French Revolution, and now Minister of the Interior, was elected, June 20, a member of the *Académie Française*, in the room of the late M. Andrieux, by a majority of 17 votes over M. Charles Nodier, who had six. The unsuccessful candidate, M. Nodier, is one of the best *littérateurs* in France. He deserves an honourable mention in our pages, as the author of an esteemed bibliographical volume, entitled *Bibliothèque Sacrée Grecque-Latine*, containing an account of the principal editions of the Scriptures and the Fathers, down to the *Imitation*, attributed to Gerson and Kempis.

We learn with pleasure that a gold medal has been awarded to Mr. William Hall by the Academy of Sciences (Institute) for his improvement in steam navigation, by which the use of paddle-wheels is superseded. (Galignani's Messenger.)

Two French translations of Mr. Lewis Goldsmith's work, *The Statistics of France*, have just been published, the one at Paris, and the other at Frankfort.

A French journal, entitled *Le Polonais*, has been commenced by some friends of the Polish cause. It will embrace the following objects.—1. All questions relative to the existence and independence of Poland, and to the rights and dignity of the refugees.—2. Foreign politics, principally such as affect the interests of Poland.—3. The history and statistics of Poland; a statement of the services she has rendered to Europe, as a barrier against the Mahometans, &c.; and the biography of her most illustrious natives.—4. The literature of Poland, of which we have no sample, except Mr. Bowring's *Specimens* of Polish poetry; and her progress in the sciences, which is adorned by the name of Copernicus.—5.

Intelligence of the day, with accounts of her present sufferings, drawn from authentic correspondence, and divested of all exaggeration.—The publication is to be carried on by a company, the expense being provided for by shares of five hundred francs each; it will appear once a month, or weekly if the funds should be sufficient. The first number was announced for the 15th of July. The subscription is five francs for six months, or ten francs per annum, in France, and beyond the frontiers 7 and 14 francs. The office of *Le Polonais* is at No. 12, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

Signor Sforzosi has just published, in duodecimo, a "Guide Pratique de la Langue Italienne, ou cours élémentif et progressif pour faciliter l'étude de cette langue," on the interlineary plan. He is author of a "Compendio della Storia d'Italia," in a single volume of the same size.

M. Cellierier, jun. Professor at Geneva, has published an "Introduction à la lecture des Livres Saints, à l'usage des hommes religieux et éclairés." The portion which has already appeared is devoted to the Old Testament. The work appears to be such as we might expect from the best divines of the modern Genevese school, that is to say, more fitted to interest the reader in the philosophy and history of the sacred Volume, than to present it in its peculiar and more spiritual point of view. The German theologians are treated with great deference, while the purer religionists of that country are passed over with little respect. Such works may have their use, and may be the means of leading some persons to study the Bible in earnest; but while we say this, it is our duty to warn the sincere reader, who seeks improvement and amendment, that they are not calculated for him.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## PALACE OF THE THERMÆ AT PARIS.

NO traveller, possessing a taste for antiquities, visits the capital of France without going to see the interesting remains known by the name of the *Palais des Thermes*. These ruins are situated between the streets De la Harpe, Du Foin, Saint Jacques, and Des Mathurins, a close and dirty quarter of the city, but, nevertheless, a highly interesting locality, on account of its numerous associations. Many have been the conjectures with respect to the original design of this edifice; but the most intelligent French antiquaries are of opinion that it was one of those structures denominated *Thermæ*; namely, stoves, or warm baths: its Ro-

man construction and arrangement fully warrant these conjectures.

It is well known that at Rome, the baths were regarded as objects of the highest utility and importance. In the early ages they were plain and simple in their construction; but the progress of luxury and refinement effected a change in these establishments, and, eventually, galleries, porticoes, gambling-saloons, and gymnasia were considered as necessary additions to the *Thermæ*. Finally, they became the residence of the Emperors and Cæsars. The Baths at Paris were, for some time, supposed to have been constructed by Julian the Second, during his sojourn as Cæsar among the Gauls,

for whose capital he entertained, as we are informed, a strong attachment. Julian resided here from the end of the year 355 (A. U. C. 1108) till the spring of 361; but during that period was twice called away to check the insolence of the Barbarians who threatened the province. The period of his absence extended to two years, and, as it is highly probable that the repairs required in consequence of devastations by the enemy, occupied the attention of the Cæsar on his return, the assertion that he was the builder of these baths needs confirmation. Besides, the French antiquaries maintain that a building of such magnitude is not consistent with the alleged character of Julian; whose life, according to the most creditable historians, was all simplicity and economy. That he was both chaste and temperate we have as good proof as it is possible to find in history; but still the life of Julian is a paradox. It must ever remain a marvel that the sage who has been eulogized by the florid pen of Gibbon, replaced the religion of Christ by that of the people whom the Roman satirist has so quaintly ridiculed; that Julian should have cast down the cross, an emblem of the suffering of one whom sceptics might venerate, and erect in its stead the brute figures of Apis and Anubis. The number of medals, which have descended to us, warrant the belief that between the occupations of war and philosophy, Julian had yet some moments to waste upon the arts, much as they had degenerated among the Romans at that period\*.

M. Dulaure, in his history of Paris, attributes the building of these Baths to Constantius Chlorus, Julian's grandfather; and observes, with much plausibility, "the construction of this palace must be attributed to a prince, who, during a long stay in Gaul, enjoyed a degree of quiet necessary to the undertaking of such an enterprise. Constantius Chlorus possessed these advantages: he resided in the country as Cæsar and Emperor fourteen years successively; no Emperor before or after resided so long a time in Gaul; his reign was peaceful, and history does not inform us of any event that might have offered an obstacle to the raising of such an edifice." This opinion is almost confirmed

\* The small brass coins with the head of Serapis, evidently bear the portrait of Julian, represented as that Deity. I am confirmed in this opinion by an eminent antiquary. These coins are common, and must have been issued in great numbers. If Julian did not sanction this piece of detestable flattery, so common in the most corrupt ages of Rome, he had the power to recal the issue of these coins.

by the fact that the building resembles, both in architecture and masonry, the celebrated Baths of Diocletian at Rome. The "Palais des Thermes" was occupied by Julian, during his residence in Gaul; for we are told that it was forcibly entered at midnight by the people, who obliged the Cæsar to quit the remote apartment to which he had retreated, and come forth to receive from them the dignity of Augustus. It was successively occupied by the Emperors Valens and Valentinian; and, in the year 508, by Clotilda, the Queen of Clovis; subsequently by Charlebert and his queen. From that period to the 12th century, we have no account of this structure, which continued to be a royal residence, or was reckoned among the regal palaces. John de-Haute-Ville†, a writer of that time, in a work entitled, "*De Aula in montis vertice constituta*," gives us an idea of the immense size of this structure, and the title appears to indicate that that portion of the building which has been preserved to this day, was but an inferior part of the once vast edifice. Simon De Possy held this place till the year 1218, when Philip Augustus gave it to Henri, his chamberlain. It subsequently became the property of several private individuals, and, still more recently, was in the possession of a cooper, by whom it was used as a warehouse; but the Government wishing to preserve it from total ruin, and to place in it a collection of antiquities, purchased it in 1819, commenced the repairs, and pulled down the houses in the Rue de la Harpe, which had so long hidden this interesting relic.

From what has been already said, it is pretty clear that this building had its origin in the reign of Constantius Chlorus. Its original extent shall now be described. It stretched, on the south, as far as the environs of the Sorbonne, the site of the ancient Campus. On the north its buildings reached to the small branch of the Seine, where traces of ancient buildings have been discovered. In the cellars of a house on this spot there are vaults and pillars corresponding with those under the building in the Rue de la Harpe. The road from Arcueil to Paris bounds it on the east; and the subterranean aqueduct of Arcueil, flows by its side, and furnishes it with water. On the west was the garden of the palace, of considerable extent, in modern times called the *Clos de Lias*: this garden was entirely bounded on the north by the course of the Seine.

The remains of this once extensive

† John de Hauteville, or Hauville, was a monk of the Abbey of St. Alban, about the year 1190. He is mentioned by Warton, in his history of English Poetry.

palace consist of a saloon, a vestibule, subterraneous passages, and a court. The plan of the saloon consists of two parallelograms joined together. The arches above the saloon are raised about 40 feet from the ground. They supported, not many years since, a bed of earth thick enough to plant trees upon. The earth, however, has since been cleared away, and the arches protected by a roof of slates. The ridges of the arches descending towards the front of the walls, unite and support themselves under a bracket resembling in shape the stern of a ship. One of these, found on the north wall of the grand parallelogram, is very well preserved. These emblems are very consistent ornaments for a bath. The fronts of the walls of the saloon are decorated with arcades, which are alternately large and small. The front of the south wall has five arcades, three large and two small, the centre one having the form of a niche; the two smaller ones on each side are not so deep; it is probable that the two which are closed, and of which the brick centre is only perceptible, are of the same form as those first described. Some authors are of opinion, that the holes in the three arcades in the middle of the wall, were used for bringing the water into the Baths; but they appear to be merely passages opened by one of the ancient proprietors for some object of personal consideration. The materials employed in the construction of the saloon are rough stones and bricks. The stones, which are symmetrically cut, and are about four inches thick, are disposed in three rows alternately with four rows of brick one inch in thickness. The whole is bound with mortar, which is of vast solidity, and appears to be composed of lime and sand; nevertheless, numerous repairs have been made in it at different periods, especially on the north side, and in the smaller parallelogram. A trench having been made in this part of the saloon, about two or three feet in depth, a well was discovered, which separates a piece from the larger parallelogram: perhaps this was the apartment where it was customary to take the baths. Whatever it may have been, there is a door in the west wall, which probably opened into another square contiguous to it. On the west side of the grand square, a staircase has been discovered which appears to lead underground. Besides this staircase, there is another in the northern side of the vestibule, which at the sixth step turns off at a right angle; the branch which turns towards the east, conducts to a subterranean passage ten feet under ground, which is divided into three parallel vaults, communicating by lateral arcades, in the third of which a trench has

been cut, serving no doubt to carry off to the Seine the water that had been used for the baths. The vaults do not extend farther than the boundary of the grand saloon, and walls have been built to intercept all communication with the cellars of the neighbourhood. It is said, that under this subterraneous passage there is another about 6 feet lower, and similarly arranged: there is, however, nothing to indicate its existence nevertheless, although it is probable, from the testimony of respectable authors. The branch of the staircase which turns northward, conducts to a vault much deeper than the former; it extends the whole length of the vestibule, and is remarkable for its arch, which is exceedingly slight, scarce a foot thick, and has neither iron nor wood in its construction. It is, indeed, astonishing that so light a thing has stood so long the test of time and weather. The vestibule presents nothing remarkable.

In the vicinity of the saloon of the Baths, many remains of ancient buildings have been discovered underground. At the entrance of the Hotel Cluni, in a building on the left, are seen many walls and vaults belonging to the principal edifice. Behind the saloon of the palace there was another, a century since, smaller than the first, and which, like that, was covered with a thick bed of earth, planted with trees; this was demolished in 1737. In the court between this edifice and the Rue de la Harpe, are seen many walls in the form of arcades, similar to those in the saloon, which proves that the whole of this ground was once covered by ancient buildings. It has been proposed to construct a roof to shelter these venerable ruins, but this project, like many others, waits for its fulfilment. Trenches dug in the court have discovered a part of the aqueduct of Arcueil, which may be seen beneath the partition that separates this court from the Rue de la Harpe. To conclude, at the left side of the entrance into the vestibule, there is a piece of masonry level with the ground, where there are some holes similar to furnaces. It is to be regretted that the few coins found in these ruins were so much corroded that their types were undecypherable. The discovery of perfect coins would throw much light on the origin of these baths.

Such is the history and such the appearance of the once proud Palace of the Thermæ, the remains of which, after a lapse of fifteen centuries, are still an object of interest to the learned and curious.

J. Y. A.

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THE UNSWEPT MOSAIC AT ROME.

A Mosaic Pavement of the greatest curiosity and beauty has been recently



discovered at Rome; and has been described by an eminent antiquary in the following letter addressed to the editor of the *Diario di Roma* :—

SIR,—I beg you to acquaint the public, that in the vineyard of Dr. Achille Lupi, near the walls of Rome, between the two gates of St. Sebastian and St. Paul, I have discovered a pavement of the finest mosaic, which will not fail to excite the attention of the *litterati* and artists now directed to other similar and lately discovered monuments.

This mosaic, composed of coloured marbles and enamel, is a square of eighteen palms, and is in the centre of the pavement of a large apartment forty-eight palms square, adorned with columns, which, like the walls, are covered with beautiful marbles. The floor between the mosaic and the walls is paved with most elegant designs, formed of an extraordinary variety of porphyry and serpentine, inlaid in oriental alabaster and marbles of the rarest kind; and the mosaic in the centre is surrounded with a raised border of Parian marble, which shews that it was not to be trodden on, so highly was it valued.

It begins externally with a cornice, in perspective half a palma deep. Two palms eight inches and a half from this outward cornice there is a black stripe four inches broad, adorned with a band of various colours, forming a second internal square; and the interval between the first and the second of these two lines gives us, with much probability, the idea of that famous *asaroto*, or pavement *not swept*, the only mosaic mentioned by Pliny as the most celebrated of his time, made by Sosus in Pergamos, on which were represented as left on the floor those remnants of an entertainment which it was usual afterwards to sweep away. (*Plin.* xxxvi. 25.) “*Celeberrimus fuit in hoc genere* (speaking of mosaic pavements) *Sosus, qui Pergami stravit quem vocant asaroton oikon, quoniam purgamenta cenæ in pavimento, quæque everri solent, veluti relicta fecerat, parvis e testulis, tinctique in varios colores: mirabilis ibi columba bibens, et aquam umbra capitis infuscans: apricantur scabentes sese in canthari labro.*”

On our mosaic there are precisely, as Pliny expresses it, the remains which used to be swept away after the entertainment,—as of chicken and meat, fish-bones, shells of many kinds of shell-fish, such as crabs and lobsters, of snails, apple-peelings, husks of nuts, grapes from which the stones are taken, lettuce-leaves, and even a little mouse, which finds a delicious repast among these fragments. And these things, which would seem so ill calculated to furnish an elegant subject for the artist, are yet so well chosen, and

disposed with such effect, that they really justify the celebrity which that invention of Sosus enjoyed among the ancients.

At two of the four angles of the inner square, diagonally opposite each other, are two Egyptian figures, the one male, the other female, each one palm nine inches high, in colours resembling bright red granite. The top of the heads of these figures touches the angles of a third line, which at the distance of one palm eight inches within the second, bounds a third square of seven palms eight inches, which is in the centre. Within the second square, *i. e.* between the second and third lines, there are represented in colours, on a black ground, between the Egyptian figures, animals and plants of the Nile; and in the central square there are only a few remains of limpid water, and perhaps of some birds. The foundation of a wall, unhappily built in other times across the middle of the whole mosaic, has damaged it not a little, and has almost totally destroyed the centre, which, if it had remained entire, might perhaps have decided the question, whether the doves of the Museo Capitolino, called *dei Furietti*, are, as has been believed from what is said by Pliny, an imitation of those which were on the celebrated pavement of Pergamos.

But a no less important part remains in one of the four sides of the first square, where, instead of the fragments which fill the three other sides, there are six scenic masks, and the distinctive attributes of the proper character annexed to each.

The delicacy and skill with which the whole mosaic is executed, render doubly interesting the memory of the artist, who has recorded his name in beautiful letters, above two inches high, of the most ancient square form, thus: ΗΡΑΚΛΙΤΟΣ ΗΡΓΑΣΑΤΟ, that is, *Heraclitus executed the work*. As this verb is not usually employed in designating the names of artists in their original works, without excepting the most rare mosaics, in which the name is marked, as in that at Pompeii, mentioned by Winkelmann, ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΙΔΗΣ ΣΑΜΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΗΣ. *Dioscorides Samius fecit*; or, as in that found in the Appian Way, ΑΡΙΣΤΟ. ΦΑC. (which some persons foolishly interpreted *Aristophanes Acharnensibus*): this verb, I say, *εργαζομαι*, seems very well to express that Heraclitus, in executing this work, copied, or imitated at least, wholly or in part, some original of another artist, which does not lessen, but rather adds to the probability of the conjecture, that this mosaic is a copy or imitation of that of Sosus, the most celebrated, perhaps, as Visconti says, of all the mosaics of antiquity.

LUIGI VESCOVALI.

Rome, May 2, 1833.

## SELECT POETRY.

## MIRTH IN BABYLON.

LIGHT the watch-fires, man the towers,  
 Let battlement and mound  
 Ring with derision of yon hostile powers;  
 Let the firmament resound  
 With adoration of the gods who gave  
 Fame and empire to the brave.  
 From earth to heaven let torches blaze,  
 That the besiegers may behold  
 Our roofs and pinnacles of gold;  
 That the moon may stand at gaze,  
 With the planets in amaze,  
 Listening how dulcimer and sackbut call  
 To triumph, dance, and festival,  
 Where the revelry and wine,  
 Transcending measure,  
 Exalt our pleasure  
 To bliss divine;  
 Till the nations from afar  
 Hear us mock at steed and car  
 And idle pageantry of war:  
 Swords are sheathed and banners furled,  
 While thousand thousand voices sing  
 The praises of our King, [the world,  
 The Lord of Babylon, the conqueror of

Arms and armies we defy:  
 Can they drink Euphrates dry?  
 Confusion to the foe,  
 To the Medes and Persians woe:  
 Give them way, let them come  
 To the region of doom,  
 Where the beasts of the forest expecting  
 them howl, [them roll,  
 Where the deluge of vengeance shall over  
 Where famine and the plague shall spread  
 Their 'campment with the dying and the  
 In silence, under cloud of night, [dead.  
 The baffled residue,  
 Wasted, weak, forlorn, and few,  
 Shall, in disordered flight,  
 Leave behind them on the field  
 Sword and breast-plate, spear and shield,  
 And scarce with life escape to tell  
 What desolation here befel,  
 What deities have sworn that none  
 Shall scale the walls of Babylon.

Why droops the feast? why through each  
 bosom creep  
 Misgivings strange, dejection deep,  
 And heaviness, but not of sleep?  
 The ramparts and the river sigh,  
 The colonnades and temples groan,  
 The torches dimly burn, [the sky,  
 Earth shakes, and tempest blackens o'er  
 Images and altars moan,  
 Harp and song to sadness turn:  
 And, lo! what apparition dire  
 Descends, what terrors of futurity  
 Are written by yon dreadful hand on high  
 In characters of fire.  
 Open, earth, and from that glare  
 Hide us! hide us from despair,  
 GENT. MAG. July, 1833.

Break up the banquet and the joy,  
 All instruments of mirth destroy.  
 Woe, universal woe:  
 How appease this unknown foe?  
 Ask the Sages, search around;  
 Where shall interpreter be found?  
 Who is he of mortal man [tery scan?  
 Can read the flaming signs, the fatal mys-

Thou, to whom alone  
 All oracles are known,  
 Take up thy parable; reveal  
 The purpose of the destinies; unfold  
 Whate'er impends, fire, flood, or steel,  
 And let the worst be told.  
 Breathless we wait  
 The word of fate;  
 Turn, Prophet, turn thine ear,  
 While we have voice to cry;  
 Speak, while we can hear;  
 Speak, Prophet, or we die.  
 Where shall hope be found?  
 Whither shall we fly?  
 Canst thou not look around,  
 And from earth, or sky,  
 Ocean, or underground,  
 Unsphere some guardian power  
 To help us in this fearful hour?  
 Let us not in exile roam,  
 Far from the haunts of youth and home;  
 Nor from the genial board  
 Be driven, to bondage and the sword:  
 Ere we perish, rescue give;  
 Spare us—save us—let us live.

Not to me, the Prophet cries;  
 Lift not to me your eyes—  
 Stretch not to me your hands:  
 How can I bless whom Heaven hath  
 doomed?

How can I utter peace to lands  
 O'er whose idolatry and wrong  
 Judgment in storm hath gloomed,  
 Darkening, delaying long,  
 But now awakes the whirlwind's roar,  
 And will delay no more?  
 Blood is crying from the ground;  
 Curses from the nations round  
 In mingled clamour rise  
 Against you to the skies,  
 And the captives groan  
 For vengeance at th' eternal throne.  
 Strangers shall devour  
 Your glory, pomp, and power:  
 They come, they come; behold your fate—  
 Persian and Mede are in the gate;  
 The bulwarks and the wall,  
 The fanes and hanging-gardens fall,  
 The blow is dealt, the deed is done,  
 The waters dried, the city won—  
 'Tis the last night of Babylon.

Speechless, motionless with dread  
 We gaze, as in a dream,  
 Till the murmur and the tread,  
 The javelin's gleam,

The sword, the spear,  
The shout, the scream,  
Give note of woe and fear.  
Louder, nearer swells the din,  
The foes, the foes are rushing in ;  
Before them goes the thunder,  
Bursting the gates of brass asunder ;  
Death beside them stalks along,  
Marring the banquet and the song,  
The viol and the vine,  
The temple and the shrine :  
For music there are moans,  
For laughter there are groans,  
Blood is poured for wine,  
Streets with carcasses are piled,  
Palaces with slaughter red,  
Sanctuaries with gore defiled,  
The river choked with dead.  
On all his gods the monarch calls,  
Hurries to battle, fights, and falls ;  
And headlong to the dust is hurled  
The proud metropolis, the despot of the  
world.

Question ye where once she stood ?  
Far to seek, and hard to find :  
Destruction, like a flood  
Hath swept, and left no trace behind.  
Silence is in her halls—  
The Demon of the Pool, whose breath  
Is pestilence and death,  
Hath overwhelmed her walls ;  
The vulture and the owl,  
The bittern and the cormorant, dwell  
Mid stagnant waters wide and foul,  
Where once were fane and citadel :  
And some there are who tell  
How the sad spectre of departed power,  
Amid the desert left to sigh,  
Wails to the breeze with melancholy cry  
At the midnight hour.  
Of thy dominion shorn, [the morn !  
How art thou fallen, bright daughter of  
Mark and measure, seek around—  
A shapeless hill, a shattered mound,  
Are all that can be found :  
Lost is the glory, the memorial gone,  
And pilgrims, as they wander on,  
Cry, " Where is mighty Babylon ?"  
*Overton.* C. H.

IMITATED FROM THE FRENCH OF  
VICTOR HUGO.

**BENEATH** an alcove's humble shade,  
In a sequestered spot,  
A new-born babe to sleep was laid,  
On the maternal cot ;  
Its eyelids, tinted of the rose,  
Are curtain'd in complete repose,  
And senseless to the things of earth,  
It seeks the Heaven that gave it birth.  
There diamond and ruby shine,  
Shine couched in crystal gold,  
The radiant treasures of the mine  
To earth not yet unrolled ;  
A fair and softly-verdant mound  
Swells, by a graceful temple crowned,

About whose ample precinct came  
Beings formed of the linked flame :  
Visions more glittering still than these,  
If such there can be found  
Displayed, the tranced spirit sees  
In wild profusion round.  
O'er golden banks a crystal tide,  
In one broad mirror seems to glide,  
While rose and myrtle, mantling o'er,  
Bedeck with bloom the verdant shore.  
Hark ! to the gentle murmuring  
The listening air conveys,  
As though some spirit on the wing  
Had flown from Heaven to gaze.  
The passing zephyrs in amaze  
Check the wild gambols of their race.  
Whence such soft murmuring who can tell,  
Save that maternal sentinel ?  
The stream of Life rolls deep and wide  
O'er the abyss of Death,  
For one who floats upon the tide,  
A thousand sink beneath ;  
And must she now thy fragile bark  
Launch forth upon those waters dark,  
And must thy inexperience guide  
Its dangerous course upon the tide.  
Sweet innocent ! from day to day,  
Within his peaceful cot,  
The cares of life he sleeps away,  
Nor fears a future lot.  
Around his bed an angel keeps  
A guardian vigil whilst he sleeps,  
And warbling a celestial lay,  
Care, crime, and folly drives away.  
His mother, with enraptured gaze,  
Hangs o'er him and admires,  
Pleased in his lineaments to trace  
Her image and his sire's.  
Now proudly glancing o'er her boy,  
Drinks in deep draughts a mother's joy ;  
Betrays by one glad tear her bliss,  
And wakes his slumbers with a kiss.

STANZAS ON SOLITUDE.

Commune with your own heart, and be still.  
*Ps. iv. 4.*  
IN the still solemn silence of the mind [fate,  
Are formed those high resolves which seal man's  
That magnanimity with strength combined,  
Rising superior through each wayward state ;  
That fortitude, which stems the storms of life,  
And nerves the soul against the present ill,  
Which bears us through each scene of grief and  
strife,  
And leads the heart to commune and be still ;  
That Christian patience and heroic calm,  
Unmoved alike by pleasure or by pain ;  
That soothing, sacred, and restoring balm,  
Which makes us feel that e'en to die is gain ;  
These are the fruits that never fail to spring,  
To bud and ripen in the Christian's breast,  
And these the blessings solitude can bring [rest.  
When from the world retired, the weary are at  
L. F.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 1.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the BANK CHARTER Acts, when Lord *Althorp*, on moving the second resolution, proposed an alteration, to the effect that Bank of England notes should only be a legal tender for country bank notes above the value of five pounds. In answer to a question from Sir *R. Peel*, whether the country banks would be compelled to pay any number of 5*l.* notes at a time, Lord *Althorp* said, that they would not be compelled to pay more than one.—Sir *J. Wrottesley* opposed the resolution.—Mr. *Baring* supported that proposition, on the ground that a paper circulation was not safe unless Bank-notes were made a legal tender.—Sir *R. Peel* opposed the resolution, which would, he contended, have the effect of depreciating the currency, and of substituting a paper circulation for the sound and wholesome one which he conceived the country at present possessed.—The resolution was supported by Messrs. *Gisborne, Richards, J. Smith, Robinson, and Scrope*, and opposed by Sir *G. Philips*, Messrs. *Warburton, Lewis, Clay, Blamire, Forster, Ewart, M. Phillips, Col. Torrens, Lord Sandon, and Sir W. Willoughby*; when the committee divided—For the resolution, 214; Against it, 156.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 4.

Lord *Lyndhurst* submitted a bill for the purpose of remedying the cruelty and injustice inflicted on his relatives by the WILL of the celebrated Mr. THELLUSSON, who, passing over his sons, grandsons, and any of their issue living at his decease, had directed that at the time of their demise, and on the death of the survivor, his property should either be divided between four of their lineal descendants, or, in case of there being no survivors, then the accumulated property was to go to the nation, to be applied towards the extinction of the National Debt. Such enormous law expenses had, however, been incurred, that, owing to that and several other circumstances, in the course of 34 years, the property had only increased from 23,700*l.* to 24,100*l.* per annum. The object of his Bill was, that a lease of the estates should be given to the heads of the family, for their advantage, the result of which would be, that the money wasted in the Court of Chancery would be applied to their support. His Lordship stated, that the family was so poor as to be unable to educate those to whom the property must eventually devolve.—Deferred for consideration.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES' BILL was committed, and proceeded with as far as the 50th clause, when many verbal and other amendments were made.

The Report of the Committee on the BANK CHARTER was brought up and received. The amendments were read a second time and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read the third time.

July 5. The House proceeded to consider the IRISH CHURCH BILL in Committee, when, after some discussion, and the rejection of several amendments, the remainder of the clauses were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on the 7th inst.

After a great number of petitions had been presented on the subject, Lord *Ashley* moved, that the House go into Committee on the FACTORY BILL.—Lord *Althorp* moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and that the Committee be instructed to limit the hours of labour of children below the 14th year to eight hours. The amendment was opposed by Lord *Ashley, Mr. Warre, Sir H. Inglis, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Brotherton, Col. Terrens, Lord Stormont, Mr. Atwood, and Mr. Hardy*; and supported by Messrs. *Jervis, Wilbraham, Hyatt, G. W. Wood, P. Thomson, and Lord Morpeth*.—On a division, there appeared—For Lord *Ashley's* motion, 164; against it, 141.

Mr. *Stanley* brought in a Bill for the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, and for the compensation of the owners of slaves. Read a first time.

July 8. The IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES' BILL was, on the motion of Lord *Althorp*, read a third time. Mr. *Shiel* moved a clause, by way of rider, providing that, for the future, the salaries of the Archbishops should be fixed at 4,500*l.* per annum, and that of the Bishops at 3,000*l.* After some discussion, in the course of which Sir *R. Peel* gave Government credit for having placed the patronage in the hands of the Bishops, as its transference to the Crown would have rendered it too powerful, the motion was negatived without a division.—Mr. *Shiel* then moved an amendment, to the effect, that the property of the Church was public property, and available to the purposes of the State.—Lord *Althorp* opposed the amendment. He did not regard the 147th clause, to which the amendment related, as one of the most important clauses of the Bill. The principal points were, in his judgment, the

reduction in the number of Bishops, the abolition of the Vestry Cess, and the power of suspension to be given with regard to those livings where duty had not been performed for the space of three years previously. The House divided, when there were—For the amendment, 86; against it, 177. When the House came to the 50th clause, which contains a reduction of the revenues of the Bishop of Derry to the annual amount of 4000*l*. Mr. *O'Connell*, in gratitude for that Prelate's exertions in favour of Catholic Emancipation, moved that the annual reduction in question should fall only upon the successors of the present Bishop—an amendment which was negatived, on the ground that the Noble Prelate had accepted the see on the express condition that his vested interests should not stand in the way of reform.—On the question that the Bill do pass, Mr. *Lefroy* and Mr. *Gladstone* opposed the Bill, because they thought that it would tend to desecrate the Established Church, and that the desecration of a Church must be productive of the most serious injury to a country. Col. *Evans*, Mr. *Hume*, and Mr. *O'Connell* were also opposed to the Bill, because it did not carry the principle of reform to a sufficient extent.—Mr. *Harvey* opposed the Bill, because it did not meet the wishes of the people for Church Reform, and because it was not the measure originally proposed by Government. On a division, there were—For the passing of the Bill, 274; Noes, 94.

THE TITHES COMMUTATION BILL was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.

On the motion of Earl *Grey*, the IRISH TEMPORALITIES' BILL was read a first time.

The Lord Chancellor having moved the third reading of the LOCAL JURISDICTION BILL, Lord *Warncliffe* moved that it be read a third time that day six months. He had carefully examined its provisions; and the result was, his conviction, that it could not realise the expectations of its advocates, and would materially impede the happiness of the people. He therefore called upon their Lordships to do their duty to the people, and reject it. The Earl of *Ross* supported, and the Earl of *Wicklow* opposed the Bill.—Lord *Lyndhurst* opposed the Bill in a long speech, on account of the great power which the creation of so many new local judges, &c. would confer on the Lord Chancellor, which, in addition to his present immense patronage in the Church, the Magistracy, and even the appointment of the Judges of the land, would render that

high office too powerful. He also objected to the Bill on account of the great expense it would entail on the country—at least 150,000*l*. a year;—because it was proposed to establish local judges throughout the country, subject to local influences, partialities, and feelings;—because there would, in the course of time, arise a material distinction between the practice and law of those local courts and the superior courts in Westminster-hall;—because there was every likelihood that the appointments of those local Judges would be turned into Parliamentary jobs;—because the Bill would lead to great uncertainty as to the possible termination of a suit, and would increase litigation;—because it was hostile to the interests of the Bar, the members of which had ever proved themselves the champions of freedom, and would lead to its deterioration;—and because, so far from being, as it had been termed, “the poor man's Bill,” it was a measure calculated for the oppression of the poor man. It was a Bill framed for the purpose of satisfying the creditors, by putting the debtors in every manner and respect in their power, and under their control. According to this Bill, in the course of six weeks from the commencement of the suit, the poor man might be turned adrift upon the world.—Lord *Plunkett* supported the measure, as one the effect of which would be to give the people justice without delay, and at a trifling expense.—Lord *Wynford* opposed the Bill, principally on the score of the great patronage which it would vest in the Lord Chancellor, and because even the present courts of requests and county courts were far from popular.—The Lord Chancellor replied to the various arguments which had been urged against the measure. With regard to the alleged expense of the measure, instead of 150,000*l*. its extreme amount would be 70,000*l*. and this would be defrayed without imposing one farthing additional on the country. His Lordship then mentioned several instances in proof of the great expense and vexatiousness of the present law proceedings, and in allusion to the appellation of “the poor man's Bill,” which had been given to the measure, said, that it was an honourable appellation. He called it a poor man's Bill, which removed those obstructions at present lying in the way of speedy and cheap justice—which enabled the poor no less than the rich suitor to obtain a ready redress of his wrongs. He called that a poor man's Bill which enabled the poor suitor to obtain redress for his wrongs, or the payment of a debt, in the very next street to the cottage where he lived, without any of the expense, and delay, and vexation, and uncertainty of coming some hundred miles to London to

look for costly justice. He called that a poor man's Bill, which, without taking away the poor suitor from his daily avocation, from his family, or from the employment by which he earned his subsistence, would enable him to go at once into court, and face to face to his adversary, obtain cheap and ready justice, if deserving of it. His Lordship, in conclusion, earnestly called upon the House to pass the Bill, and thereby realize the hopes and expectations of the country.—Their Lordships then divided, when there were—For the third reading, 122; against it, 134. The House then divided on the amendment of Lord Wharncliffe, when there were—For the amendment, 73; for the original question, 68.

July 10. The Duke of *Richmond* having moved the third reading of the AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' EMPLOYMENT BILL, Lord *Wynford* opposed the measure, on the ground that it was founded on an unjust principle, as it would affect those who had no means of employment for agricultural labourers; he therefore moved that the Bill be read a third time that day six months.—The Marquis of *Bute* opposed the Bill, as he conceived that its effect would be, to create a great extension of the poor-laws, and to treat every labourer in England as a pauper.—The amendment was eventually negatived without a division, and the Bill was read a third time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the second reading of the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER BILL was introduced, when Mr. *Buckingham* rose to oppose the measure. He complained of the mode in which the East India Company had hitherto administered the Government of India, which, he said, showed the incapacity of the Company to manage the political affairs of that important part of the Empire. He moved an amendment to the effect that a Bill should be passed for opening the trade to China, and that all the arrangements for the administration of India should be postponed till next session.—Mr. *Macaulay* defended the conduct of the East India Company, and contended that no other plan suggested for the government of India was so little objectionable. The facilities afforded for the settlement of Europeans in India, the throwing open of civil offices to native Indians, and the uniformity of the laws, were measures which he particularly commended, as calculated to advance the civilization of the inhabitants of India, and to teach them the value of European institutions.—Mr. *C. Grant*, in his reply, said, that the surplus of revenue which he estimated would be realized in 1834, after meeting all en-

gagements, would amount to between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.* instead of 198,000*l.* as he had previously stated.—The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 11.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* presented petitions from the dioceses of Limerick and Armagh, the Archbishop of Armagh being at the head of the petitioners, against the Church Temporalities' (Ireland) Bill. They did not resist a consolidation of the dioceses, should that be deemed advisable, but they protested against any appropriation of Church property to the service of the State. Several other petitions against this Bill were presented from Cork, the University of Oxford, &c.—Earl *Grey* said he hoped to be able to shew, when the proper time for doing so arrived, that the Bill was perfectly consistent with a sincere attachment to the Established Church of Ireland and England, and that if it became law, it would contribute to the welfare of that Church. The Bill, if duly examined, would be found to be one not of spoliation.

The COURT OF CHANCERY REGULATION BILL was read a second time.

A Bill to authorize the taking the management of the *THELLUSSON ESTATES* out of the hands of the present trustees, and applying some of the proceeds to the immediate wants of the family, was, after a division of 57 against 13, brought in, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on the 15th inst.

July 12. The COURT OF CHANCERY REGULATION BILL went through a Committee,—the Lord Chancellor having observed on the benefits and savings it effected as regarded the Six Clerks, and the abolition of the gratuities in the offices of the Masters in Chancery.—The Lord Chancellor afterwards brought forward a Bill, founded on the Report respecting the ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. That Report recommended the abolition of about 300 ecclesiastical jurisdictions; their powers would be transferred to the diocesan officers. The Bill would also correct the abuse as regarded the prosecutions for "brawling;" it proposed that henceforth such offences should be tried as misdemeanors in the Common Law Courts. Another provision regarded probates of wills; it proposed, as far as they were concerned, the extension of the Statute of Frauds. The Bill, after some remarks from other Peers, was read a first time.—The Lord Chancellor then introduced a Bill for the purpose of establishing a concurrent jurisdiction, as regarded the INSOLVENT DEBTORS' JUDGES in Wales;—to prevent the retention in

prison, in certain places, and under particular circumstances, of unfortunate debtors beyond the period contemplated by the benevolent principles of the Acts on the subject.—The Lord Chancellor also adverted to another Bill, the object of which would be to establish a Court of Appeal from the Law Judges, in which three or more Judges should preside, and that would leave the Lord Chancellor the time to transact the business of his own Court, and to preside in their Lordships' House. He also proposed an equalization of the salaries of the Chief Justice, and the Chief Baron, to be 7000*l.* a year; also for the reduction of the salaries of the Vice-Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls. His Lordship said, that he should also recommend that the Lord Chancellor's salary be 8000*l.* The several Bills, having been brought in, were read a first time.

July 15. Lord *Lyndhurst* moved the second reading of the *THELLUSSON ESTATE BILL*, and expressed his astonishment at the opposition to which the Bill was exposed. He knew nothing of the members of the family; he only pressed forward the Bill from a conviction of its justice, and he should make every possible effort to carry the Bill.—Earl *Grey* communicated, that his Majesty gave his consent to this Bill. The Bill was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 16.

Mr. *Ruthven*, after expressing his opinion as to the necessity of affording relief to the people by the reduction of Taxation, and censuring the House for having disappointed the hope of the country in that respect, moved the following resolution:—"That the reduction of Taxation and the diminution of the public burdens, by every attention to economy, are objects of paramount importance, and that in justice to the people who pay taxes, all sinecure places should be abolished throughout the British empire."—Mr. *S. Rice* proceeded to show that Ministers had effected extraordinary reductions since their accession to office. The Estimates (the only portion of the public expenditure which actually fell within the control of Parliament) had been reduced from 15,000,000*l.* to 12,000,000*l.*; and this notwithstanding a reduction of 35,000,000*l.* of taxes since 1814. The charge of collecting the revenue had been greatly reduced, and would eventually be lowered 39 per cent. The principle of sinecures was bad, and Ministers had so arranged those on the pension-list, that they must, at no distant period, be entirely abolished.—Lord *Althorp* remarked, that, although he concurred in the doctrine that pensions ought not to be improperly granted, and that hereafter no sinecures

ought to be allowed, he was unprepared to state that, where persons had had grants made to them by authorities which at the time were competent, and relied upon them for subsistence, it was justifiable to come forward now, revoke the grants, and take them away for the future.—Sir *R. Peel* objected to the resolution, because he thought the truth which it contained too obvious to need enforcement, and because he disliked to see individual Members bringing forward, without the slightest necessity, abstract propositions, about which there was no dispute, and which tended to no practical result. After a few further remarks, the House divided, when there were—For the motion, 90; against it, 81: majority against Ministers, 9.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 17.

Earl *Grey* moved the second reading of the *IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL*. His Lordship declared that the object of Ministers was merely to effect such alterations in the Irish Church Establishment as were rendered necessary by present circumstances, and a sense of the dangers which surrounded it. The measure had been carried by a vast majority in the Commons, and was generally popular. Its purposes were, to remove an injurious tax—make a more just and equal distribution of the church temporalities, and thus augment the stipends of the poorer clergy, who were labouring in penury and want—to build and repair churches and glebe houses—and to reduce the number of Bishops, still, however, leaving a more than sufficient number to perform the requisite functions, and to appropriate the revenues of the vacant sees to ecclesiastical purposes. His Lordship denied that the Bill was in contravention of the coronation oath; said that it was calculated to secure the liberties of the country, and, in addition to other measures of just and necessary reform, satisfy the just expectation of the country. At the present period, the abuses which had from time to time crept into the system must be corrected, or it would be necessary to have recourse to a system of coercion, which would be mere madness, and to which his Majesty's Ministers never would yield their sanction. The Noble Earl concluded, amid loud cheers, by calling on the House to support Ministers in their efforts, which, while they would strengthen and secure the constitution, would extinguish those wild and extravagant notions of government which could lead only to anarchy and confusion.—The Earl of *Roden* objected to the imposition of a tax on the clergy for the benefit of the laity—to the destruction of the ten Protestant Bishops—and to the appointment of a lay com-

mission to regulate not only the temporal but spiritual affairs of the Church. He thought that an atrocious conspiracy had for some time past been going on against the Protestant Establishment—protested strenuously against the present un-Protestant measure, the provisions of which were most uncalled for, and most tyrannical—and concluded by moving as an amendment, “That the Bill be read a second time that day six months.”—The Earl of *Wicklow* said, that he should support the measure, because he felt that in so doing, he should best serve the true interests of the Protestant faith.—The Bishop of *Durham* believed the Bill would lead to the destruction of Protestantism, and to the growth of Popery, and, under that painful persuasion, should their Lordships divide, he should be under the necessity of voting against it.—The Earl of *Limerick* briefly opposed the Bill, as contrary to the principles of the Union, and to the spirit of the measure of Catholic emancipation.—The Marquess of *Conyngham* believed that the Bill would reform and correct, and not destroy, the Church, and regarded the measure as an act of justice to the people of Ireland.—The Earl of *Winchelsea* called upon their Lordships to reject the Bill, as contrary to the Coronation Oath, and calculated not only to destroy the Protestant religion, but to bereave us of those blessings which God had been pleased to dispense to us.—The Marquess of *Clanrickarde* warmly supported the Bill, observing, that the temporalities of the Church were the only portion of it which affected the well-being of the Irish people. They complained not of the spiritualities of a Church of which they knew nothing, except by the oppression of its temporal possessions and regulations; and all they asked, and all this Bill could effect, was to relieve them from those temporal oppressions.—The Marquess of *Londonderry* opposed the Bill, on account of its injustice, and as calculated to be immediately followed by a cry for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and the vote by ballot.—The Earl of *Gosford* was well acquainted with the north of Ireland, and could affirm that there was not one Protestant in that part of the country, who was unbiassed by political feeling, but was favourable to a Reform in the Established Church in Ireland.—The Marquess of *Westmeath* and the Bishop of *Rochester* opposed the Bill.—The Bishop of *Exeter* then moved the adjournment of the debate, to which Earl *Grey* acceded.

July 18. The adjourned debate on the IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL was resumed by the Earl of *Carbery*, who opposed the measure, as dangerous not only to the Irish but the English Protestant

Church. The diminution of the number of Bishops, in particular, would be very disastrous, and would end in the Catholic becoming the paramount Church.—The Bishop of *Exeter* opposed the Bill in a very long speech. He thought the measure, involving, as it did, a tax on the Clergy, ought to have been submitted to the Clerical body previous to its introduction into Parliament. The Noble Prelate said, that although the vestry cess was undoubtedly unpopular in Ireland; the principal causes of distress and disturbance in that country were to be traced to the pressure of landlords on their poor tenants, and the immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Were the present Bill agreed to, their Lordships would be the plunderers of those entitled to Church property, and the destroyers of their own rights and property. He did not consider the number of Bishops in Ireland to be too large, and thought that the amount of Bishoprics in England might rather be regarded as too small. The Rev. Prelate then spoke of the arrogance of the Catholic Church, in styling the heads of their communion by the names which of right belonged to the Protestant Hierarchy alone—denied the power of any human authority to do what the Bill intended—observed that the arch-agitator evidently had a great control over the decisions of the Ministry—and, in conclusion, was firmly of opinion, that the Bill was in direct contradiction to the obligations of the Coronation Oath.—Lord *Stourton* supported the Bill, being firmly convinced that it would prove beneficial to the country, and was perfectly consistent with the oath he had taken on entering that House.—Lord *Plunkett* remarked, that the great objects of the measure were to remedy the grievous inequalities at present existing in the Irish Church, and to remove that great grievance, the vestry cess. He considered Church and every other description of property to be under the control of Parliament, although it was certainly matter of importance how that property was interfered with. Church property was private property so far as individuals had rights; beyond that, it was corporation property, and on necessary occasions might clearly be dealt with by the Legislature for the purposes of the corporation. His Lordship said, that he would support the Bill, as eminently calculated to uphold the Protestant Church.—The Earl of *Mansfield* opposed, and the Marquess of *Lansdowne* supported the Bill; after which the debate was adjourned.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House went into Committee on the FACTORIES' Bill, when Lord *Althorp* moved an amendment to the second



clause, to the effect, that, instead of extending the protection of the Bill to persons eighteen years of age, the hours of labour of children under thirteen years of age should be restricted to eight hours a day, instead of ten, as proposed by the Bill. After a long debate, the amendment was carried by a majority of 238 against 93—on which Lord *Ashley* said, that the object of the measure having been thus defeated, he could take no further part in its progress.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, July 19.

The debate on the IRISH CHURCH BILL was resumed by Lord *Eldon*, who strenuously opposed the whole measure, contending that any man who contemplated the events of the last ten years must be convinced that there was a conspiracy in the country to destroy the House of Lords, and that the only means of preserving the House was, by the fearless performance of their duty. His Lordship further maintained that his Majesty could not give his consent to this Bill without an infringement of the Coronation Oath.—The Bishop of *London* followed, and said he wished to state his reasons for agreeing to the second reading of the Bill. There were some of its provisions to which he could not object, while there were others undoubtedly to which he could not assent; still such was the state of the Church of Ireland, that he deemed it impossible to resist the second reading. He concurred in the motion from a belief that it would promote the good of the Church of Ireland, and he considered that with certain modifications, which could be made in the Committee, it would have that effect. The Archbishop of *Dublin* also supported the Bill. He did so, as he knew of no better means to avoid the evils which could no longer be endured. He had himself consented to the reduction of the revenues of his see, upon the principle that they were granted not for his sake, but for the sake and the advancement of Protestantism in Ireland. He had always objected to the vestry cess, but would rather it could be got rid of in some other way than that which the Bill provided. It was also his wish that they could do without taxing the Clergy. But whatever disadvantages might be chargeable on the Government plan, it was recommended in its main features by a liberality which ought to recommend it to the friends of the Church.—The Duke of *Wellington* entered into a review of the policy adopted by the present Government towards Ireland, and censured in strong terms the mistakes which had been committed. He saw many objections to the Bill; but still he must declare it as his candid opinion, that he could not oppose

its committal. In fact, it was impossible the Church of Ireland could exist for one day, unless by some such measure as that proposed to their Lordships.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord *Longford*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, and the Duke of *Cumberland*, wholly opposed the Bill.—The Bishop of *Hereford*, and Lord *Wymond*, though disapproving of the Bill, voted for the second reading—the latter with the hope of changing every feature of it. The Bill was supported by Lord *Melbourne*, the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, Earl *De Grey*, the Lord *Chancellor*, and the Duke of *Sussex*. On a division, there were, Content, 157; Non-content, 96; majority in favour of the second reading, 59.

July 22—26. During the week their Lordships were chiefly occupied with discussing the various clauses of the IRISH CHURCH REFORM BILL. On clause 32 being proposed, the Duke of *Wellington* moved an amendment, to the effect, that power be given to annex the sees (proposed to be abolished) to other Bishopsrics in *commendam*, and to vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the revenues of such sees for Ecclesiastical purposes—an amendment which, if adopted, his Grace said, would do a good deal towards removing the objections to the Bill.—Earl *Grey* replied that he could not agree to this amendment; it would most materially alter the character of the measure.—The Earl of *Wicklow* observed, that the amendment would do much to conciliate the Clergy of Ireland.—Lord *Rosse* opposed the original clause, as being a violation of the Act of the Union.—After an extended discussion, the Committee divided; the numbers were—For the amendment, 76; against it, 96.—On clause 61 being proposed, Lord *Wharnclyffe* moved an amendment, providing that the produce of the taxation upon the livings should not go towards the reduction of the Church cess, but should be appropriated to the augmentation of the smaller livings. It was resisted—but the Bishop of *London* observed that, considering the proposition to be a fair one, he should support it, if a division were enforced; the Committee divided on it; the numbers were—For the clause in its original shape, 56; against it, 36.—On clause 117, which gives power to the Commissioners to suspend livings where there had been no service for three years, and to appropriate the revenue, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* moved that the profits of the suspended benefices should be applied to the building of churches and glebes. After some opposition, the amendment, on a division taking place, was carried against Ministers by a majority of two; the numbers being—Content, 84; Non-content, 82.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## PORTUGAL.

The protracted contest between the two royal brothers of Portugal, which has hitherto been carried on by mere skirmishing, appears at length to be drawing to a close; chiefly owing to the great successes by land and sea which have attended an expedition to the Algarves. It appears that on the 20th of June, between three and four thousand men, commanded by Count Villa Flor, were embarked at Oporto on board the squadron destined for the south of Portugal, consisting of one ship of the line, two frigates, two corvettes, one armed brig, and five steam-boats. Capt. Charles Napier was made Admiral, in the room of Sartorius, who had resigned; and the Count de Saldanha succeeded to the command of the army, instead of Solignac, who, under the pretence of urgent business in France, retired from his post. On the 24th of June, the expedition appeared before Villa Real, where the Miguelites had a force of about twelve hundred men. The town was attacked from the ships, and in a short time the garrison gave way; about eight hundred joining the Pedroites, and the remaining four hundred making good their escape. As soon as the news of this success became known in the interior, deputations from the adjacent towns sent in their adhesion to the Queen. The expedition then divided itself into two divisions, under the Count Villa Flor and the Marquess of Palmella, and marched through the province, where they were joyfully received by the inhabitants; and, at the last accounts, the ancient kingdom of the Algarves was under the rule of Donna Maria.

The squadron under Napier's orders, after the success of Villa Real, proceeded to Tavira; where they captured five small Miguelite vessels, and took possession of the fort, which was deserted by its garrison. The squadron then proceeded along the coast towards Faro and Lagos, where some defence was made by the gun-boats, batteries, &c. but which were soon silenced by Captain Napier, and taken possession of. At Lagos they were joined by four hundred of Don Miguel's troops and five hundred of the militia. On the morning of the 2d July, the squadron under the command of Admiral Napier, consisting of the Rainha de Portugal (his flag ship), the frigates Don Pedro and Donna Maria, the Portuguese corvette, and the brig Villa Flor, sailed from Lagos Bay, leaving the Bri-

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tannia, Birmingham, and William the Fourth steamers to take in supplies of cattle, &c. for the use of the ships. On the 3d the Villa Flor came into the Bay, and made signals for the steamers to join the fleet immediately. The order was given on account of the Miguelite fleet heaving in sight, and from there being but little wind their assistance was much required to tow the Pedroite ships in a favourable position for action with their formidable opponents. The captains of the steamers objected to encounter the risk without an immediate compensation. Fortunately, during their negotiating with the Admiral, a breeze sprung up; he, being at the time to the windward of the Miguelite fleet, made a heavy press of sail, and at three o'clock bore down on them, closely followed by the other ships of the squadron. The fleet of Miguel was drawn up in line of battle. The Don John (Admiral's ship), of 74 guns and 750 men, was the headmost ship; then followed the Nao Rainha, 74, also with a crew of 750 men; the next was a large store ship of 52 guns and 640 men; then the Princessa Real, a noble frigate of 48 guns; the corvette Princessa Real; and three brigs brought up the rear. At half past three the Rainha de Portugal frigate bore down under full sail, making for the second ship in the enemy's line (the Nao Rainha, 74). At five minutes before four the action was commenced by a broadside from the Princessa Real frigate, immediately followed by broadsides from the store ship and the Nao Rainha. The Rainha de Portugal never fired until close alongside of the Nao Rainha, when Admiral Napier, attired as a common seaman, boarded that ship sword in hand, immediately followed by his officers and such part of the crew as had been selected for that duty. The Don Pedro, commanded by Captain Napier, son of the Commander-in-Chief, following closely the Rainha de Portugal, ran up on the lee quarter of the Nao Rainha, and also boarded her. The conflict was dreadful; but in ten minutes the Constitutional flag floated over that of Miguel. The Don John (the Admiral's ship), which had hitherto only fired her stern guns, now set all sail, and attempted to make off, but was pursued by Captain Napier, and surrendered without resistance after receiving one broadside. The Donna Maria frigate, in the meantime, had engaged the large store ship, which vessel was defended with much

bravery, and did not surrender until she had become totally unmanageable. The *Princessa Real* frigate also struck, and the corvette, in endeavouring to make off, having fallen athwart of the *Britannia* steamer, hove to, and struck her flag, although the *Britannia* offered no obstruction to her escape.

The officers of Admiral Napier's squadron are represented to have suffered severely; the following is a list of the killed and wounded: Captain George, of the *Rainha de Portugal*, killed whilst boarding the *Nao Rainha*; Captain Goble, of the *Dor Pedre*, killed; Lieutenant Woolridge, Flag Lieutenant to Captain Napier, wounded severely, since dead; Lieutenant Millett, marines, killed; the master of the *Rainha de Portugal* (name unknown), killed; Captain Napier (Admiral's son), severely wounded; Captain Reeves, severely; Lieutenant Edmonds, severely; and Captain Vancello, of the marines, severely. The gallant Commander-in-Chief received no other injury than a severe blow by a crow-bar. The total loss of killed and wounded is not known exactly, as the sailing of the steamer took place immediately on the favourable termination of the action. The loss on the part of the enemy, particularly on board of the *Nao Rainha*, 74, was very great; the Captain was killed. On the return of the squadron to Lagos, with their prizes, the municipal body presented Admiral Napier with a crown of laurels on a silver plate.

At Oporto, in the mean time, some severe fighting has taken place, particu-

larly on the 5th of July, when it was the evident intention of the Miguelites to take the city by storm. It commenced about noon, when the Miguelite batteries of Seralves, Furrada, and Verdinho opened such a galling fire from north and south on the *Pedroite* advanced guard at the *Fabrica do Antunes*, and attacked it simultaneously with columns of infantry, that they dislodged for the time the inconsiderable number of French troops intrusted with the defence of that important position. The firing lasted all the afternoon, and extended to Regada and Parahan, opposite Covello, but the Miguelite regular infantry would not come on, and the Royalist Volunteers nowhere found a chance to break the Constitutional lines. Though defeated in this quarter, and expelled from the *Casa da Preluda*, the enemy made another unsuccessful attempt further east at Bomfim, Campanhao, and Lomba. The Emperor Don Pedro and General Saldanha went to all the points of the line threatened, visited the batteries, and gave directions. The Emperor, to put a stop to the further effusion of blood, subsequently sent one of his aides-de-camps with a flag of truce to Count St. Lourenço, bearing a letter from his ministers, calling upon him to follow the example of Algarves, and many other towns in various provinces, by giving in his adhesion to the Queen, especially since the naval victory. Count St. Lourenço declined receiving the letter, because it was not addressed to the King, his master, and, consequently, did not avail himself of the proffered amnesty.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

July 1.—An arched buttress which supported the south-west angle of the tower of *Bristol* Cathedral fell down with a loud crash. Some of the masses of stone fell on the corner of the house adjoining (used as the recruiting district-office), and did considerable damage. It has since been ascertained, on a careful survey by Mr. Pope, the architect, that the stability of the cathedral tower has not been at all affected by the accident.

July 4.—While Mr. Montgomery, banker, in *Irvine*, and another gentleman, were fishing in the river *Garnock*, they were struck with the appearance of a whirlpool in the centre of the river, which appeared as if its waters were rapidly descending into the earth. They immediately concluded that the bed of the river had given way, and that the water was

descending into the collieries beneath, and hastened to the nearest pit's mouth to give an alarm. The men below soon heard the mighty rushing of the waters, and hastened to escape, which, providentially, they all effected, though without a moment to spare, several of them being up to their necks in water. The water continued to pour into the extensive cavities beneath, and the next day a tremendously large space broke down, into which the whole river descended, leaving its bed quite dry for the space of a mile on each side of the aperture, where it had previously been full six feet deep. On the flowing of the tide the depth of the water below the chasm increased to nine feet: the desolation was awful! The water still rushed in a torrent into the earth: three men in a boat had an almost miraculous escape from being sucked into the vortex; they had no sooner got out

than the boat was drawn down with fearful rapidity. The great body of water continued to pour down till the whole workings, which extended many miles, were completely filled. A new scene of terror presented itself: the imprisoned air, pressed by the weight of water, burst through the surface of the earth in a thousand places, which, for an extent of many acres, presented the appearance of a boiling cauldron. Immense quantities of sand and water were thrown up, and descended like torrents of rain for many hours. By this calamity 600 persons are thrown out of employment; and so extensive is the destruction as to preclude the hope that the works can ever be restored to their former state.

*July 8.*—The ceremony of opening the new landing pier at *Southampton* took place amidst an assemblage of spectators estimated at 25,000, and honoured by the presence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, who are at present residing at Norris Castle, East Cowes. At twelve o'clock a procession formed at the Town Hall, and proceeded to the pier. A steamer towed the Royal Yacht from Cowes; and a deputation, representing the Mayor and Corporation, gentry, tradesmen, and inhabitants of Southampton, proceeded to the Royal Yacht in a state barge with eight oars, (one of the town sergeants standing officially with the silver oar in the bow), to conduct their Royal Highnesses to the pier. The Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, chairman of the Committee of Management, announced to their Royal Highnesses the object of their attendance; and the Duchess, in returning her acknowledgments, observed, that it was a great advantage to the Princess to be taught thus early the importance to be attached to works of utility; and added, that it was her anxious desire to impress upon her daughter the value of every thing that was of practical utility to all classes of the community. Their Royal Highnesses were received on the pier by a military guard, composed of the Staff of the South Hants Militia, and then entered a marquee, and partook of a collation. An address was presented from the Corporation, &c. acknowledging the high honour which their Highnesses had conferred upon the town in being present, and requesting the Duchess of Kent to be graciously pleased to give the new pier a name. Her Highness replied: "It affords me great pleasure to name the pier 'The Royal Pier'; and I am to add our sincere and good wishes, that it may promote the prosperity of the town."—A Regatta afterwards took place; and public dinners were given at the Freemasons' Hall and the Castle Inn. In the evening the pier gates were brilliantly

illuminated, and a magnificent display of fireworks were discharged from the pier. — This work has been erected by contract with Hugh Mackintosh, Esq; of London; under the able superintendance of Mr. Betts, engineer. The undertaking has employed 100 workmen, and has been accomplished in six months, at an expense of 10,000*l.*, raised by subscription in 50*l.* shares. The foundation is partly composed of piles, and partly of the old stony breakwater. At the entrance are two lodges, with a pair of handsome iron gates. The pier is nearly 1,000 feet in length, in a curved line, and 36 feet wide. There is a carriage-drive and a foot-path with an iron railing on each side. The pier-head is 200 feet long, and 100 feet wide; in the centre of which is to be immediately erected an octagon building for refreshments, reading room, &c., and a verandah for a band of music.

*July 8.*—The new pier or landing-place at *Gravesend*, was opened for the first time. In consequence of the recent riot, (see our Supplement, p. 633), the Mayor took the most effectual measures for the preservation of the peace, and in addition to the Thames police, who were sent from London, and a corps of the Rifle Brigade, 200 special constables were sworn in, and stationed on both sides of the High-street. The day passed over without any attempt on the part of the watermen, though it was evident that they were in a state of great excitement. No one, except those proceeding to and from the steamers, were admitted on the pier. The new pier extends about 100 feet into the river from the town quay, or grand stone pier; and a farther projection of 40 feet, enabling the steamers to take in or land passengers at all periods of the tide, will shortly be erected. The charge for landing and embarking is 4*d.* per head; but by an arrangement with the proprietors of the steamers, this tax is not levied on the passengers on landing and embarking, but is paid by the Steam-Packet Company. A great number of watermen will be thrown out of employ by the new plan of landing the passengers; but, notwithstanding, they have refused all offers of compensation by the Corporation—who have also expressed their willingness to employ as many of them as possible about the pier. An increase of visitors to Gravesend is calculated upon by the erection of the new pier, and houses are building in all directions.

*July 11.*—The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new Chapel of Ease at *East Cowes*, in presence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria.

*Loch Leven.*—The expensive works that have been proceeding for some years at the outlet of Loch Leven, near *Kinross*,

are now finished. A great drainage of land has been effected, and an additional supply of water procured for the mills during the summer months. The height of the Loch being considerably reduced, it was feared at one time that the small island containing Loch Leven Castle, in which Queen Mary was imprisoned, would be joined to the main land by the subsiding of the water, and would lose its classic association by becoming a suburb of Kinross. We are glad, however, that this is not the case. The appearance of the island, by being raised higher out of the Loch than before, is much improved, while the dark and massy ruins of the castle still frown over the silvery waters of the lake as in days of yore.

The annual value of country bankers' notes stamped from the 5th of January, 1826, to the 5th of January, 1833, was as follows:—years ending the 5th of January, 1827, 1,239,755*l.*; 1828, 1,970,595*l.*; 1829, 2,842,130*l.*; 1830, 2,403,700*l.*; 1831, 1,955,430*l.*; 1832, 2,217,915*l.*; 1833, 1,751,685*l.*

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 2.—The ceremony of opening the new *Hungerford Market* took place, and, from the crowds collected, it appeared to furnish a holiday for half the metropolis. The whole of the vast range of building, with its extensive areas, was thrown open to the indiscriminate admission of the public, with the exception that the galleries and the lower quadrangle next to the river were reserved for those who had tickets. The scene was altogether of the most animated description. Flags were flying from all parts of the building, and an awning was spread, and seats erected, upon the terrace on the roof of the great hall, which was reserved for the accommodation of the proprietors and their immediate friends. Shortly after two o'clock a procession of the Committee, workmen, charity children, &c. paraded the bounds. The ascent of a balloon took place about a quarter past four; it descended about six miles beyond Romford, after a voyage of an hour and a half. In the evening there was a splendid display of fireworks from the terrace.—The buildings have been already described (with four illustrative views) in our Magazine for September last. The

whole area of the Company's estate comprises about three acres and a quarter, of which the market buildings occupy upwards of 60,000 square feet, or nearly one half, the remainder being taken up in the wharf, approaches, &c., with a portion still unappropriated.

July 4.—George Fursey was tried at the Old Bailey Sessions on a charge of stabbing John Brooke, a police constable, in Calthorpe-street, on the 13th of May, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The Solicitor-General appeared for the prosecution. John Brooke swore to the prisoner having wounded him in the ribs, with an instrument like a dagger, at a period when neither himself nor any of the police under his orders had struck any person with their staves. Several other policemen deposed to the like effect. For the prisoner Mr. Stallwood, Mr. Courtenay, the Rev. J. Piercey, and several other witnesses, deposed to the violent and wanton conduct of the Police. The Jury, after mature consideration, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—A Select Committee has been appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the conduct of the Police, as connected with the above affair.

July 5.—In the Revenue, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is a deficiency of 5,251*l.*; but taking the whole year, there is an increase of 569,703*l.* In the last quarter the Customs exhibit an increase of 147,432*l.*; the Excise a decrease of 183,740*l.*; the Stamps an increase of 42,557*l.*; and the Post-office an increase of 41,000*l.* Upon the year, the Customs shew an increase of 818,776*l.*; the Excise a decrease of 218,890*l.*; the Stamps a decrease of 119,237*l.*; the Assessed Taxes an increase of 85,069*l.*; and the Post-office an increase of 16,000*l.*; thus making, upon the whole year's account, an increase of more than half a million.

July 5.—The Act which reduces the stamp-duties on advertisements and on sea insurances, which repeals the stamp-duties on pamphlets and on receipts for sums under 5*l.*, and which exempts insurances on farming stock from stamp-duties, came into operation this day. A reduction of 2*s.* on each Advertisement in Magazines and Newspapers is thus effected.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 5. 61st Foot, Major P. Taylor, to be Major—82d Foot, Major T. Hogarth to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. McKay, to be Major.—94th Foot, Capt. H. R. Milner, to be Major.  
July 12. 76th Foot, Major John Clarke, to be Lieut. Col.—Capt. J. Clarke, to be Major.  
July 18. Knighted: Graves Champeys Haughton, esq.

### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Archd. Robinson, to be Bp. of Madras.  
Rev. Archd. Hodgson, Canon in Lichfield Cath.  
Rev. S. Kyle, to be Archdeacon of Cork.  
Rev. C. Bury, Albrington P. C. Salop.  
Rev. R. A. Cox, Montacute V. Somerset.  
Rev. J. Cubitt, Oswich R. Norfolk.  
Rev. W. Y. Draper, Brooke R. Kent.  
Rev. E. Field, English Bicknor C. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Hilton, St. Nicholas Atwade V. Kent.  
 Rev. E. M. Kempe, Linkinhorne V. Devon.  
 Rev. G. Landon, St. Erth V. Cornwall.  
 Rev. J. M' Rae, Ch. of Barvas, co. Ross.  
 Rev. J. Mickleburgh, Ashill V. Somerset.  
 Rev. W. Parker, Saham Tony R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. A. Soames, Greenwich V. Kent.  
 Rev. T. Wilkins, Collingborne Kingstone V. Wilts.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Mackie, to be Head Master of Appleby Grammar School.  
 Rev. G. Wells, to be Head Master of Stourbridge Grammar School.

## BIRTHS.

July 23. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, a son.

May 25. At Malta, the lady of Sir Grenville Temple Temple, Bart. a son.

June 22. At Luptworth, co. Warwick, the wife of the Rev. Donald Cameron, a dau.—27. At Mount Pleasant, Stoke, the wife of the Rev. G. Patey, a dau.—29. At Coombe Raleigh Rectory, near Honiton, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Edw. Rand, a son.—At Durdham Down Lodge, the wife of J. Jervis Gregory, Esq. R.N. a dau.—30. At Arklow House, Connaught-place, the Viscountess Acheson, a dau.

July 1. At Whitehall, Devon, the wife of Stanley Lowe, esq. a son and heir.—The wife of C. W. Popham, esq. High Sheriff of Cornwall, a son and heir.

July 1. At Walmer, Kent, the wife of Captain Baz, H. C. S. a son.—In Grosvenor-sq. Lady Charlotte Calthorpe, a dau.—2. At the Vicarage, Shebbear, the wife of the Rev. P. D. Foulkes, a dau.—3. At Edinburgh, the Lady Louisa Forbes, a son and heir.—4. In Wimpole-street, Lady Vere Cameron, a dau.—8. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of W. Taylor Copeland, esq. M.P. a dau.—In Wilton-street, the wife of Capt. F. Vernon Harcourt, R. N. a dau.—At East Horsley, Surrey, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Percival, a dau.—9. At Marksbury Parsonage, co. Somerset, the wife of the Rev. G. T. Seymour, a dau.—At West-green House, Hartford bridge, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Thompson, a son.—10. At Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Everard, a dau.—14. At Wolford Vicarage, Mrs. Edm. Buckaall Estcourt, a dau.—16. Lady Augusta Seymour, a dau.—17. In South Audley-st. the Hon. Mrs. Edw. Stafford Jerningham, a son.—22. In Curzon-st. May-fair, the wife of Francis Hawkins, M.D. a son.—24. In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Adams, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June 25. At Binfield, Berks, Francis Pigott, esq. to Frances Phillips, 9d dau. of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Wilder, of the Manor House.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Stirling F. Glover, esq. 18th regt. to Georgiana, 9d dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Lord C. H. Somerset.—At Melksham, Wilts, the Rev. W. C. Hill, Vicar of Fiemington, to Frances Erving, dau. of the late John Hill, esq. of Barnstable.—At Holt, Norfolk, T. A. Girling, esq. to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late W. Withers, esq. solicitor.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston sq. Fred. Lewis Nicolay, esq. to Clara, dau. of Lieut. Col. Briggs, of the Madras Presidency.—At Florence, Alex. Bower, esq. to the Countess Plagis, dau. of the Count Corwin Kossakowska, Poland.—At Tiverton, W. T. Southcombe, esq. of South Molton, to Harriet Eliza, only dau. of the late Rev. J. B. May.—27. At Brighton, R. A. Douglas Gresley, esq. to Rebecca Maria, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Harvey, esq. of Portland-place, London.—At Clains, co. Worcester, John Wrotte Thomas, esq. 80th regt. to Marianna, only dau. of the late Rich. Ingram, esq. of the White Ladies.—At Cork, the Rev. I. Harris, to Margaret, dan. of the late A. Connell, esq. recorder of Kinsale.

July 1. At Sidmouth, Capt. Nesham, R.N. to Eliz. dau. of the late Col. Nicholas Bayly, brother of the late Earl of Uxbridge.—At Rousham, Suffolk, the Rev. John Hull, of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Lucy Brooke, dau. of R. Bevan, esq.—2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles, eldest son of Adm. Stirling, of Woburn Farm, Chertsey, to Mary Eliz. dau. of H. Harrison, esq. of Heath Bank, Cheshire.—3. At St. James's, Capt. Chas. Crespiigny Vivian, eldest son of Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart. to Miss Scott, niece of the Earl of Meath.—4. At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Stephens, of Culver House, Devon, to Maria, second dau. of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.—At Longdon, Salop, the Rev. Rich. Williams, to Frances Eliza, eldest dau. of A. P. Mainwaring, esq. of Chambers Court, Worcestershire.—At Chelsea, the Rev. J. T. Wells, to Ellen Margaret, 4th dau. of J. Bayford, esq.—At Dublin, J. M. Ashlin, esq. of Rush Hill, Surrey, to Doriada, eldest dau. of the late S. W. Coppinger, esq. of Middleton, Cork.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, the Rev. T. M. Wetherell, to Anne, dau. of Ald. Winchester.—5. At Blairvaddoch, Chas. Forbes, esq. second son of the late Sir W. Forbes, Bart. to Jemima Rebecca, dau. of the late Col. Ranaldson Macdonell, of Glengarry.—6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Albert Conyngham, second son of the late Marq. Conyngham, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria, 4th dau. of the late Lord Forrester.—9. At St. James's, W. Hawes, esq. of Montague-pl. Russell-sq. to Anna, dau. of Samuel Cartwright, esq. of Old Burlington-street.—At Milton next Gravesend, the Rev. C. Lenny, to Anne, dau. of N. Swinny, esq.—10. At Oxford, the Rev. J. Rudge Reiton, to Mary, dau. of the late S. Lawrance, esq.—At Bolton, John Horricks Ainsworth, esq. of Halliwell, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late John Shaw, esq. of Old Burlington-st.—11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Kingscote, esq. to Harriet, eldest dau. of C. T. Tower, esq. M.P. of Weald Hall, Essex.—At West Alvington, the Rev. C. Egerton Dukinfield, son of the late Sir W. Dukinfield, Bart. and Vicar of Edenhall, Cumberland, to Dorothea, 4th dau. of the late J. Luscombe, esq. of Coombe Royal.—At Hellingly, Sussex, Eliza, eldest dau. of A. P. Cumbebatch, esq. to the Rev. H. C. Mitchell, Lymington, Haunts.—At Midhurst, Sussex, the Rev. Wm. Harding, Vicar of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, to Anne Cromwell, widow of the late Rev. C. E. Thurgar.—At Shabington, Bucks, Edw. Rudge, jun. esq. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, to Mary Anne, elder dau. of the Rev. Phipps Long.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Alexander Ogilby, esq. to Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. W. Curwen, of Harrington, Cumberland.—15. At Canterbury, J. G. Dalhousie Taylor, esq. Captain 13th Light Infantry, to Sarah Eliza, eldest dau. of Wm. Knyvett, esq. of Ryde, Isle of Wight.—At St. George's, Queen-sq. Thos. Cuthbert Buckhouse, esq. of Calderbeck, Cumberland, to Maria Gotobed, only dau. of John Igguinden, esq. of Russell-sq.—15. The Rev. Geo. Rose, of Edinburgh, to Ellen Susanna, eldest dau. of Pierce Edcumbe, esq. Brompton, Kent.—At Kensington, the Rev. T. J. Marker, Rector of Gittisham, to Frances Amelia, dau. of S. Drewe, esq. of Keasington.—16. At the New Church, Marylebone, Capt. Hedley, 2d Dragoon Guards, to Eliz. only dau. of the late R. Norman, esq.—At Salford, Oxon, the Rev. W. Simcox Brickuell, to Eliz. Nash, eldest dau. of the Rev. Rich. Skillicorne Skillicorne, Rector of Salford.—18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John W. Finch Noy's, esq. of Belle-Vue, Salisbury, to Ellen Louisa, dau. of John Tharp, esq. of Chippenham Park, Cambridge-shire.—22. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Ambrose Brewin, jun. esq. of Tiverton, Devon, to Caroline, youngest dau. of John Heathcot, esq. M.P. of Tiverton.—23. At Cheltenham, John, son of John Wm. Clough, esq. of Hoxton House, co. York, to Rose, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Cumberland.—24. At Wretham, Norfolk, Wm. Peere Williams Freeman, esq. of Fawley Court, Bucks, to Frances Augusta, third dau. of Wyrley Birch, esq. of Wretham Hall.

## OBITUARY.

## EARL OF PLYMOUTH.

July 10. On board his yacht at Deptford, aged 44, the Right Hon. Other-Archer Windsor, sixth Earl of Plymouth (1692), and twelfth Lord Windsor (by writ 1529); Colonel of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

His Lordship was born July 2, 1789, the eldest and only surviving son of Other-Hickman the fifth Earl, by Sarah daughter and coheirress of Andrew 2d and last Lord Archer, and who is now the wife of Earl Amherst. He succeeded his father before he had attained his tenth year, on the 12th of June 1799; and received his education at Harrow. His Lordship never entered deeply into politics; but he voted with the majority which rejected the first Reform Bill, Oct. 8, 1831. A few years ago the freedom of the city of Worcester was presented to the Earl of Plymouth, "in testimony of the respect entertained by the Corporation for his Lordship, but more particularly to mark their appreciation of his spirited and munificent conduct in the formation of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, and of the personal zeal and energy displayed by him on all occasions to render the services of the corps efficient in enforcing due obedience and submission to the laws, and the restoration and maintenance of the public tranquillity."

On the day next preceding his Lordship's death, at a dinner of the Dudley troop, his Lordship's health was drank "with all that enthusiasm which his Lordship is so justly entitled to, for his noble and patriotic conduct upon every occasion."

His Lordship was passionately fond of the sports of the field, and kept a large stud at Hewell Grange in Worcestershire and at Melton. On the day before his death he was in the full enjoyment of health and spirits. He dined with the Countess in Grosvenor-square, at six o'clock, and afterwards proceeded with her Ladyship in a carriage and four to Deptford, where they embarked on board his Lordship's yacht, which was to sail at an early hour on Wednesday morning, for Cowes. During the night the noble Earl was attacked by apoplexy, and although the first medical aid was procured with all possible expedition, he expired on board the yacht at one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. His remains were brought to his late residence in Grosvenor-square the same evening, whence they were conveyed for interment to the family vault at Tardebeck, Worcestershire.

The Earl of Plymouth married, Aug.

5, 1811, Lady Mary Sackville, elder daughter of John-Frederick third Duke of Dorset, and coheirress, with her sister the Countess de la Warr, to George-John-Frederick the late Duke. Her Ladyship survives him, without issue; and his titles have in consequence reverted to his uncle the Hon. and Rev. Andrew Windsor born in 1764, and a bachelor.

## EARL OF POMFRET.

June 29. From paralysis, in his 63d year, the Right Hon. Thomas William Fermor, fourth Earl of Pomfret (or Pontefract, co. York, 1721), fifth Baron Lempster (or Leominster, co. Hereford, 1692), and seventh Baronet (1641); a Lieut.-General in the army, K.T.S., F.R.S. and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Nov. 22, 1770, the younger son of George the second Earl, by Anna-Maria, daughter and heir of — Drayton, esq. of Sunbury in Middlesex. As the Hon. T. W. Fermor, he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 3d guards early in 1791. He served in Flanders in 1793, and was present at the battle of Famars, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and the battle of Lincelles. In 1794 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy. He served in Ireland during the Rebellion, and in the expedition to the Helder, where he was present at the several actions. The 16th of March, 1800, he was appointed to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He served with the guards in the Peninsula, until his promotion to the rank of Major-General June 4, 1813. For the battle of Salamanca, he had the honour of wearing a medal; and he also was a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, which he received permission to accept on the 11th of May, 1813. His last commission as Lieut.-General bore date 27th May, 1825. His Lordship succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother, Earl George, without issue, on the 7th of April 1830 (see a memoir of that nobleman in our vol. C. i. 555). His Lordship voted in the minority when the Reform Bill was rejected from the House of Lords, Oct. 8, 1831; and again when Lord Lyndhurst's motion led to the temporary resignation of the Ministry, May 7, 1832; and his proxy has latterly been held by Lord Grey.

His Lordship married, Jan. 13, 1823, Amabel-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Borough, Bart. and niece to Lord Viscount Lake; by whom he has left issue two sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. George-William Bi-

chased now Earl of Pomfret, born in 1824; 2. Lady Anna-Maria-Arabella; 3. Lady Henrietta-Louisa; and 4, the Hon. Thomas-Hutton-George Fermor.

COUNTESS DE GREY.

May 4. In St. James's Square, aged 82, the Right Hon. Amabel Hume-Campbell, Countess de Grey of Wrest, co. Bedford (1816), and Baroness Lucas, of Crudwell in Wiltshire (1663).

Her Ladyship was born Jan. 22, 1751, the elder daughter and coheir of Philip second Earl of Hardwicke, by Jemima Marchioness de Grey, who was the only daughter of John Earl of Breadalbane, by Lady Amabel de Grey, eldest daughter of Henry Duke of Kent, K. G. and the 12th and last Earl of Kent of that noble house.

Shortly after coming of age, her Ladyship was married July 16, 1772, to Alexander Lord Polwarth, son and heir apparent of Hugh third and last Earl of Marchmont. His lordship was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Hume of Berwick, May 16, 1776; but died before his father, at Wrest, March 9, 1781, in the thirty-first year of his age. Her Ladyship had no family by this alliance, and she ever after continued a widow.

On the death of her mother, Jan. 10, 1797, the marquise of de Grey, (which had been conferred on that lady by a special remainder of a patent granted to her grandfather the Duke of Kent in 1740,) became extinct; but the barony of Lucas descended to Lady Hume. This barony had been conferred in 1633 on Mary, Countess of Anthony 11th Earl of Kent, and sole daughter and heiress of John Lord Lucas; with this remainder, singular in the English peerage, though common in that of Scotland, that, if, on the failure of her heirs male, there should "be more persons than one who shall be coheirs of her body by the said Earl, the said honour, title, and dignity shall go and be held and enjoyed from time to time by such of the coheirs as by course of descent of common law shall be inheritable to other entire and indivisible inheritances: as, namely, an office of honour and public trust, or a castle for the necessary defence of the realm, or the like;" and by virtue of this limitation Lady Hume succeeded as the eldest daughter, instead of the Barony (as would have been the case with an ancient English barony by writ) remaining in abeyance, between her ladyship and her sister the late Lady Grantham. It is somewhat remarkable that this barony of Lucas should have been held by only four persons during the long period of 170 years: the Countess Mary held it 37 years; her son the Duke of Kent 40

years; his granddaughter the Marchioness de Grey 57 years; and the late Countess de Grey 36 years.

Her ladyship was advanced to the dignity of Countess de Grey, of Wrest, by patent dated Oct. 5, 1816; with remainder to her sister Mary-Jemima dowager Baroness Grantham, and the heirs male of her body. In pursuance of this remainder her nephew Lord Grantham\* has now become Earl de Grey as well as Baron Lucas of Crudwell. His Lordship's last surviving son died on the 6th Feb. 1831, and in consequence the Earldom of de Grey, according to the present state of the family, is likely to devolve on the only son of his Lordship's brother, the recently created Earl of Ripon (previously Viscount Goderich); whilst the Barony of Lucas, according to its peculiar remainder, must become vested in Lady Anne-Florence, the elder of Earl de Grey's two surviving daughters. Lady Anne-Florence Weddell is at present unmarried; her younger sister, Lady Mary Gertrude, was married in 1832 to Henry Vyner, esq. descended like herself (but through the Ashburnham family) from the last Earl and Duke of Kent.

The remains of the late Countess de Grey were conveyed for interment to the family vault at Wrest, in Bedfordshire; followed by the carriages of her nephews only.

LORD KING.

June 4. In Dover-street, after several weeks' illness, in his 58th year, the Right Hon. Peter King, seventh Lord King, of Ockham in Surrey (1725).

His Lordship was born Aug. 31, 1775,

\* It is related that when the father of Earls de Grey and Ripon was elevated to a Peerage, King George III. made some difficulty as to the extent of his property, which was, in his Majesty's opinion, too small for the maintenance of his Lordship's rank. The present Earl de Grey, however, is already a wealthy Peer, and it is probable that he will ultimately be among the very wealthiest of his order. Besides the estates of the Countess de Grey, he is also presumptive heir, in right of his descent from the family of Aislaby, to the bulk of the vast possessions of Miss Lawrence, of Studley Park, in Yorkshire. The Earl of Ripon represented the borough from which he has taken his title in several parliaments, whilst it was under the patronage of Miss Lawrence. The Countess of Ripon succeeded, on the death of her father, the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, to all the unentailed estates of the Hobart family, including their splendid seat of Norton Hall, in Lincolnshire.



the elder son of Peter the sixth Lord King, by Charlotte, daughter of Edward Tredercroft, of Horsham, esq. He succeeded to the title whilst yet a minor, Nov. 23, 1793; and was educated, it is said, at Cambridge.

In 1803 he took an active part relative to the stoppage of money payments at the Bank of England, on which subject he published a pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Restriction of Payments in Specie at the Banks of England and Ireland." In 1811 he also printed "A speech in the House of Lords on Earl Stanhope's Bill respecting Guineas and Bank-notes."

In 1829 Lord King published, in 4to, "The Life of John Locke, with extracts from his Correspondence, Journals, and Common-place Books." The materials for this important work were in his own possession; the great moral philosopher having been uncle to Lord King's great-grandfather, Peter first Lord King, the Lord High Chancellor. A second edition appeared in 8vo, 1830, with additional historical documents from the Lord Chancellor's own note-books.

Of late years, Lord King had chiefly signalized himself as the bitter enemy of the Church, and particularly of the Episcopal bench.

His Lordship married, May 26, 1804, Lady Hester Fortescue, eldest daughter of Earl Fortescue, and niece to Lord Grenville; and by her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. William now Lord King, born in 1805, and Secretary to his cousin, Lord Nugent, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; 2. the Hon. Hester; 3. the Hon. Anne-Emily; 4. the Hon. Peter-John-Locke; and 5. the Hon. Charlotte-Louisa.

A portrait of Lord King, by Hoppner, was exhibited at Somerset House in 1807.

LT.-COL. THE HON. J. CREIGHTON.

May 10. In Dublin, aged 63, the Hon. John Creighton, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and Governor of Hurst Castle; only brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Erne, and half-brother to Lady Wharncliffe.

He was the younger son of John first Earl of Erne, by his first wife, Catherine, second daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Howard, Lord Bishop of Elphin, and sister to the first Viscount Wicklow. He was appointed Captain in the 17th dragoons 1793, Major in the army 1795, and Lieut.-Colonel 1801. His rank was stationary, having been for many years in the half-pay of the 124th foot, with the government of Hurst Castle.

He married in 1797, Jane, second

daughter of Walter Weldon, esq. and had issue five daughters and three sons: 1. Jane-Anne, married in 1821 to Robert Fowler, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Ossory; she died in 1828; 2. Catherine, married in 1825 to the Rev. Francis Saunderson; 3. John, born in 1802, now heir presumptive to the Earldom of Erne; 4. Henry, a Lieut. in the 6th dragoons; 5. Helen; 6. Charlotte; 7. Samuel; and 8. Mary.

SIR T. H. APREECE, BART.

May 27. At his seat, Effingham House, Surrey, aged 88, Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, of Washingley, co. Huntingdon, Bart.

He was remotely descended from Gryffyth ap Rees, Prince of South Wales; but more immediately from Robert Apreece, esq. a Colonel in the army of Charles the First, who was slain at Lincoln during the civil wars. From this cavalier Sir Thomas was fourth in descent; and he derived the name of Hussey from his paternal grandmother, Sarah, daughter and coheirress of Sir Thomas Hussey, Bart. He was born Nov. 15, 1744, the elder son of Thomas Hussey Apreece, esq. by Dorothy, daughter and coheirress of Sir Nathan Wright, Bart. He was created a Baronet by patent dated July 12, 1782. In two particular instances, Sir Thomas rendered very essential service to his country; first when a Captain of the Huntingdon militia, by gallantly defending Alnwick from the pirate Paul Jones, during the earliest American war; and secondly, by submitting to Mr. Pitt a plan for embodying 200,000 men, free of expense, which was acknowledged and acted upon by that minister in the Yeomanry force afterwards enrolled.

The estate of Washingley in Huntingdonshire came into the family of Apreece in the reign of Henry VII. by a marriage with Joan, granddaughter, and at length sole heir, of Elizabeth de Havering; and in consequence of this descent, Sir T. H. Apreece supposed himself entitled to a Barony by writ created by the summons to Parliament of John de Havering in 1299. Sir Harris Nicolas, however, in his Synopsis of the Peerage, has suggested that this has arisen from a clerical error for John de Clavering, who was actually summoned in the next and several succeeding years; and, in that case, the Baronet's pretensions were totally visionary.

Sir Thomas married Dorothea, youngest daughter and coheirress of Shuckburgh Ashby, of Quenby in Leicestershire, esq.; and by that lady, who died Dec. 26, 1822, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Emily, married to George

**Sandford Peacocke**, esq. brother to Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart. ; 2. **Shuckburgh-Ashby Apreece**, esq. who died Oct. 6, 1807, in his 34th year, having married Jane, daughter and heiress of Charles Kerr, esq. who was afterwards the wife, and is now the widow, of the celebrated Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. Pres. R.S. ; 3. **Sir Thomas-George Apreece**, who has succeeded to the title ; he was born in 1791, and is unmarried ; 4. **Lucy**, who married in 1817 Hildebrand Meredith, esq. a Lieut. in the Royal Artillery.

**SIR E. C. HARTOPP, BART.**

*June 10.* At Redland Place, near Bristol, in his 85th year, Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, of Freathby in Leicestershire, and Four Oaks Hall in Warwickshire, Bart.

The family of Hartopp were an ancient stock in the county of Leicester, and divided into several branches, all of which are now extinct in the male line (see Nichols's History of that county, vol. II. pp. 128, 159, 267, 280). On Edward Hartopp, esq. of Buckminster and Little Freathby, a baronetcy was conferred by patent dated Dec. 2, 1619; and it was inherited by his son, grandson, and great-grandson, until, on the death of the last, Jan. 15, 1762, it became extinct. His younger daughter, but eventually sole heir, Sarah, was married to Joseph Hurlock, esq. Governor of Bencoolen in the East Indies, and had issue an only daughter Anne, who became the wife of the gentleman whose death we now record.

Sir Edmund's paternal name was Bunney, of a family living in the town of Leicester. He married Miss Hurlock Aug. 8, 1777, and in consequence took the name of Hartopp. They shortly after went abroad: and their eldest son was born at Florence in the following July. Mr. Hartopp served the office of High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1781; and he was created a Baronet by patent dated May 12, 1796. In 1798, on the death of William Pochin, esq. he was elected the Whig member for the county of Leicester; which post he resigned in favour of Lord Robert Manners in 1806.

By Lady Hartopp, who survives him, Sir Edmund had five sons and six daughters: 1. Edmund-Joseph, born at Florence in July 1778, and died at Bath in the following March; 2. Anna-Maria, married in 1811 to Charles Clement Adderley, of Hams Hall in Warwickshire, esq.; 3. Caroline, who died in 1798; 4. Emilia, married in 1809 to Edward Grove, of Shenstone Park in Staffordshire, esq.; 5. Frances, who died in 1815; 6. George-Harry-William, who assumed the name of Fleetwood before that of Hartopp, in

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memory of his lineal descent from the celebrated Parliamentary general, whose estates eventually vested in his mother; he died March 31, 1824, when M. P. for Dundalk, and has a brief memoir in our vol. xciv. i. 463; 7. Sir Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1788, and married in 1824, the Hon. Mary-Jane Eden, sister to the present Lord Henley; 8. William, who died young; 9. William-Edmund; the other daughters, who are all deceased, were, 10. Elizabeth-Bankes, who died in 1814; 11. Louisa-Anne, who died in 1804; and 12. Matilda, who died in 1812.

**SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B.**

*May 31.* In Princes-street, Hanover-square, aged 64, Sir John Malcolm, Major-General in the service of the East India Company, G. C. B. and K. L. S., and F. R. S.

This highly distinguished soldier and diplomatist was born on the farm of Burnfoot, near Langholm, on the 2d of May, 1769. This farm was granted to the paternal grandfather of Sir John, at a low rent, by the Earl of Dalkeith, in 1707; it subsequently became the residence of George Malcolm, the father of Sir John, who married Miss Pasley, daughter of James Pasley, esq. of Craig and Burn, by whom he had issue seventeen children, fifteen surviving to maturity. His brothers, Sir Pulteney, Vice-Admiral R. N. and Sir James, Lt.-Colonel in the Royal Marines, are both Knights Commanders of the Bath. Burnfoot is still inhabited by the Malcolms.

In the year 1782 young John Malcolm, then scarcely fourteen years of age, went out as a cadet to India; where, on his arrival, he was placed under the care of his maternal uncle, the late Dr. Gilbert Pasley. He soon acquired an intimate acquaintance with the manners of the natives and with the Persian language. The first service of any moment in which he was engaged, was the celebrated siege of Seringapatam, in 1792, where his abilities attracting the notice of Lord Cornwallis, his lordship appointed him to the situation of Persian interpreter to an English force, serving with a native prince. In 1794, the state of his health, impaired by unintermitted exertions in the discharge of his public duties, obliged him to revisit his native country; and in the following year he returned to India, on the staff of Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke; he afterwards received the public thanks of that officer for his conduct at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1797 he was made Captain, and from that time to 1799 he was engaged in a variety of important ser-

vices. He then received instructions to join the Nizam's contingent force, with the chief command of the infantry; at the head of which he continued to act, as well in a political as a military capacity, till the surrender of Seringapatam, where he prominently distinguished himself. He was publicly thanked for his services on this occasion, particularly for the peculiar talent he had manifested for conciliating the *Sirdars* of the allied forces, and for directing their exertions to objects of general utility, in a manner foreign to their habits of service; for his ability in applying the unconnected power of resource possessed by the contingent force in aid of the general supplies of the army; and for the important assistance he had given with the corps of the Nizam's regular infantry under his command.

After the fall of Seringapatam he was appointed, jointly with the late Sir Thomas Moore, Secretary to the Commissioners for the division and adjustment of the Mysore territory, and investiture of the young Rajah with the Government of that country. In the same year, he was selected by Lord Wellesley to proceed on a diplomatic mission to Persia—a country which no British ambassador had visited since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Upon his return to Calcutta, he was appointed private secretary to the Governor-General, who stated to the secret committee, that "he had succeeded in accomplishing every object of his mission, and in establishing a connexion with the actual government of the Persian empire, which promised to British natives in India political and commercial advantages of the most important description." In January 1802 he was raised to the rank of Major; and on the occasion of the Persian ambassador being accidentally shot at Bombay, he was again entrusted with a mission to that empire, in order to make the requisite arrangements for the renewal of the embassy, which he accomplished in a manner that afforded the highest satisfaction to the Company. In February, 1803, he was appointed Resident with the Mysore Rajah, and to act without special instructions.

In January, 1804, he was sent to the Court of the Marhatta chief Dowlut Rao Scindia, on a special mission, with whom, on the 27th of the following month, he concluded a treaty of defensive alliance and subsidy. In December 1804, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In the June of the following year he was appointed chief agent of the Governor-General, and he continued to serve in that capacity until March 1806, having successfully concluded several other very important treaties during that period.

Upon the arrival in India, in April,

1806, of the new Governor-General, Lord Minto, Colonel Malcolm was sent by his lordship to the court of Persia on a very important mission—that of endeavouring to counteract the designs of Bonaparte, then in the zenith of his power, who threatened an invasion of India by way of Persia, supported by the Persian and Turkish governments. In this difficult embassy Colonel Malcolm did not wholly succeed. He returned to Calcutta in the following August, and soon afterwards proceeded to his residency at Mysore, after having, to use the words of Lord Minto, "laid the government under additional obligations to his zeal and ability." Early in the year 1810, he was again selected to proceed in a diplomatic capacity to the court of Persia, whence he returned upon the appointment of Sir Gore Ouseley as ambassador. So favourable was the impression which he made, on this occasion, on the Persian Prince, that he was presented by him with a valuable sword and star, and, at the same time, made a khan and sepahdar of the empire: to that impression, indeed, may be ascribed much of the good understanding, both in a political and commercial point of view, which now so happily subsists between this country and Persia. During this embassy, while at Bagdad, Colonel Malcolm transmitted to the government at Bengal his final report of the affairs of Persia—a document so highly appreciated, that the government acknowledged its receipt to the secret committee in terms of unqualified praise.

In 1812, Colonel Malcolm again visited his native shores. He was met by the Court of Directors of the East India Company with the deepest regard and acknowledgment of his merits; and on the 15th December, he received the honour of knighthood. He returned to India in 1816, and soon became engaged in extensive political and military duties; he was attached, as political agent of the Governor-General, to the force under Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop, and appointed to command the third division of the army, with which, after taking Talyra by surprise, he acted a prominent part in the celebrated battle of Mehidpoor, when the army under Mulhar Rao Holkar was completely beaten, and put to rout. His skill and valour on this occasion were the theme of general admiration. A vote of thanks was awarded him, on the proposal of Mr. Canning, by the House of Commons; and the Prince Regent expressed his regret that the circumstance of his not having attained the rank of Major-General prevented his creating him a Knight Grand Cross; but his intention to do so was ordered to be

recorded, and, in 1821, he accordingly received the highest honour which a soldier can receive from his Sovereign. After the termination of the war with the Maharrattas and Pindarees, to which Sir John Malcolm's services so eminently contributed, he was employed by Lord Hastings in visiting and settling the distracted territories of Mulhar Rao, which, and other services, he accomplished in a most satisfactory manner, and gained to British India a large accession of territory and treasure. In April, 1822, he returned once more to England, with the rank of Major-General; and shortly afterwards he was presented by those who had acted under him in the war of 1818 and 1819, with a superb vase of the value of 1,500*l.* It was during this visit to England, too, that Sir John received a proud testimony of the favour of the East India Company, and acknowledgment of the utility of his public career, in the grant passed unanimously by a General Court of Proprietors, of a thousand pounds per annum, in consideration of his distinguished merits and services.

Sir John had quitted India with the determination to spend the evening of his life in his native country; but the solicitations of the Court of Directors, and of his Majesty's ministers for India affairs, induced him to again embark in the service of his Country, where experience had so fully qualified him to act with advantage. In July, 1827, he was appointed to the high and responsible situation of Governor of Bombay, which post he continued to fill until 1831, when he finally returned to England, having effected, during the few years of his governorship, incalculable benefits for this country, our Indian territories, and every class of the inhabitants there. Upon his leaving Bombay, the different bodies of the people seemed to vie with each other in giving proofs of the esteem and high consideration in which he was held. The principal European gentlemen of Bombay requested Sir John to sit for his statue, since executed by Chantrey, to be erected in Bombay; the members of the Asiatic Society requested a bust of him, to be placed in their library; the native gentlemen of Bombay solicited his portrait, to be placed in the public room; the East India Amelioration Society voted him a service of plate; the natives, both of the presidency and the provinces, addressed him as their friend and benefactor; and the United Society of Missionaries, including English, Scotch, and Americans, acknowledged with gratitude the aids they had received from him in the prosecution of their pious labours, and their deep sense of his successful endeavours to promote the interests of

truth and humanity, with the welfare and prosperity of his country and his countrymen. These were apt and gratifying incidents in the closing scene of his long and arduous services in our Indian empire. But whether at home or abroad, all parties who knew anything of his career concurred in awarding him the highest praises, both as a civil, military, and political character: and the brief encomium of Mr. Canning in Parliament, that he was "a gallant officer, whose name would be remembered in India as long as the British flag was hoisted in that country," is only in accordance with the universal opinion of his merits.

Shortly after Sir John's arrival in England, in 1831, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Launceston, and took an active part in the proceedings upon several important questions, particularly the Scotch Reform Bill. He frequently addressed the House at length; and his speeches were characterized by an intimate knowledge of the history and constitution of his country, though neither voice nor delivery were much in his favour with that assembly, at once so popular and so fastidious. Upon the dissolution of Parliament, in 1832, Sir John became a candidate for the Dumfries district of burghs; but being too late in entering the field, and finding a majority of the electors had promised their votes, he did not persevere. He was then solicited to become a candidate for the city of Carlisle, and complied; but it was at the eleventh hour; and being personally unknown to the place, the result of the first day's poll decided the election against him. Sir John then retired to his seat, near Windsor, and employed himself in writing his work upon the Government of India, which was published a few weeks ago, with the view of elucidating the difficult questions relating to the renewal of the East India Company's charter. His last public act was his able speech in the General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, and the introduction of his resolutions relative to the proposals of Government respecting the charter—which resolutions were, after several adjourned discussions, adopted by a large majority.

As an author, the name of Sir John Malcolm will occupy no mean place in the annals of his country's literature. His principal works are:—*Observations on the disturbances in the Madras Army in 1809*, in 2 parts, 8vo. 1812; *A sketch of the Sikhs, a singular nation in the province of the Penjaub, in India*, 1 vol. 8vo. 1812; *the History of Persia, from the earliest period to the present time*, 2 vols. 4to.; *Sketches of Persia*; *A Report on Molwa*, in 1 vol. 4to.; *a Memoir of Central India*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1832;

and his last work on the Administration of British India, 1 vol. 8vo. 1833. Sir John had also been engaged for some time past in writing a Life, and editing the papers of Lord Clive; and we trust the work will yet be given to the public.

While employed in the diplomatic line of the Company's service, he concluded the following treaties: with the Imaum of Muscat and King of Persia in the year 1800; with Dowlut Rao Scindia in 1804, and another in 1805; with Jeswunt Rao Holkar a treaty of peace and alliance in 1805; with the Sikh chiefs, Runjief Sing and Futteh Sing, a treaty of amity in 1806; and with Mulhar Rao Holkar; also with the Rajah of Dowleah, the joint Rajahs of Dewass, called the Powar Chiefs, the Rajah of Doonger-pore, the Rajah of Banswarrah, all Rajpoot chiefs in the year 1818.

Sir John married, on the 4th of June, 1807, Charlotte Campbell, daughter of Sir Alexander Campbell, Baronet, who was Commander-in-Chief at Madras, by whom he has left five children, viz. Margaret, married to her cousin, the present Sir Alexander Campbell; George-Alexander, a Captain in the Guards, whose regiment is now in Ireland; Charlotte-Olympia; Ann-Amelia; and Catherine-Wellesley.

Sir John Malcolm's remains were interred on the 7th of June at St. James's, Westminster.

#### JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.

*May 28.* At Benham, Buckinghamshire, aged 65, John Drummond, esq. of Charing Cross, banker.

He was the second son of John Drummond, esq. M.P. for Thetford, who died in 1774 (and who was the only son of Andrew Drummond, esq. the founder of the great banking-house, and next brother to William fourth Viscount Strathallen), by Charlotte, daughter of Lord William Beauclerk, second son of Charles first Duke of St. Alban's, K.G.

Mr. Drummond was twice married. His first marriage took place June 11th, 1789, with Hester, eldest daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal in Cheshire, esq. and sister to the present Lord Delamere. By this lady, who died Sept. 24, 1802, he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. John, who married in 1816 Georgiana-Augusta, 4th daughter of the late Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. and has a numerous family; 2. Charlotte, who became in 1823 the second wife of Robert Hibbert, jun. esq. and was left his widow in 1829; 3. Hester-Mary, who died in 1810, in her 17th year; 4. Frederick, who died in 1807, in his 13th year; and 5. Harriet-Anne.

Mr. Drummond married secondly, in April 1806, Miss Barbara Chester, Maid of Honour to the Queen, daughter of Charles Chester, esq. and cousin-german to Lord Bagot. By this lady, who died on the 9th of August 1832, he had two sons and two daughters: 6. Hugh; 7. Spencer, a clerk in the Treasury; 8. Heneage; and 9. Frances-Elizabeth-Barbara, who died on the 11th of February last.

#### J. J. PARK, Esq.

*June 23.* At Brighton, aged 38, John James Park, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence at the King's college, London, and Doctor of Laws of the University of Gottingen.

Mr. Park was the only son of Mr. Thomas Park, the author of some elegant poems and editor of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, and many other works. We have not heard at what school the subject of this memoir was educated; but he had not the advantage of a university education. Before he was of age he published the Topography and Natural History of Hampstead,—a work which would have conferred credit on an author of mature years, and which is indeed one of the most judicious and most complete parochial histories that have ever been published. In closing the Preface, which is dated Nov. 30, 1813, Mr. Park remarked: "The severer studies of an arduous profession, now call upon me to bid a final adieu to those literary blandishments which have beguiled my youthful days." To this resolution he firmly adhered; but afterwards committed to the care of Mr. Nichols some additional documents, which were printed as an Appendix in the year 1818.

Mr. Park studied conveyancing under Mr. Preston, who always considered him a profound and acute lawyer, although occasionally too subtle a theorist for ordinary practice.

His next publication was, we believe, a tract on Tithes, which was considered to evince some original and just notions on that subject. This was followed, in 1819, by a Treatise on the Law of Dower, with a view to the modern Practice of Conveyancing, which fixed his character as a lawyer; the only objection we have heard alleged against it, is, that it abounds too much in abstruse and antiquated learning.

His *Contre Projet* to the Humphrysian Code, and to the Projects of Redaction of Messrs. Hammond, Uniacke, and Twiss, bears the date of 1828. In 1830, he published three "Juridical Letters," under the name of Eunomos, addressed to the Right Honorable Robert Peel, in reference to the crisis of Law Reform.

In order of time, we may next mention the honorable, but we fear not very lucrative, appointment of Mr. Park, as the Professor of Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, London. This took place in Jan. 1831, and his opening lecture was printed in the third volume of the *Legal Observer*, pp. 24, 36 where will be found several passages, which were omitted for brevity in delivering the lecture.

The other introductory discourses which he delivered at the commencement of each course, are masterly dissertations, and display a comprehensive view of the several subjects under consideration; and bear testimony to the great thought and research which he was accustomed to bestow. All these papers are also preserved in the *Legal Observer*, with the advantage of their having passed through the press under the personal correction of the learned Professor.

It was the question of the expediency of a code, which first induced Mr. Park to look into the foreign systems of jurisprudence, a branch of study which he afterwards pursued with a zeal that led him to make those exertions which shortened his valuable life. His reading was very extensive; indeed there is scarcely a modern juriconsult in this country whose writings contain such apt and copious illustrations, drawn from sciences unconnected with the law.

He was all his life a reformer, legal and political; but his reforms were based upon principles so little understood, that with many he passed as an advocate for preserving unchanged the existing systems.

In March 1832 (according to the date of his preface), he published his "Dogmas of the Constitution," which was carefully reviewed in our number for April that year. We now extract some further passages, shewing the opinions of the Professor on the political movements of the age, and affording a fair specimen of his peculiar habits of thinking, and style of expression.

"It will be seen from the following pages, that the writer is neither Whig nor Tory,—that neither 'Reformer' nor Anti-Reformer' would define his school of politics,—but that he is a disciple, or promoter, whichever the reader may choose, of the nascent school of *inductive politics*, or *observational* political science;—a science, which, leaving on the right hand and on the left all conventional principles which have hitherto been accredited, to be ultimately adopted, or rejected, as scientific judgment and resolution alone shall decide, seeks first, and above all things, to elevate the vague and notional element of political philosophy to the rank of the certain sciences, or, as they are felicitously denominated by French authors, '*les sciences d'observation*.' His business he represents to himself to be, not to reject or idolize the wisdom of his ancestors; but to stand upon their shoulders, and try how much further he can see. Wedded to no party in poli-

tics, and having nothing to seek from any,—abominating, from the very bottom of his heart, the politics of irresponsible power, and having waged as implacable a war with those politics as ever private individual did wage, during the whole course of Lord Castlereagh's administration,—he has given ample security to those who know him, that despotism never shall enlist him under her banners; and if any of them should suspect that his sentiments on the present subject are influenced by his connexion with the Institution in which they are delivered, he will make no other reply to such a supposition than by the insertion below of an extract from a confidential letter written to a private friend, and most zealous advocate of the Reform Bill, in November, 1830, when his connexion with that Institution had not commenced, even in name." In this letter he remarked: "These are not times for the mind to rust in; and, on many subjects, my perceptions have advanced a whole age within a few years. But my anxiety increases with my power of sight. My heart was never more earnestly devoted to the cause of reform—but my confidence in its accredited means is gone. Names have no longer a spell for me. Reform in Parliament is to me nothing more than the exchange of one system for another—removing, along with the present system, its own evils—over taxation, and prostitution of patronage; exchanging them for the jeopardy, still more critical, of an abject government, uncondemned any longer by the power of a few gigantic and dedicated minds. Having found that Parliament is incapable of *adjudicating*, we are now going to see whether it is capable of *governing*. Go, and ask the wisest and the deepest statesman of America how things are going on *there*, and they will tell you that their wisdom and profundity are held at the mercy of the superficialism and conceit of the half-witted statesmen of Congress. This is the price which America pays for her comparative freedom from taxation, and her patronage of merit; as our profligate taxation and parliamentary jobbing have been the price we have paid for independence and individuality in our government. This sadly increases the dilemma of our own position; for even were we to change our condition to that of France, it is not all the inoculation of society with the most citizenlike feelings and language that would prevent the most disastrous practical consequences from the follies, and caprices, and ignorance of a parliamentary government, or that most fitful of all things, a government of public opinion. Mark my words. An English Parliament, with the powers of the executive government wholly in its own hands (if it ever gets to that), will, in five years, make a great fool of itself, and bring the country into a state of greater distraction than it has ever been in yet." (J. J. P. to J. A. Esq. 20th Nov. 1830.)

The infirmity of deafness, under which Mr. Park laboured, appears to have been a principal cause of the seclusion in which he passed the greater part of his days,—a seclusion which probably occasioned the peculiarities in his ideas and his style. Such was his attachment to this peculiar style, that his most intimate friends could not prevail upon him to substitute a word, or to vary a term of expression; and there have been instances of elaborate productions of his genius being refused insertion in the most widely circulated publications, and being thus lost to the public, merely from his pertinacity in adhering to forms of expression which, though conveying his ideas with perfect precision, were too much involved to be intelligible on the cursory glance of ordinary readers. Like

Bentham, too, he was fond of coining or creating new words fit to express his ideas with precision, combined with brevity: and he has been heard to say, he should never cease to love the phrenologists and their science, if for nothing else, because they have boldly set up an expressive vocabulary of their own.

Professor Park was fully sensible that his genius and learning were not duly estimated by his contemporaries in general; but, fond as he was of applause, this circumstance had not the effect of, in the slightest degree, souring his temper, or engendering misanthropic feeling in his breast. A due mark of respect, however, was paid to him by one University—that of Gottingen, of which he was elected a Doctor of Laws.

His merits, as he knew, were duly estimated by the few intimate friends with whom he associated, and with this he was satisfied; and those who enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation whilst living, look back upon his loss with the greater regret, from the remembrance of the enlightened and original views in the science of jurisprudence, which his remarks never failed to present to them.

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MR. THOMAS ALLEN.

*July 20.* In the City Road, of cholera, after an illness of less than 12 hours, aged 30, Mr. Thomas Allen.

This ingenious young man was the son of the late Mr. J. Allen, an engraver of Maps; and at a very early age undertook a history of the parish of Lambeth, which he completed in a creditable manner in 1827, under great disadvantages. He subsequently became the author of various works published in a periodical form, at the time when the rage for cheap and embellished publications first engaged the public attention. The "Survey of London" was his second work, in which is condensed a greater degree of information than in any of the modern histories of the metropolis. The writer of these lines, who now so unexpectedly pays this last tribute to his industry and exertions, accompanied him in many of his surveys, and was a witness to the difficulties which attended the publication. As the sheets were composed, they were issued, in many cases with errors of the press and otherwise uncorrected; yet when he looks back to the work he feels a satisfaction that so much has been rescued from the hands of time, and only regrets that the author had not more control over the publication.

At the same period, in conjunction with a gentleman of the legal profession, he projected a History of the Borough of Southwark, and proceeded to make many

collections for the purpose, when the publication was abandoned in consequence of the want of co-operation, which he was induced to expect.

In 1829 he engaged with Mr. Hinton to survey and publish a History of the County of York, in pursuance of which he visited the greater part of the County, and in the course of his travels made a multitude of valuable sketches of interesting objects of antiquity.

The plates of Lambeth and London were etched by himself from his own drawings; some of them are very creditable to his talents.

Mr. Allen also projected A Historical and Topographical Atlas of England and Wales, announced in vol. xcix. ii. p. 356; on a plan which, had it been completed, would have formed a very useful work.

In the early part of the present year, he engaged in the manufacture of Filters, with a view of establishing himself in business, and his exertions would have been probably crowned with success but for his premature and awfully sudden dissolution.

On Wednesday the 24th July, his remains were interred in the Church Yard of St. Luke, Old Street. It was pleasing to see the grave surrounded by several gentlemen who spontaneously attended to witness the interment, from feelings of respect to the deceased.

A list of his works is subjoined: 1. the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Lambeth, and the Archbishop's Palace in the County of Surrey; including biographical Sketches of the most eminent persons who have been born, or have resided there, from the earliest period to 1826. Reviewed in vol. xcv. i. 148; vol. xcvi. part i. p. 526; 2. the History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, Southwark, and parts adjacent, 4 vols. 8vo. 1827, 1828; reviewed in vol. xcix. i. pp. 325, 608; 3. a new and complete History of the County of York. By T. Allen, illustrated with Engravings by N. Whittock, 3 vols. 4to, 1829; 4. a new and complete History of the County of Surrey. By T. Allen. Illustrated by a series of Views by N. Whittock, 2 vols. 8vo, 1830; 5. the same work with the addition, of some parts of the County of Sussex. By T. Allen, Illustrated by Views by N. Whittock, 1830; 6. the Panorama of London, and Visitor's Pocket Companion in a Tour through the Metropolis, 1830, 75 Plates 18mo. Reviewed, vol. xcix. pt. ii. 446, c. pt. i. p. 528; 7. a History of the County of Lincoln, vol. I. 4to; 8. a Guide to the Zoological Gardens, a small 12mo.

He also wrote several articles in this Magazine; the miscellaneous plate of St.

Katherine's Hospital in vol. xcv. pt. i. p. 209, and an engraving and account of antiquities found at Lancing, Sussex, in vol. ci. pt. i. p. 209, were his contributions.

RAFFAELE MORGHEN.

April 11. At Florence, in his 72d year, Raffaele Morghen, the celebrated Engraver.

He was a pupil of Volpato, and first obtained his reputation by engraving, in conjunction with him, the series of the pictures of Raffaele in the Vatican. Soon after the completion of this work appeared his plate of the Aurora by Guido, in the Respighiosi palace, than which no print of greater beauty has, perhaps, ever been executed.

Many other important works rapidly followed, amongst which, "The Last Supper," of Leonardo da Vinci; "The Transfiguration," and the "Madonna della Seggiola," of Raphael; "The Dancing Seasons," and the "Riposo" of Nicolo Poussin; the Marquis de Moncada on horseback, after Vandyck; the Portraits of Raphael, the Fornarino, Leonardo da Vinci, and the five great poets of Italy—Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Ariosto, and Tasso—are brilliant specimens. Many other exquisite productions might be named; but the whole have been fully described by his scholar Palmerini, whose account of them contains also some interesting particulars of his life: it was the custom of Morghen to give to Palmerini an impression, in every state of the plate, from the first outline to the finished proof. This choice collection of his works was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham for 1200*l.*; it is the most complete and valuable in Europe.

Morghen was a man of singular habits; and changed from a prodigal to a miser, and from a miser to a prodigal, two or three times; he saved fortunes and then squandered them away; latterly he became religious, and said that he would employ his talent only on sacred subjects; and thus died in the odour of sanctity. He was married more than once; his first wife (a beautiful woman, and the beloved of Canova) was the daughter of his master Volpato.

MRS. ELIZABETH SMITSEND.

Lately. Mrs. Elizabeth Smithsend, of Walton House, Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury.

This lady has bequeathed 100*l.* to each of the following Institutions: Tewkesbury Dispensary, Gloucester Infirmary, Worcester Infirmary, Hereford Infirmary, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; also 400*l.* upon trust, to pay seven guineas a-year for the

use of the Sunday School, at Ashchurch, and to expend the residue of the interest in the purchase of blankets, to be distributed on the 1st of every Nov. among such poor inhabitants of Ashchurch as the Minister and Churchwardens shall think most deserving. She has also directed that the interest of 50*l.* shall be laid out in blankets, to be distributed in like manner among the poor inhabitants of Walton Cardiff; and that the interest of 50*l.* shall be distributed in bread among the poor inhabitants of St. Nicholas and St. Andrew, in Droitwich. By a deed, executed eighteen months before her death reciting,—“that whereas the stipend of the Incumbent of the church or perpetual curacy of Ashchurch was of very inconsiderable amount, by reason whereof the Incumbent of the said church was generally a clergyman having other preferment, and therefore unable to reside in the said parish of Ashchurch; and that the said Elizabeth Smithsend considered it would be highly advantageous to the said parish, and be conducive to the interests of true religion, and to the promotion of piety and works of charity, if the Incumbent of the said living were resident;” she (Mrs. Smithsend) voluntarily and absolutely gave and conveyed a tithe free farm, situate at Fiddington, in Ashchurch, and containing 120 acres, to the present Bishop of Gloucester, Archdeacon Timbrill, and other Trustees, for the augmentation of the living, but upon strict conditions, requiring the residence of the incumbent, and imposing a forfeiture to a charity on default. A few months afterwards, the then incumbent met this munificent grant by generously resigning the living in favour of a clergyman, who holds no other preferment, and is now resident in the parish.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Wonastow House, Monmouthshire, the seat of Sir William Pilkington, the Rev. Mr. *Carlis*, Vicar of Wonastow, to which church he had been presented only a fortnight before.

At Birmingham, aged 63, the Rev. *John Cosby Cockle*. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, M. A. 1796, B. D. 1803.

The Rev. *James P. Coffin*, Vicar of Lawkinhome, Cornwall, and Rector of East Down, Devonshire. He was presented to the former church in 1780 by Miss Hewish, and instituted to East Down in 1800 on his own petition.

In Lower Brook-street, the Rev. *Henry Davis*, Rector of Somerton, and Vicar of Fitzhead, Somersetshire. He was presented to the latter in 1808 by the Prebendary of Wiveliscombe, in Wells cathedral; and to the former in 1810 by the Earl of Ilchester.



Aged 71, the Rev. *William Edward Dillon*, B.A. Rector of St. Endellion, and Perpetual Curate of Cornelly, Cornwall; to the former of which churches he was presented by Lord Chancellor Loughborough in 1796, and to the latter elected by the parishioners.

The Rev. *John Galwey*, Archdeacon of Cashel, and Rector of Kilmastulla.

The Rev. *Lebbeus Charles Humfrey*, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Laughton, Leicestershire. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. LL.B. 1796; was presented to Laughton by the Marquis of Hertford in 1797; and collated to the prebend of Milton ecclesia in the cathedral of Lincoln by Bishop Pretzman in 1802.

The Rev. *William Hurd*, Rector of Hognaston, Derbyshire, to which he was presented by the Dean of Lincoln in 1782.

At the chapel-house, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *Theophilus Jones*, Rector of Romney St. Mary Marsh, Kent, and sixteen years co-pastor at the former place with the late Rev. Rowland Hill, after whose death he had not engaged in any public performance of duty. He was of Jesus coll. Oxford, M.A. 1783, and was collated to Romney St. Mary, by Archbishop Moore, in 1802.

The Rev. *T. Kendall*, drowned with the crew and passengers of a vessel between Milladulla and Sydney. He first went out as a Missionary in 1813.

The Rev. *Lewis Marshall*, Rector of Warleggon and Vicar of Davidstow, Cornwall. He was instituted to the former in 1796, and to the latter, which is in the patronage of the Duchy of Cornwall, in 1797.

The Rev. *Francis Mead*, Rector of Candlesby and Gayton le Marsh, Lincolnshire. He was of Magdalen coll. Oxford, M.A. 1784, B.D. 1792, D.D. 1809; was presented to Gayton in 1808 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and to Candlesby in 1809 by his college.

The Rev. *William Nuttall*, Perpetual Curate of Swinton, Lancashire, to which chapelry he was appointed in 1791.

At Dolgelly, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Owen*, head master of the school.

The Rev. *Horace Parker*, an army chaplain on half-pay.

The Rev. *H. Parsons*, Perpetual Curate of Upton St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Rev. *John Rippon*, Rector of Long Marton and Kirkby Thorne, Westmorland. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity coll. Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1780 as the third Wrangler, M.A. 1783, and was presented to both his churches in 1803 by the Earl of Thanet.

The Rev. *G. Stokes*, M.A. Vicar-general to the Bishop of Killala.

The Rev. *W. C. Taisley*, Vicar of Bolsover and Scarcliff, Notts, to which he was presented in 1818, by the Dukes of Portland and Devonshire.

Aged 67, the Rev. *Francis John Waring*, Vicar of Heybridge, Essex. He was of Emanuel coll. Camb. B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797; and was presented to Heybridge in 1798 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Rev. *Thomas Watson*, Vicar of Edenhall, and Longwarthbey, Cumberland, to which he was presented in 1802 by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

The Rev. *John Whitaker*, Rector of Garforth, Yorkshire, to which he was instituted in 1797 on his own presentation.

Sept.... The Rev. *J. M. Williams*, Chaplain at Vepery, Madras.

May 15. At Cherry Hinton, Camb. aged 66, the Rev. *Bewick Bridge*, Vicar of that parish, and F.R.S. He was a native of Linton, and a member of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was a senior Wrangler in 1790, M.A. 1793, B.D. 1811; he became Fellow of his college, and for some years took a distinguished part in the examinations of the Senate House. He afterwards held for some years the Professorship of Mathematics in the East India Company's college at Hertford, and published his Lectures in two vols. 8vo. 1810-11; and an Introduction to the study of the Mathematical principles of Natural Philosophy, two vols. 8vo. 1813. He was presented to the vicarage of Cherry Hinton by the Society of Peterhouse in 1816. Mr. Bridge was distinguished for the quickness of his talents, the cheerfulness of his disposition, and the activity of his benevolence. He was an admirable man of business, and was a ready and effective member of several charitable institutions. The Cambridge Savings' Bank is mainly indebted for its existence to his exertions and skill; and his philanthropy was felt by the distant Vaudois. The great character, indeed, of his life, was usefulness; thus his publications were all of an elementary nature, and it was evident that he received more pleasure from the letters of schoolmasters, and other instructors of youth, than he would have done from those more splendid testimonies of the philosophic world, to which his mathematical powers rendered him perfectly competent to have aspired.

May 17. At Bath, the Rev. *William Woodcock*. He was of Trinity coll. Oxf. M.A. 1792, B.D. 1802.

May 19. Aged 55, the Rev. *James Ogle*, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, and Vicar of Crondall, Hampshire; only brother to Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Ogle,

**Bart.** He was the fourth but second surviving son of Adm. Sir Chaloner Ogle, the first Baronet, by Hester, youngest daughter and coheirress of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Worcester. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1801; was collated to Bishop's Waltham in 1802 by Bishop North, and presented to Crondall in 1811 by the Master and Brethren of St. Cross Hospital. He was married at Farnham, Dec. 26, 1807, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester, (see his memoir in vol. cii. i. 472), by Miss Bannister, sister to the wife of Bishop North. By that lady Mr. Ogle had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. James-Sayer, a Fellow of New college, Oxford; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Jane; and 4. Graham.

**May 19.** At the rectory, Clifton Camville, Staffordshire, aged 85, the Rev. *John Watkins*, Lord of the Manor.

**May 21.** At Burton Pedwardine, Lincolnshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Lewis Jones*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1800.

**May 22.** At Astbury rectory, Cheshire, aged 36, the Rev. *Thomas Jones Crakell*. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1820, as 8th Junior Optime, M.A. 1823.

**May 25.** At Maderty, Perthshire, the Rev. *David Malcolm*, LL.D. Chaplain to his late Majesty.

**May 26.** The Rev. *John Thomas Fenwick*, Rector of Northfield, with Cofton Hacket, and an acting magistrate for the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1793 as 4th Wrangler, M.A. 1796; and was presented to his living in 1805 by George Fenwick, esq.

**May 28.** At Wellingborough, the Rev. *John Boudier*, M.A. Vicar of Grendon, Northamptonshire; to which he was presented in 1818 by Trinity college, Camb. His son, the Rev. John Boudier, is Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick.

At St. John's Lodge, near Worcester, in his 52d year, the Rev. *Walker Williams*, senior Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford. He graduated M.A. 1803, B.D. 1810.

**June 2.** At Wordesley, Staff. aged 67, the Rev. *Charles Nove*, B.A. 30 years Perpetual Curate of Brierley Hill, in that county, and Vicar of Kilmersond, Somersetshire, to which he was presented in 1806 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Aged 55, the Rev. *William Bohun Yeomans*, D.D. Rector of Bucknell, Oxfordshire, and Warndon, Worcestershire. He was formerly a Fellow of New college, Oxford, M.A. 1808; was presented to Bucknell by that Society in 1822, and  
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to Warndon in 1823, by B. Johnson, esq. the trustee for R. Berkeley, esq. a Roman Catholic.

**June 4.** At Glasgow, the Rev. *Donald Mac Coll*, of the Scottish Episcopal church.

**June 9.** At Hanbury, Staffordshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Hugh Bailye*, Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lichfield, and Vicar of Hanbury. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. a grand compounder 1809; was collated to his stall at Lichfield by Bishop Cornwallis in 1816, and as Chancellor nominated himself in 1818 to the vicarage of Alrewas, which he resigned a short time since for that of Hanbury.

At St. Nicholas, Thanet, aged 65, the Rev. *John Davies*, Vicar of St. Nicholas; to which church he was collated in 1814 by Abp. Manners Sutton.

**June 10.** At Clynnog, Carnarvonshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Hugh Williams*, Vicar of that church, to which he was collated in 1806 by Dr. Cleaver, then Bishop of Bangor.

**June 13.** At Edinburgh, in his 60th year, the Rev. *James Andrew*, LL.D. and F.R.S. late Principal of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Military Seminary at Addiscombe. When the Company resolved to educate the youth intended for their engineer and artillery service separately from the King's cadets, they made choice of Dr. Andrew, and his private institution for this purpose. Soon afterwards they purchased Addiscombe-house, to which Dr. Andrew removed, and continued to preside over the increasing establishment as Head Master and Professor of Mathematics for about 15 years, with great success, maintaining throughout a system of discipline and subordination that had never been surpassed. He retired from his arduous duties about ten years ago. He was the author of a Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary, a System of Scriptural Chronology, Astronomical and Nautical Tables, an Original Grammar of the English Language, &c. Educated at Aberdeen, he was one of those many persevering and fortunate North Britons of whose merit and success their country may well be proud.

**June 15.** At his vicarage, Cripplegate, in his 63d year, the Rev. *William Holmes*, Rector of Aveley, Essex, Vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal and Priest in Ordinary to his Majesty, and a Minor Canon of St. Paul's. He became a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1796, and about the same time received his appointment at the Chapel Royal; was presented to his City living by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1802, and to Aveley by the same patrons in 1810.

*June 20.* At Belmont, aged 73, the Rev. *William Carlisle*, Rector of Sutton le Dale, Derbyshire, and Perpetual Curate of Ipstones, Staffordshire. He was appointed to Ipstones by the freeholders in 1789; and instituted to Sutton in 1810.

*June 20.* At Harrow, Middlesex, aged 68, the Rev. *Benjamin Evans*, Under Master of Harrow school. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree as 8th Wrangler in 1789, and obtained the Chancellor's medal and proceeded M.A. in 1792.

*June 24.* Aged 83, the Rev. *Henry Hutton*, Rector of Beaumont, Essex. He was of Balliol coll. Oxf. M.A. 1775; and was presented to Beaumont in 1793, by Guy's Hospital.

*June 30.* At Weston-sub-Edge, Gloucestershire, aged 26, the Rev. *Charles Edward Henry*, B.A. of Oriol college, Oxf.

*July 4.* The Rev. *George Mathew*, Vicar of Greenwich. He was formerly Vicar of Trin. Coll. Camb. where he obtained Sir William Browne's medal for the Latin Ode in 1789, and graduated B.A. in 1790 as second Optime, M.A. 1793. He was presented to Greenwich by the King in 1812.

*July 9.* At Henlow, Bedfordshire, of apoplexy, aged 68, the Rev. *John Francis Stuart*, Rector of Lower Gravenhurst, in that county. He was of St. John's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1789; and was presented to his living by Lord Chancellor Thurlow in 1792.

*July 13.* At Alvediscott, Devonshire, aged 78, the Rev. *John Rowe*, for forty-six years Rector of that parish and Bow.

### DEATHS.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*Feb. . .* In Sackville-st. aged 45, Gilbert Gardner, eldest son of Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart.

*April 18.* In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 53, the Most Hon. Harriet Marchioness dowager of Lothian, aunt to the Duke of Buccleuch, and sister to the Marchioness of Queensberry, the Countesses of Home and Courtown, and Lord Montagu. She was born Dec. 1, 1780, the fourth dau. and youngest child of Henry 3d Duke of Buccleuch, by Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only dau. of George Duke of Montagu. She became the 2d wife of William 6th and late Marquis of Lothian, Dec. 1, 1806, and was left his widow Apr. 27, 1824, having had issue five daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom is now Lady Clinton.

*April 20.* Aged 35, Lieut. Henry Widdrington Whinfields, R.N.

*April 27.* At Sydenham, George Mackenzie, esq. late Major in the 23d reg.

*April 28.* In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Neale, esq. who expired on the Monday preceding.

*April 29.* Louisa, dau. of Sir Charles des Vœux, Bart.

*May 6.* In Suffolk-st. Major Crichton, 5th dragoons.

*May 12.* At Brompton, aged 53, Major Aug. Keppell Colley, R.M.

*May 24.* At Lower Belgrave-pl. aged 45, Rhodes Jonathan Rhodes, esq. formerly of the Royal Navy.

*June 1.* James Warre, esq. formerly a merchant at Oporto.

*June 10.* Capt. Edw. Dryden Hawkins, R. Art.

*June 13.* At Islington, aged 60, James Steenberg, esq. R.N.

*June 14.* At Ealing, aged 75, John William Horsley, esq. of Chiswick. This worthy gentleman was attacked with apoplexy, when driving, and the horse having in consequence taken fright, his carriage came in contact with a cart, when he and his niece were both thrown out. Mr. Horsley was taken up a corpse.

*June 19.* Aged 53, Edward Stewart Cameron, esq. Commissioner and Secretary in South America of the late Chilian Mining Association.

*Lately.* Mary Ann, widow of James Adams, esq. of Berkeley-sq.

Aged 3, Herbert-Edward, younger son of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive.

In Baker-st. aged 27, Tooke Cooban, esq. son of the late George Cooban, esq. and grandson of John Cooban, esq. of Plymouth.

Lieut. John Frederick, of E.I.C.S., son of Col. T. Frederick, of East Bourne.

In Wilton-crescent, Emma, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Lady Frances Higginson, and niece to the Earl of Kilmorey.

Anne, wife of Thos. Potter Macqueen, esq. late M.P. for Bedfordshire, and sister to Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. M.P. of Melton Constable, Norfolk. She was the second dau. of Sir Jacob-Henry the fifth Bart. by Hester, youngest dau. and coh. of Sam. Browne, esq. of King's Lynne, and was married Sept. 26, 1820.

Susannah, wife of John Petty Muspratt, esq. Director of the East India Company.

At St. Alban's-place, Regent-street, aged 54, Lieut.-Col. Adam Peebles, late of the 9th regiment of foot. He was appointed Ensign 90th foot 1796, Lieut. 1797, Lieut. 9th foot 1799, Captain 1804, brevet Major 1813, and Lieut.-Col. 1819.

In Queen-square, Sarah-Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. Watt.

In Bryanstone-street, aged 46, Walter Selby, esq. of Biddleston, Northumb.

In Lincoln's Inn, Charles Venner, esq. many years an eminent conveyancer.

Mr. Vésey, the Senior Yeoman of the Guard, in his 100th year.

Lieut. Edward Vincent, h. p. 48th regt. He served in the Peninsular war from the battle of Talavera to that of Salamanca, and at the latter received a wound in the chest, which had latterly opened and bled internally, and hastened his death.

At Deptford, aged 90, Mr. James Wallis, carpenter in the Navy, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage round the world.

July 2. Geo. Wm. Salmon, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister.

July 4. Aged 73, Isabella, wife of S. Wilde, of New Palace Yard, esq.

July 5. In Bedford-row, James Wood, esq. of Temple-bar.

At Aberdeen-place, aged 21, Claudine Olivia Cooke, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Cooke, of Calcutta.

July 7. In Tavistock-pl. Charlotte, the wife of W. Goodall, esq.

Aged 58, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of J. Roche, of King-st. Bloomsbury, esq.

Aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Wollaston, late of the West Suffolk Militia.

July 8. Of cholera, Arthur Baker, esq. 15th Hussars, late Cap. 3d Dragoons.

July 10. In Berners-st. Sir John Bedingfeld, Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order.

July 12. In Manchester-sq. aged 78, Jeremiah Cloves, esq.

At Hackney, aged 72, George Thomas King, esq.

At Pentonville, in her 80th year, Susannah, relict of Hugh Mills, esq. and dau. of late Rev. Peter Garcelon, Rector of St. Peter's, Guernsey.

July 13. In King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 68, Sarah, relict of Rich. Smart, esq.

July 14. John Roberts, esq. solicitor, an old inhabitant of Ely-place.

Beds.—March 17. At Howbury-hall, the seat of her son Fred. Polhill, esq. Mary, widow of John Polhill, esq. of that place and of Cavendish-square.

Berks.—July 19. At Braziers, Arthur Salwey, esq. late of the Treasury, and of the Lodge, Salop.

Bucks.—July 4. At Newport Pagnell, aged 57, Thomas Clarkson, esq.

DEVON.—May 1. At Torpoint, aged 68, Lieut. James Allen (1798).

July 1. At Great Torrington, aged 83, Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Hall, Vicar of Salcombe, and great-granddaughter of Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter and afterwards of Norwich.

July 6. At Crediton, James Emes, esq.

July 15. At Torquay, aged 76, Francis Gregory, esq. of Stivichall, near Coventry.

July 16. At Pilton, aged 83, Bridget, widow of the Rev. John Burgess Karslake, Rector of Filleigh and Buckland.

Lately. At Exeter, at an advanced age, Anne, widow of the Rev. George White, Rector of Huntspill, Somerset, and sister of the late W. Hall, esq. of Oxford.

DORSET.—July 14. At Poole, aged 74, John Foot, esq. solicitor, for 46 years town-clerk of that town and county.

At Walditch, Daniel Stone, esq.  
DURHAM.—June 15. At Elemore hall, in her 70th year, Isabella, wife of George Baker, esq.

June 17. At Norton, near Stockton, aged 65, Colonel Thos. Robinson Grey, Collector of the Customs at the port of Stockton, and a magistrate for the county.

ESSEX.—Lately. At Southend, aged 86, James Heygate, esq. formerly of London, banker, and father of Alderman Sir William Heygate, Bart. See a Pedigree of the Family in Nichols's Leicestershire, IV. 628.

At Dunmow, Alice Eleanor, daughter of the late T. Beaumont, esq. of Surrey, and sister of Sir G. H. W. Beaumont, Bt.

July 1. At Walthamstow, Elizabeth, third dau. of James Hall, esq.

July 10. Susannah, wife of W. Greaves, esq. of Walthamstow.

GLOUCESTER.—June 11. The Rev. William Anderson, classical and mathematical tutor of the Baptist Theological Institution, Bristol.

June 26. Aged 75, John Hickman, esq. of Weston Park.

Lately. Mrs. Poyntz, relict of the Rev. Newdigate Poyntz, Rector of Tormarton.

At Bristol, Sophia, wife of Philip Protheroe, esq.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Robert Robertson, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

At Cheltenham, aged 61, the widow of James Tombes, esq. of Quennington, near Fairford.

At Cheltenham, Eliza, eldest dau. of late Wm. Bricknell, esq.

In her 79th year, Mary Willey, relict of Daniel Willey, esq. Alderman of Gloucester, and sister of James Wood, esq. banker, of Gloucester.

July 7. At Bristol, aged 81, George Thorne, esq.

July 11. At Clifton, aged 54, Miss Fenn, of Upper Grosvenor-st. London.

July 13. At Bristol, Thomas Webb Dyer, M.D.

HANTS.—Lately. Susannah, relict of Philip Le Feuvre, esq. of Southampton.

July 7. At Bembridge, Isle of Wight, T. G. Bayliff, esq. of Southgate, formerly of E. I. Company's Service.

July 9. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 77, Mrs. Turnbull, late of Bakerstreet, London.

July 11. John Howe, esq. of Lymington.

**HEREFORD.**—*May 16.* At Eurdasley-park, Lieut. R. C. Phillips, R. N.

*Lately.* In Hereford, aged 92, Wm. Cam, esq.

*July 7.* At Kington, the widow of John Cowper, esq. Bristol, and formerly of Caldecot, Monmouthshire.

**KENT.**—At Deptford, the Rev. John Theodore Barker, for nearly half a century Pastor of the Independent congregation in that town, and father of an able writer on Astronomy of the same name. His portrait, drawn on stone by C. Hamburger, from a sketch by S. C. Smith, has been recently published.

*July 4.* At Middle Deal House, aged 38, Alice-Holness, wife of Henry Wise Harvey, jun. esq. Lieut. R. N.

*July 6.* At Farleigh, in her 88th year, Martha Maria Beresford, widow of the Rev. Wm. Beresford, Rector of Sunning, Berks.

**OXFORD.**—*May 20.* At Benson, aged 70, Commander N. Cæsar Corsellis.

**SALOP.**—At Tredington Rectory, aged 78, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. Hopkins, B. D.

At Shrewsbury, aged 63, G. Wingfield, gent. Coroner for that town and liberties more than forty years.

*July 2.* At Shiffnal, aged 42, T. J. Burges, esq. M. D.

*July 8.* At Sweeney-hall, Thomas Browne Parker, esq. eldest son of T. N. Parker, esq.

**SOMERSET.**—*June 16.* At Bath, Charlotte, widow of Charles Dumbleton, esq. and dau. of late Ralph Leicester, esq. of Toft-hill, Cheshire.

*June 25.* At Stogumber, Mary, third dau. of the Rev. John White, Vicar of Exminster.

*Lately.* At Chilcompton, at the house of his grandmother Mrs. A. T. Morse, James, eldest son of E. H. Baillie, esq. Judge of Circuit, Bombay.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Blissett, relict of Mr. Blissett, whose memory is associated with the Bath Theatre as a performer of first-rate talent.

Near Bath, aged 80, Mrs. E. Caswell, last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Caswell, 52 years rector of Cold Aston, Gloucestershire.

At Bath, Mrs. Mary Riddell, daughter of late Thomas Riddell, esq. of Swenburn Castle, and Felton-park, Northumberland, and sister to Ralph Riddell, esq. of whom a biographical notice was given in our number for May.

At Bath, aged 76, James Sloper, esq. an Alderman of that city.

At Bath, Sarah Jane, wife of Lieut. Col. Watt, daughter of late H. Michael Ormsby, esq. of Rocksavage, co. Roscommon.

*July 2.* At Bath, Charlotte, widow

of Col. Robert Hyde Colebrooke, Surveyor-Gen. of Bengal.

*July 5.* In Taunton, the wife of Capt. Maher, of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

*July 14.* At Bath, Harriet, second daughter of the late Edmund Lamphugh Irton, esq. and sister to Sam. Irton, esq. M. P. of Irton-hall, Cumberland.

*July 17.* At Bath, the widow of Simon Adams, esq. of Anstey-hall, Warwickshire.

*July 19.* At Lyncombe, aged 52, F. Hedger, esq.

**SUFFOLK.**—*June 30.* Aged 63, at Honington, Mrs. Elizabeth Bloomfield, widow of I. W. Bloomfield. She had resided for more than forty years in the cottage wherein the author of "The Farmer's Boy" was born, and has left six sons and two daughters, but there are none of the family now living in the village.

**SURREY.**—*June 10.* At Richmond, aged 12, John-Chafin, only son of Wm. Chafin Grove, esq. late of East Knoyle, Wilts.

*June 17.* At Burwood-lodge, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Shawe, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

At Windlesham, aged 84, the widow of Wm. Snell, esq. of Salisbury-hall, Herts.

At Barnes, Frances-Anne, widow of the Rev. Theophilus Houlbrooke.

*June 21.* At Croydon, Lieut. Henry O'Neill, late of Royal Waggon Train.

**SUSSEX.**—*July 14.* At Brighton, Euphemia Eliza, wife of Frederick Cottrell, esq. of 8th Madras Cav. youngest surviving daughter of Francis Robertson, esq. of Brighton, and Chilcote, Derbyshire.

**WARWICK.**—*April 19.* At Leamington, aged 26, after giving birth to a son, Anne, wife of Walter Stevenson Davidson, esq. of Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, and of St. James's Street, banker.

*Lately.* At Birmingham, Samuel Rabone, esq. formerly a respectable merchant at Exeter.

*July 4.* Aged 75, James Arnold, esq. of Wormleighton.

**WILTS.**—*June 28.* At Wootton Bassett, aged 66, Richard Goddard, esq. Senior Post Captain, R.N. (1802).

At Stanton House, Wilts, Martha, wife of the Rev. Dr. A. Trenchard.

At Moredon House, Wilts, R. J. Angell, esq. son of B. J. A. Angell, esq. of Rumsey House, near Calne.

*July 4.* At the Manor House, Og-bourn St. George, aged 82, T. Canning, esq.

*July 9.* Anna Maria, wife of Stephen Neate, esq. of Aldbourne.

*July 10.* At Great Marlow, the wife of Sir John Mortlock.

**WORCESTER.**—*Lately.* At Drayton Grove, Sarah, widow of J. Hobbins, esq.

*June 25.* At Hampton, near Evesham, aged 87, Wm. Preedy, esq.

**YORK.**—*June 11.* At Whitby, aged 104, Mr. Philip Dawson, leaving three surviving children (out of seven), seventeen grandchildren, and forty-six great-grandchildren.

*June 17.* Aged 15, William, eldest son of William Armitage, esq. of Ainderby Steeple.

*July 5.* At Beverley, Frederick Campbell, esq. solicitor.

*July 8.* Aged 45, Lieut. James Clarkson, R. N. of Scarborough.

*July 11.* At Carhead, Lady Amcotts.

*July 15.* At Hull, aged 88, Jonas Brown, esq. an active magistrate of the East Riding of Yorkshire for nearly 32 years, from 1801 to 1832.

**WALES.**—At Swansea, Mary Widdicombe, aged 52. She was only 33 inches in height, and had formerly been exhibited in a travelling caravan.

**SCOTLAND.**—*Jan. 26.* At Musselburgh, Lieut. Brownlie, of late Artillery Drivers.

*April 12.* At Jedburgh, Capt. Rutherford, of late 11th Veteran Battalion.

*April 25.* At Aberdeen, aged 51, Lieut. C. H. Bowen, one of five brothers who have died in the naval service.

*Lately.* At Lukeston, Campsie, N. B. J. Bell, esq. aged 63, author of several geographical works.

At Rothsay, Mrs. Mary-Anne Colquhoun, widow of the late Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, of Killermont, Lord Clerk Register.

At Edinburgh, John Mackinlay, esq. of Condorrat.

*June 6.* James Beveridge Duncan, esq. of Damside, Perthshire, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county.

*June 28.* In Edinburgh, Charlotte-Ann, youngest dau. of late Wm. Loch, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

**IRELAND.**—*Lately.* At Fermoy House, Cork, Major Hennis. He had been in a delicate state of health sometime previous to the unfortunate affair at Exeter, between Sir J. Jeffcott and his son (Dr. Hennis).

*March 14.* Lieut. Scott, h. p. 66th foot, Barrack-master at Ballincollig.

*April 11.* At Enniskillen, Lieutenant Peake, 59th foot.

*April 15.* At Magherafelt, Lieutenant Inkson, 80th foot.

*April 20.* At Athlone, Capt. Geo. Mackensie, 14th foot.

*May 9.* At Athlone, Ensign Morphy, 23d regt.

*May 12.* At his residence in co. Longford, aged 73, Col. Fox.

*May 15.* At Charleville, Major S. Maxwell, formerly of the 92d, or Gordon Highlanders, an active and intelligent magistrate of the counties of Limerick and Cork.

*June 10.* At Dublin, Major Wm. Holland. He was appointed Ensign in the 90th foot, 1795; Lieutenant, 1796; Captain, 1804; brevet Major, 1814; Capt. 1st Royal vet. batt. 1820.

*Lately.* Aged 83, the widow of R. Graddon, esq. M. P. of Killishee, co. Kildare.

**EAST INDIES.**—*July 18,* 1832. At Berhampore, Bengal, Lieut. Macnamara, 49th foot.

*Sept. 24.* At Cawnpore, Bengal, Capt. M<sup>c</sup>Couchey, 16th dragoons.

*Oct. 10.* At Allahabad, Capt. Park, 26th foot.

*Oct. 20.* At Belgaum, Bombay, Lieut. Cates, 20th foot.

*Oct. 22.* At Secunderabad, Madras, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Ogilvie, 46th foot. He was appointed Ensign 92d foot, 1803; Lieut. Royal African corps, 1804; Capt. 46th foot, 1806; Major, 1813; Lieut.-Col., 1823. He commanded the grenadiers of the regiment at the capture of Martinique in Feb. 1809.

*Nov. 10.* At Poonah, Lieut. Ottey, 6th foot.

*Nov. 28.* At Bombay, Lieut. Heron, 20th foot.

*Dec. 4.* At Poonah, Ensign Young, 6th foot.

*Dec. 7.* At Bombay, in his 32d year, M. Victor Jacquemont, a zealous and distinguished French naturalist. He was in London a few years ago, previously to embarking for India; and had since visited the Himalaya, passed through the Punjab, and entered Cashmere in May 1831; he afterwards traversed Thibet, and penetrated a short distance into Chinese Tartary. He was on his way to the south, when his career was thus untimely terminated. He has left voluminous collections respecting botany, geology, statistics, &c. He was one of the Legion of Honour, and a Foreign member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

*Dec. 20.* At Sattarah, aged 18, Cadet Albert Davies, 2d Bombay N. I., second son of Dr. Davies, of E. I. Co.'s Depot, Chatham.

*Dec. 22.* At Shalpoor, Lieut. Robert Davison Mackensie, 1st Native Cav.

*Jan. 2.* From a wound received in service against the Chowars, near Bandede, Lieut. R. H. Turnbull, Adjutant 24th N. I.

*Jan. 11.* At Madras, Lieut. Cox, 39th foot.

*Lately.* Major Francis Russell Eagar, of his Majesty's 31st foot.

Aged 24, Capt. Francis Ingram, of his Majesty's 46th regt. and youngest son of the Rev. Rowland Ingram, of Craven Bank, Yorkshire.

At Jaulnah, Capt. J. Mills, late of the 28th regt. N. I. and only son of J. Mills, esq. of Miserden, Gloucestershire.

**WEST INDIES.**—At Demerara, Charles Knott, esq. of the Customs, second son of the late Rev. W. S. Knott, Rector of Bawdrip, Somerset, and grandson of Major Knott, of Lyme Regis.

Jan. 5. At Jamaica, Lieut. Meech, 56th foot.

**ABROAD.**—Nov. 28, 1832. At Canton, Lieut. J. W. Phillips, R. N. Captain of the private ship Elizabeth.

Jan. 3. At Cephalonia, Lieut.-Col. O'Kelly, of the 11th foot.

Jan. 27. At St. Servan, Baron d'Eberstein, Capt. half-pay of the British 60th foot.

Jan. 30. Aged 17, Mr. W. H. Holman, son of Capt. Holman, R. N. and nephew of the celebrated blind traveller. This fine promising young man was 3d officer of the *Horatio*, bound to Madras and Calcutta, and he met with his untimely end by falling overboard from that ship in the middle of the night, to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 1. At Lisbon, Lieut. J. L. Heatley, R. Eng.

April 27. At his seat at Hemsheim, near Worms, in his 60th year, the Duke of Dalberg. Of a most illustrious German family, he became a subject of France by the incorporation of the bank of the Rhine, which he inhabited, with the French empire. Public functions of the highest importance were confided to him in his new country, where he became Peer of France, Ambassador to Turin, and to Vienna.

May 21. Eugene Meurice, proprietor of the Hotel Meurice, Rue Rivoli, Paris.

May 22. At Malta, John Whitmore Wall, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, and eldest son of the late Rev. John Wall, Rector of Stoke Willborough, Salop.

At St. Servan, near St. Malo, Michael James, infant son of the Rev. J. T. Mansel, Minister of the English Church at that town.

May 23. Aged 50, Duke Charles-Augustus-Christian, third son of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

Lately. At Liege, Capt. Whichcote Turner, formerly of 3d dragoon guards.

Off Tripoli, by the upsetting of a boat of H.M.S. Belvidera, Lieut. George M. Garrett, R.N. and First-Lieut. Robert Ogden, R.M.

On his travels in the East, Dr. Turnbull Christie.

On her passage to the West Indies, Lady Creagh, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir M. Creagh, 86th Regiment, dau. of the late Judge Osborne.

At the residence of her father Robert Markland Barnard, esq. Dieppe, Anne Boscawen, wife of R. H. Gowland, esq. co. Durham.

At Pisa, C. S. Turner, esq. of Childe Okeford, Dorset, formerly of 13th drag.

At Bologna, Harriet-Rochford, wife of George Baring, esq.

At Dunkirk, Jane, wife of Swynfen Jervis, esq.

At Anderlecht, near Brussels, aged 76, Lady Henrietta, widow of Sir John Berney, Bart. late of Kirby Bedon, in the county of Norfolk, and sister of the Earl of Abergavenny. She was the only dau. of George first Earl of Abergavenny, by Henrietta Pelham, sister to the first Earl of Chichester; was married Sept. 10, 1779, and left a widow Sept. 4, 1825, having had issue Sir Hanson Berney the present Baronet, three other sons, and two daughters.

In the alms-house at Brussels, in the convent of the Ursulines, Mrs. Clabos, a widow, aged 107. She could relate with accuracy the events that occurred at Brussels under the Emperor Charles VI.

At Genoa, Maria, eldest dau. of the late H. Maccaughey, esq. of Tottenham.

At Gibraltar, Lady Jane, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Houston, Lieut.-Governor of that fortress, and sister of the Earl of Lauderdale. She was the fourth dau. of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale, by Mary Turner, only child of Sir Thomas Lambe, Knt.; was married first, Dec. 22, 1787, to Samuel Long, esq. brother to the present Lord Farnborough, who died Oct. 19, 1807, leaving by her Lieut.-Col. Samuel Long, (who married a dau. of Lord Stanley) another son, and a dau.; secondly, to Sir Wm. Houston, Nov. 5, 1806.

June 3. At Florence, aged 48, Lieut. Frederick Dickenson, second son of the late Thos. Lacy Dickenson, esq. of West Retford, Notts.

June 27. On his passage to Gottenburgh, aged 35, Baron Ralamb. He had been for many years Secretary of Legation in this country, and frequently Chargé d'Affaires from Sweden.

### ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. CI. ii. 469. Colonel Mark Wilks was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of a Report on the Administration of the Government of Mysore, printed at Fort William in 1805, 4to.;

and of Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore from the origin of the Hindoo government of that State, to the extinction of the Mahomedan dynasty in

1799; founded chiefly on Indian authorities collected by the author. Vol. I. London, 1810, 4to.

CII. i. 379. Stephen Groombridge, esq. F.R.S. was the author of two papers in the Philosophical Transactions for 1810 and 1814, of considerable interest and value, upon the subject of astronomical refractions; and in 1815 he communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a Comparison of Observations on thirty-eight principal Fixed Stars, printed in their Transactions, vol. VII. p. 279. His observations were made at his house at Blackheath, with a four feet transit circle, which has acquired no small degree of celebrity from its being the first instrument, after the Westbury Cir-

cle, to which Mr. Troughton applied his method of division, described by him in the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Groombridge made many thousand observations, which have been reduced by order, and published at the expense, of Government. He was, remarked the Duke of Sussex in his last Anniversary Address to the Royal Society, "an able and faithful observer, and possessed more advantages for making meridian observations than are commonly enjoyed without the walls of a regular observatory."

CII. ii. 285. Mr. Shaw was appointed Architect and Surveyor of Christ's Hospital on the resignation of James Lewis, esq. Feb. 1816.

**BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 19 to July 23, 1833.**

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 1239	Males 1021	} 2070	Between	2 and 5 218	50 and 60 183
Females 1323	Females 1049			5 and 10 84	60 and 70 197
				10 and 20 63	70 and 80 156
				20 and 30 158	80 and 90 59
				30 and 40 185	90 and 100 5
				40 and 50 227	
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....535					

**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, July 19.**

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
53 11	25 9	19 0	31 10	33 10	36 2

**PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. July 26,**

Kent Bags.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.
Farnham (fine).....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

**PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 26,**

Smithfield, Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 13s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

**SMITHFIELD, July 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.**

Beef.....	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.
Mutton ..	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market, July 22:	
Veal.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts.....	2,008 Calves 224
Pork.....	4s. 8d. to 0s. 0d.	Sheep & Lambs	19,620 Pigs 220

**COAL MARKET, July 22,**

Walls Ends, from 14s. 3d. to 15s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 12s. 0d. to 13s. 3d.

**TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.**

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

**PRICES OF SHARES.**

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 234.—Ellesmere and Chester, 80.—Grand Junction, 244.—Kennet and Avon Canal, 28½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 460.—Regent's, 17.—Rochdale, 106.—London Dock Stock, 52½.—St. Katharine's, 70½.—West India, 100.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 210.—Grand Junction Water Works, 57½.—West Middlesex, 76.—Globe Insurance, 151.—Guardian, 28½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 55½.—Imperial Gas, 52½.—Phoenix Gas, 6l. pm.—Independent, 45.—General United, 44½.—Canada Land Company, 55½.—Reversionary Interest, 124.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.



METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jun. 26	57	68	56	29, 70	cloudy.	July 11	62	69	57	29, 90	cloudy.
27	57	62	59	, 80	fair & show.	12	59	63	55	, 82	do.
28	65	75	62	, 78	do. & cloudy	13	54	61	59	, 90	do.
29	66	71	60	, 78	do. do.	14	61	68	60	, 95	do.
30	65	70	57	, 87	do. & rain	15	66	71	60	30, 00	do.
J. 1	59	64	49	, 80	do. do.	16	65	74	64	, 17	fair
2	57	61	52	, 90	do.	17	72	79	67	, 20	do. & cloud.
3	59	64	54	30, 00	do. & show.	18	72	78	67	, 10	cloudy.
4	62	72	60	, 03	do. & cloud.	19	65	73	61	29, 80	do.
5	60	73	59	, 08	cloudy	20	63	67	58	, 70	do. & rain
6	68	74	63	29, 78	fair	21	59	65	57	, 73	showers
7	60	70	60	, 62	rain	22	55	68	60	, 67	do.
8	58	66	58	, 80	do.	23	64	71	53	, 60	do.
9	59	63	60	30, 04	cloudy	24	62	67	57	30, 00	cloud. & fair
10	60	75	61	29, 98	fair	25	62	70	57	, 20	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 27, to July 27, 1833, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	203½	83		95	95		102½	17		30 pm.		50 52 pm.
28	202	88		95	96		102½	17½		31 33 pm.		52 53 pm.
29	203	89	8		96		102½	17		31 33 pm.		52 55 pm.
1	204	89			96		102½	17		34 32 pm.		55 53 pm.
2	204	89	8		95		102½	17		34 pm.		53 54 pm.
3	204½	88½	9	95½	95		102½	17		33 34 pm.	86½	53 54 pm.
4	204½	88½	9		96		102½	17		34 32 pm.		53 54 pm.
5	205½	89	8½		96		102½	17		32 34 pm.	87	53 54 pm.
6	208	89½	88		96½	95	102½	17½	241½	32 pm.		54 52 pm.
8	208	89	88		96	95	102½	17	241			54 52 pm.
9	207	89½	88		96	95	102½	17	242	31 33 pm.		53 54 pm.
10	208½	89½	88		96	95	102½	17½	241	34 35 pm.		54 56 pm.
11	209	89	88	96½	96	95	102½	17	241	33 35 pm.		56 58 pm.
12	208½	89	88	96½	96	95	102½	17	241	33 35 pm.		57 59 pm.
13	207½	88½	88		95	95	103	17	240	33 35 pm.		58 59 pm.
15	207	88½	88		96	95	103	17	240	33 35 pm.		59 57 pm.
16	206	89	88	96	96	95	102½	17	239½	35 33 pm.	87½	57 58 pm.
17	205½	89½	88		96	95	103	17	239	35 33 pm.		58 57 pm.
18	206½	89½	88	9	96	95	103	17½	239	33 35 pm.		56 57 pm.
19	206	89½	88	96½	96	96	103	17	239	33 35 pm.		57 55 pm.
20	208	89	88	9	96	96	103	17	240	33 35 pm.		55 56 pm.
22	207	89	89½	8	96	96½	103½	17½	240	33 35 pm.		55 56 pm.
23	207	89	88	96½	96	95	103	17	240	33 35 pm.	87½	55 56 pm.
24	208	89	88	9	96	96	103	17	240	33 pm.		56 57 pm.
26	208	89	88	9	96	95	103	17	238½	32 34 pm.	87½	57 58 pm.
27	207	88	89	9	97	96	103	17	238	32 34 pm.	87½	57 58 pm.

South Sea Stock, July 8, 97½.—July 9, 98.—July 23, 98½.—July 26, 98.

New S. S. Annuities, July 6, 86½.—July 8, 86½.—July 9, 86½.—July 18, 86½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1833.]

London Gas.-Times-Ledger Chron.-Post-Herald-Morn. Adver. Courier Globe-Standard-Sun-True Sun-Albion Brit. Trav.-Record-Lit. Gaz.-St. James's Chron.-Packet-Even. Mail-English Chron. 8 Weekly Pa... 9 Sat. & Sun. Dublin 14-Edinburgh 12 Liverpool 9-Manchester 7 Exeter 6-Bath-Bristol Sheffield, York, 4-Brighton, Canterbury, Leeds, Hull, Leicester, Nottingham, Plymouth, Stamford, 3-Birmingham, Bolton, Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester, Coventry, Derby, Durham, Ipswich, Kendal, Maidstone, Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsmouth, Preston, Sherb., Shrewsb., Southampton, Trar., Worcester 2-Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst., Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew., Carmar., Colch., Chesterf., Devises, Dorch., Doncaster, Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax, Henley, Hereford, Lancaster, Leamington, Lewes, Linc., Lichf., Macclesf., Newark., Newc-on-Tyne, Northamp., Reading, Rochest., Salish., Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sunderland, Taunt., Swans., Wakef., Warwick, Whiteh., Winches., Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each. Ireland 61-Scotland 37 Jersey 4-Guernsey 3

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Embellished with

A Portrait of the Rev. Sir GEORGE WHEELER, Bart.;  
And a View of the REMAINS of CHARING PALACE, Kent,

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST PAID

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. LUSH, of Charles Square, communicates the following corrections of the Memoir of Mr. Kean, in our Supplement. His father, who was a brother of Moses Kean the ventriloquist and mimic, was not a *Tailor*, or named *Aaron*, as stated in Mr. Smith's "Nollekens and his Times." His christian name was Edmund, the same as that of his son, lately deceased. Nearly fifty years ago, the father was placed as an apprentice with a surveyor, a relative of mine, with whom he learned the profession of an Architect. During this period he became a debater at Coach-makers' Hall. He afterwards for a short time was with an architect in Long Acre; but by his association with his brother, and temptation to indulge in habits of intemperance, he in a great measure became indifferent to the pursuit of his profession, and consequently very reduced in the means of supporting himself, so much so as to take upon him the task of a copying clerk in my office. He met his death in a melancholy way; for walking along the parapet of a house where he lodged, at the west end of the town, although apprised of the danger by an opposite neighbour, he persevered, and by a fall into the street was killed on the spot. I am well assured that the late eminent tragedian did not owe his education to his uncle, Moses Kean. Miss Tidswell certainly contributed to his education; but the chief assistance was derived from an aunt, Mrs. Price, of Green Street, Leicester Square, a very amiable woman, and to record her name and worth, is one inducement for my troubling you with these strictures."

J. T. refers G. Z. (March, p. 194) to Isaacson's Translation of Bishop Jewell's Apology, 1825, where the date of Peter Martyr's letter is given "Zuric, August 24, 1562," p. cxiv.

The same correspondent remarks: "There is an error in p. 566 (June) respecting the late Rev. Rowland Hill. He did not address the boys on Monday, April 8; but his last sermon was delivered at Surrey Chapel on Sunday 31st March, and the last time he spoke in public was Tuesday evening, April 2, when he addressed the Sunday school teachers; his assistant was the Rev. George Weight, (not "Dr. Waite,") who has published the first and last sermons preached in Surrey Chapel by Rowland Hill.—Referring to your Minor Correspondence, p. 488 of the same number, I do not consider the term "his lordship" improper, as applied to the Bishop of Calcutta. I cannot speak as to the mode of addressing the right reverend prelates of the Scotch and American Episcopal churches; but this I know, that the popish

Prelates in Ireland and this country, are addressed "my lord," and spoken of as "his lordship," and, in case of the titular Archbishops in Ireland, as "his grace." It is the custom to address the puisne Judges "my lord" and "your lordship," although they are not barons by creation or tenure.

With respect to the authorship of "God Save the King," alluded to by the same correspondent, Mr. Clark's assumed discovery that the words were written by Ben Jonson, and the music by Dr. John Bull, have now been so often repeated and disseminated, that perhaps the refutation of that hypothesis cannot be too often retorted. We therefore again refer to the extract from Dr. Kitchener's "Loyal and National Songs of England," printed in our vol. xcv. i. 206; shewing that Dr. Bull's composition was a long voluntary for the organ, "no more like the anthem now sung than a frog is to an ox;" and that the earliest printed copy Dr. Kitchener had seen of "God Save the King," was in the Gentleman's Magazine, (it is no small feather in the bonnet of Sylvanus Urban!) for October 1745, when it was called a NEW SONG. The King's enemies, therefore, originally alluded to in the verses, were the Scottish rebels of 1745,—"the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender." The claim of Henry Carey to the authorship, rests on the plausible authority of a contemporary portrait, in which he is holding a paper, inscribed, "God Save the King."

W. observes: S. X. in June p. 511, gives an account of Thursfield alias New-chapel, Staffordshire; wherein he supposes an ancient Chapel to have existed there at the time of Pope Nicholas's Taxation. He is, however, quite mistaken in this conjecture; for the Chapel mentioned as belonging to the Church of Wolstanton was certainly that of Keel, formerly a Member of Wolstanton Parish, and the Manor or Township being still part of the inappropriate rectory of Woolstanton.

P. 79, note. It was the grandfather, not the father, of Lords de Grey and Ripon who was raised to the peerage. He was a younger son of a Baronet, and had no estate; but the Baronet's title and hereditary estate fell in to his son, (the second Lord,) father of the above named Nobleman.

Part i. p. 649. The Rev. Henry Baker (Supplement, p. 649) was nephew, not son, of Sir William Baker; consequently cousin, not brother, of William Baker, Esq. M.P. for Hertfordshire.

We regret the necessity of postponing Mr. Fisher's second Letter on the British Empire in the East till our next.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1833.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON SACRED POETRY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF PRUDENTIUS, AND  
TRANSLATIONS FROM HIM.

DR. JOHNSON has observed, as an argument against the employment of Poetry on *sacred* subjects, that it cannot amplify or embellish them; that the attributes of the Deity, being in their nature boundless, cannot be heightened by the conceptions, or extended by the imagination of man. If the subjects of devotional poetry were of necessity confined to the contemplation of the natural attributes of God, it might be granted that the subject was not very capable of being made subservient to the purposes of the poet; but while it is conceded that the divine qualities, in their nature and extent, baffle human investigation; while eternity and infinity are terms that we must be contented most inadequately to understand; surely in what we know of the *moral* perfections of the Deity, that he has been graciously pleased to reveal to us, in his mercy, his holiness, his love, in the exalted purity of his own nature, his tenderness, his care, and condescension towards his creatures upon earth; in the feelings which arise from the contemplation of the productions of his power, the magnificence of the creation, the varied glories of the universe; the marks of wise and benevolent design every where beheld; it would surely be strange, if in subjects such as these, there was not something that was calculated to awaken the finest sensibilities of the heart, and to arouse the most active powers of the intellect.

An ingenious and imaginative writer of the present age has, in a work in which superstition and true piety, truth and error, sublimity and bombast, eloquence and verbiage, are strangely intermixed,—advanced his opinion, that the diffusion of the Christian religion was highly favour-

able to the cultivation of the *fine arts*; and that it exercised a direct influence on the advancement of taste. M. Chateaubriand has not thrown this out casually, as one of those opinions which ingenious men are dropping in the world from the redundant stores of their intellectual wealth, as Anthony “dropped plates from his pocket;” he did not mean it to be considered as one of those half-formed truths, which he had not the leisure or inclination to mould and finish; imperfect germs, in which some important truths may lie concealed, and which he was contented should be picked up, and worked out by more industrious inquirers: but he has advanced his argument in meditated array; elaborately expounded its purposes and bearings; supported it by historical proofs; and illustrated it by examples drawn from the superior productions of *modern* genius. It is totally out of our line of argument to enter into the consideration of the paradoxes of a writer, who has the hardihood to assert that an improved taste and more refined feeling for the productions of art, is a strong *proof* of the truth of Christianity. We consider his facts and his deductions as equally inaccurate; and shall merely observe, that if (a very questionable position) any of the effects which he asserts have followed the reception of a more pure and exalted belief in the hearts and minds of men, it must have been an inferior and undesigned result, must have passed through very devious and *indirect* channels, and reached its purpose only as it were by an accidental rebound. Whatever event, by its novelty or its magnitude, breaks up the ancient and established channels of thought, awakens at the same time

the dormant and satiated curiosity, and arouses anew the torpid energies of the human mind; thus impelling it to a new activity, and forcing it into other directions besides that to which it more immediately pointed. The invention of gunpowder extended its effects far beyond the arts or necessities of war; the discovery of Columbus produced greater results than an improvement in the science of navigation, or a correction of the errors of geography. That the progress, if not the original announcement of the Christian religion was attended with this effect, no doubt can exist. Perhaps the power which the mass of heathen superstition had so long produced on the destinies of mankind, was rapidly and visibly declining; perhaps it would have worn itself out, and mouldered away under the increasing lights of science and a wider diffusion of knowledge among the less educated ranks of social life; perhaps (and surely these suppositions are more than dreams) the philosophic sneer, or the avowed disbelief, were more undisguisedly professed; perhaps the altars were already growing cold, and the magnificent habitations of the immortals were denuded of their worshippers.

"Shook the Tarpeian cliff; around  
The trembling Augur felt the sound;  
Saw, God of light, in deathly shade  
Thy rich resplendent tresses fade;  
And from the empty car of day  
The ethereal coursers bound away."

It may be, that an intellectual and moral languor was spreading over a world civilized, accomplished, luxurious, wealthy, to an extent unknown before; surrounded by all the glories of nature, and all the blandishments of art; that had passed through every form of government, exhausted every theory of philosophy, worked every quarry of art, and opened every avenue of pleasure; perhaps such effects are, to the eye of Criticism, seen in the slavish submission to a military despotism; perhaps it is visible in all the later works of Roman art, the contented copies of more vigorous minds, and in those softer and effeminate warblings which closed the efforts of the Latian Muse. The genuinæ hues of Nature, the vigorous and graphic touches of her hand, are more faintly seen; a false and florid beauty usurps their place. The gale fresh with its

mountain spoils, its woodland odours, its invigorating influence, is no longer felt; a faint effeminating cloud of perfumes spreads along the sky. The air is clogged with the breath of rich and sickly unguents; a voluptuous and fatal languor comes wafted with the frankincense from Arabian shores, and the balsam-orchards of Sabea. Supposing this to be the case, Chateaubriand's daring hypothesis may envelope truth within it, though distinct from that which he proposed. A revolution in politics may, bring with it a revolution in literature; a change in the form of government, may occasion an alteration in the habits of thought and modes of feeling. Witness in our country the great and sudden changes in the choice of subject and of style that followed the Commonwealth and the Restoration. How different the influences that acted on the minds of Shakspeare, of Milton, and of Dryden! how strong lay the pressure of the age upon them; with what an elastic step Genius bounded off, to take possession of his new domain! If, however, such were the effects produced by the changes of the constitution of a single country; what must have been the results effected by the revelation of a *new religion*, bestowed in the awful and sublime manner which ushered in the introduction of Christianity; it was like an infusion of new blood into the veins of the human system. How much must have sprung to life, that had no previous being! What hopes, what fears, what new aspirations after good, what old confederacies of evil, what conflicts of opinion, what combinations of thought, what new analogies excited, what remote associations called in! How the human heart must have been shaken to the centre of its sanctuary; how new objects of contemplation and desire were at once called into being; and how, buried deep beneath the ground, lay some of the oldest and most established maxims of mortal experience! With what an effort must the mind have endeavoured to grasp the new conceptions now first placed within its reach; with what difficulty must it have linked its new accessions of knowledge to the mass of its elder belief; with what vain struggles tried to unite the two into some congenial and harmonizing system! It was in truth no ordinary

sight for the mind to contemplate, when, from the Lakes of Gennezareth, men were seen leaving their tattered nets and crazy barks, and humble occupation, to utter words more powerful than the eloquence of the Athenian orator; and when from the mountains of Galilee descended the youthful son of an obscure mechanic, before whose knowledge of the human heart the discoveries of Plato himself became but dreams; and before whose illustrations of moral truth and duty, the wisdom even of the son of Sophroniscus was as the lisings of a child.

The impression so unfavourable to the success of Sacred Poetry that existed in Dr. Johnson's mind, has by no means been confined to him; other persons have looked with no views of encouragement upon it, considering that it aimed at objects too elevated for it to reach, and even too awful and sacred for it to approach. Now, we may be permitted to observe, that under the term *Sacred Poetry* must be arrayed, in the first place, that which is purely devotional; such as some of the Hebrew Psalms, the Songs or Hymns in the Old Testament, and some of the prayers and invocations in the *Paradise Lost* of Milton. Of this kind of poetry, there are specimens in the volumes of G. Herbert, of Watts, and of many earlier and later writers. Many of these may be considered as prayers in metre, effusions of the grateful heart, or supplications of the wounded spirit; tender reflections on the fortunes of humanity; gentle reproaches of the contrite mind; warm breathings of affection and of love; confidential communications of guilt; high aspirations after a nobler existence; and a willing and duteous resignation to the mysterious decrees of Eternal Wisdom. Touching and eloquent as some of these subjects are, and awful and important as are all, it must be confessed that, considering them in their poetical capabilities, they may be deficient in that variety of subject, in that facility of illustration, and in admitting that change of style which poetry demands. The sacred poet cannot adorn his subject with allusions, which if Memory collected, Taste and Piety must equally reject. The very language, the form of expression, must be particularly guarded and accurately weighed. The relief so necessary to poetical effect, can-

not be well obtained by descending into lower and less elevated modes of thought and forms of expression. There is danger in either extreme; from an excess of subtlety of allusion, or grossness of conception. However pure the sentiments, they are too frequently recurring; however elevated the language, it is too uniformly severe. The fancy is not captivated by the glow of splendid ornaments, the taste is not delighted by the combination of refined beauties; not many blandishments of style, not much enchantment of music, is allowed to the lyre whose strings are dedicated to Religion. Such are some of the obstacles which lie in the way of success; but which we point out, not absolutely to deter, but only to awaken the attention, and add fresh stimulus to the energies of the Sacred Poet, when he enters this province of his art.

Another circumstance also is worthy their consideration who wish to possess correct views on this interesting subject. Devotional poetry, such as we have described, is for the most part expressed in the form of hymns, or songs, and is of the kind which is called *lyrical*. Now, of all the various species or denominations of poetical composition, there is none which requires a greater combination of excellence than this. Lyrical poetry is seldom supported by great interest of subject; it has not the fascination of passing events; it is not often narrative. It does not, like epic or dramatic poetry, attract by the succession or splendour of the images which it presents. It is generally employed in the expression of sentiment and feeling, in embodying abstract speculations, in grouping its allegorical figures, and in painting its ideal forms. Hence, possessing a weaker empire over the curiosity of the mind, it requires to be supported by all the advantages which the resources of its art can bring to its assistance; by the finest selection of its language, the most harmonious combination of its words; the sweetest modulation of its numbers; the most masterly transitions; the most poetical connexions of its subject; in short, by those graces, and that kind of excellence, which existed in the productions of the Grecian lyre, and which, shattered and sullied as they are, have given an immortality to the verses of Sappho

and Simonides. We do not know with exactness what shade of meaning Horace attached to the word 'Mediocris,' the sound of which hurled a whole shoal of poetasters from the regions of Parnassus (for we must reluctantly confess, that to our coarser minds, even a *few of his own odes* do not much ascend above this mark); yet if there is any species of poetry in which moderate merit produces but little delight, it surely is that of the *lyre*. What have we in English Literature to boast of in this department of the Muse? We have almost as many fine epic poems as fine odes; more good tragedies than noble hymns, a *word* will repeat them all. There are four exquisite productions of Milton, Gray's immortal Odes, and a small handful of the finest lyrical pieces by Collins. We have taxed our memory, but can call no more to mind; all else is flatness and mediocrity. Now, whatever difference existed in the genius of these eminent writers, the system which they adopted was the same; of giving to the Ode all the support which could be derived from the most artful collocation of words, the most dazzling succession of images, and the richest luxury of musical numbers. An Epic poem demands great change of style; it must often descend, in order afterwards to take a higher flight; though never prosaic, it must often be plain, content to walk with a decent and composed step. It must have its ligaments and joints for use, as well as its nobler limbs for beauty and grace. Tragedy may, with no disparagement of its dignity, sometimes lay aside its regal crown, and put its sceptre on the ground. These poems would be defective, like large extensive landscapes, without their uniformity was relieved by inequalities; but the Ode, like a beautiful gem, or a fine enamel, must be exquisitely finished in all its parts.

Now we must submit to the attentive consideration of those persons who discover little difficulty in the composition of whole volumes of Sacred Poetry, whether the small number of Lyrical Poems produced by the most excellent masters of the art, did not proceed from the very exalted opinions which they formed of it, from the great labour required in embodying the fine and shadowy forms of

imagination in robes of becoming splendour. Yet these poets were not confined to one train of thought, or the circle of a single subject. The wide realms of imaginative creation were open to their view; the spirits of earth, and ocean, and air, obeyed their invocation; fable, history, legend, superstition, the magic rite, the necromantic spell, the brilliant theories of pagan worship, the wild dreams of Arabian mysticism; all that History had recorded, and tradition preserved, all that the imagination of man had created—whether in the halls of Odin, in Ephesian temples, or the chambers of Osyris—all were their legitimate possession. Their treasures came to them from all the quarters of the earth. If, then, possessing such apparently inexhaustible stores of wealth, they had so cautiously disposed them, so painfully selected them, so sparingly used them; what must we think of those who with far diminished resources are eager to engage in similar undertakings? Watts's Lyrical Poems (in which much is good and some excellent) fill a bulky volume. Crashaw, and Quarles, and Herbert, *cum multis aliis*, have written more than Gray and Collins ten times doubled. In modern days, fruitful of poetry as of every kindred art, volume on volume has appeared. The learned and the fair, the mitred prelate and the village curate, have all contributed their share;\* indeed there is one among the Annuals, in which Sacred Poetry is alone admitted. Is there, then, we may ask, a new road discovered to inspiration? Has Genius now, in these late times, smoothed down the difficulties that arrested the progress of the elder bards, or bounded over them with a more vigorous and commanding stride? Are we now more profuse of talent, and more correct of taste? We find little encouragement to our self-love in the answer that must be given to this question. The fate of the

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\* The little volume called "The Christian Year," can stand in need of no commendation of ours; its merit has been recognized by the confirmed approbation of the public. Though never reaching the higher flights of genius, its taste is correct, its language simple and elegant, its versification easy and harmonious, its appeals tender and affecting, and its imagery and illustrations elegant and select.

works themselves will secure the correctness of our decision; and we are at last obliged to own that in the volumes of Sacred Lyrical Poetry that we have met with, there are much stronger indications of zeal than talent; more proofs of the piety of the heart, than of the inspiration of the mind. We give all possible credit to the pure motives and excellent intentions of these writers, but we must own that in many cases they appear to have mistaken religious feeling for poetical enthusiasm, and to have supposed that the warmth of their devotion would supply that which should have been bestowed by the fires of genius. If, however, we feel disappointed when viewing the progress which these writers have made towards the attainment of this object, we must attribute part of it, not only to the difficulty inherent in their undertaking, but to the injudicious manner in which they have proceeded. Their exertions have been too prolonged, their strength tasked beyond its powers. We wish that they had recollected the advice which the poet of the Georgics gives to the husbandman, rather to cultivate a small field with great care, than to aim at the possession of a great one. If they had been satisfied with the production of a smaller quantity of poetical material, if they had bestowed on this a higher finish, and united more solidity of matter to more lustre of surface; if they had more deeply studied the laws which govern this province of Poetry, and which enable it to gratify and delight; if they had reflected that in proportion as this subject presented greater difficulties, they must be met by increased exertion; that, if their efforts were bounded by narrow limits, and a less fertile territory, a greater elasticity and vigour should act against the compression:—had such been their views, though complete success, or the promise of an extended popularity could not be held out, yet they would in all probability have produced poems that would have delighted a numerous class of educated persons. We are not sure, also, whether *modern* Sacred Poetry does not disadvantageously feel the comparison which is necessarily though not intentionally made between it and the ancient. The tones struck from the Hebrew lyre are of the boldest kind;

its poetry highly figurative; its images prominent; its language raised: with great majesty of expression, weight, and authority; in delivering its sentences of wisdom, full of metaphor; rich with allegory and comparison; and, though not possessing, like the Greeks, resources for illustration in the treasures of their brilliant and ingenious mythology, yet finding a compensation in the grandeur, variety, freshness, and exactness of their allusions to natural objects, and the scenes of pastoral life. That fine mystic allegory, the Song of Solomon, owes its chief beauty to the exquisite selection of the images which it has drawn from the lap of Nature, to strew over its fable. The devotional odes or hymns of Moses, of Deborah, and of David, have a character of high inspiration; and when we read the poetical parts of other writers in Scripture, when we find them rejoicing over the miracle that has but just passed away; or, through the opening veil of prophecy, pointing to the awful destinies that approach; we then feel that the religious poetry of Scripture rose sublime upon the grandeur of its subject; and that the deep impressions which it has left, have rendered it more difficult for the modern poet, deprived of such assistance, to produce an effect upon our excited minds.

Another class of poetry ranges itself under the term of Sacred, which has been far more fruitful of works of genius, the area of whose utility and delight is more extended, which includes some of the advantages of devotional song, with all the attractions of that whose subjects are unlimited. Of this kind are the severe and magnificent creations of Dante, the epic of Tasso, the *Paradise Lost* and *Regained* of Milton, with others (like Cowley's) of lesser note; and, in later days, the Messiah of Klopstock, and the Calvary of Cumberland. If the purpose of poetry is to convey instruction with delight; if instruction gains a more easy entrance into our minds by arriving in an *oblique* direction; if we may gather through analogies and associations much that we should have refused in a more obvious and didactic form; if well-chosen incident, well-developed character, and well-described passion, may be made the vehicles of our improvement;



is obvious that such poems as these, through channels now direct, now indirect, as change of subject or circumstance allow, may be made the means of infusing into the mind the finest maxims of piety, of enforcing the severest precepts of morality, and inspiring the purest feelings of devotion. The path of Poetry is to arrive at the abode of Reason through the avenues of the Heart; to deposit as it were in the mind, that immortal egg from which the twin-forms of beauty and purity proceed, leaving our moral feelings and our virtuous sympathies, and our best principles, to preserve and protect them. What a succession of such scenes does the *Paradise Lost* of Milton present! What extensive fields of noble thought are there traversed! What shifting scenes of passion are displayed! What lessons of duty, and what maxims of wisdom, are there inculcated! Every moral virtue is set off in its brightest colours; every religious feeling traced to its purest sources; every deviation from duty pursued to its fatal results. The call upon our sympathies is always true as it is powerful, and that one character that in any hands but Milton's would have only excited horror and disgust, produces its proper effect upon the mind through sorrow and fear. He must be dull of heart indeed, who does not carry with him reflections such as the deepest philosophy would recognize, adorned and recommended by all the brightest poetry could bestow. What glowing contrasts, what exalted images, what finished descriptions; how fine in taste, how ingenious in thought! Every sentiment of religious veneration heightened by every form of poetical excellence, from the first scene that opened on the purity of Eden, till the gates of Paradise closed upon the guilty father of mankind.

*Benhall.*

J. MITFORD.

*(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *July 10.*

AFTER what has been done for St. Saviour's Church by the Lady Chapel Committee, it is a matter of surprise that no steps have been taken by the parish to preserve and secure the Nave, which still remains uncovered, and

exposed to the injurious effects of the weather. The portion of the church still used for divine service is separated from the roofless nave by a screen of boards, scarcely sufficient to keep out the weather; and if measures are not speedily taken for the security and preservation of the nave, all that has been done—all the money which has been expended on the Choir, the Transept, and the Lady Chapel—may be done and expended in vain. If the nave remains as it does, another winter will no doubt see this large portion of the structure a complete ruin; and if the nave be removed, what degree of stability can be ensured to the choir? The cruciform disposition of the church, having a tower in the centre, of great weight, will, like all buildings of this form, remain stable whilst the entire structure is kept up; but destroy the nave, the arcades of which act as a counter-force against the thrust occasioned by the central tower, what stability can be ensured to the choir? We have lately seen that a portion of the central tower of Bristol Cathedral has given way, and that in consequence divine service has been suspended. It is obvious that this accident arose from the want of a sufficient buttress against the western pier of the structure. A like cause will, at St. Saviour's, produce the like effect. Why then are not measures taken to prevent the possibility of such an accident occurring there? There cannot be a better time to agitate the question in the parish than at present. The spirit of opposition which formerly existed, has, since the progress of the Lady Chapel, nearly subsided; and, on the whole, a better feeling perhaps never will exist upon the subject than at present. The question of the amount of the requisite rates ought not to be taken into consideration in this parish; for it is to be recollected, that the parishioners are not subject to tithes. I hope, therefore, that this notice will be the means of causing the adoption of some measures for the restoration of this dilapidated portion of the structure. The press has effected much for the Lady Chapel; let us hope it will be equally successful in the cause of the Nave.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

## ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE AT CHARING, KENT.

*With a Portrait of Sir George Wheler, Bart.*

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

THE late Granville Hastings Wheler, Esq. of Otterden-place in Kent, proprietor of the manor of Charing, and of the remains of the Archiepiscopal Palace, at a very early period of his life contributed a view of the palace, drawn by himself, to the Gentleman's Magazine (see vol. LXVIII. p. 467), together with some queries respecting its history; and he frequently invited the writer of this article to survey it together with himself, with the intention of making a further communication. But this design, protracted from various causes, was, I regret to say, at length frustrated by Mr. Wheler's premature death, in the year 1827. Having since that time had an opportunity of visiting Charing, I send you a drawing of a different part of the ruins, taken in the interior, and not comprehending the gate and other detached buildings, which are too extensive to be comprised in one view.

The natives of Charing pride themselves as belonging to that district of

“fruitful Kent,

The gift of Vortigern for Hengist's ill-bought aid,”

whose inhabitants, by the show of resistance to William the Conqueror after the battle of Hastings, obtained from him the guarantee of their ancient privileges and customs, and who style themselves *Men of Kent*,\* as distinguished from Kentish Men.

Few places afford more interesting recollections than the palace at Charing. It carries us to the early establishment of Christianity in England. The manor was part of the most ancient

possessions of the Archbishops of Canterbury, as Offa King of Mercia seized it in the year 757, to bestow it on one of his favourites; but it was restored to the see by Cœnulph, at the request of Archbishop Athelard.

Here the Archbishops had a palace probably long before the Conquest, at which time it was styled *proprium manerium Archiepiscopi*, from having been kept by them, long before that period in their own hands; and it continued a palace at which they occasionally resided until it was conveyed to Henry VIII. by Archbishop Cranmer.

Here then we may contemplate the successive tenants of the mansion, four of whom were Cardinals, and nine Lord Chancellors, occupying it in comparative retirement, though with a splendid retinue, and recruiting their health and strength for more active duties.

Dunstan, Thomas à Becket, and many others, rendered themselves conspicuous in history. Charing afforded protection to Archbishop Stratford, when pursued by his enemies, who had conspired against his life in 1340. He escaped from hence Dec. 2, by day-break.

Nor should the less fortunate Archbishop Sudbury be silently passed over, the victim of popular fury during the insurrection of Wat Tyler. An infuriated multitude forced his palace and prison at Maidstone, set free those confined, plundered the palace of John of Gaunt at the Savoy, dragged the Archbishop from the Tower, murdered him with singular barbarity on Tower-hill, and having set his head on a pole, placed it on London-bridge. †

\* When Harold was invaded  
And falling lost his crown,  
And Norman William waded  
Through gore to pull him down,  
The counties round, in fear profound,  
To mend their sad condition,  
Their homage gave, their lands to save,  
Bold Kent made no submission.  
Then sing in praise of Men of Kent,  
So loyal, brave, and free,  
Of Briton's race, if one surpass,  
A MAN OF KENT is he.

A court leet and court baron is still held for this manor, which is of considerable extent. The customals may be seen in Somner's Gavelkind, and the custom of pannage and danger, or lef-silver, from the dennes in the weald, in Somner's Roman Ports. See also Hasted's Hist. of Kent, 8vo, vol. vii. p. 429.

† While we commiserate his fate, it is mortifying to reflect, that notwithstanding

The hardy, stout freeholders,  
Who saw the Tyrant near,  
In girdles on their shoulders,  
A grove of oaks did bear,  
Who, when he saw in battle draw,  
And thought that he might need 'em,  
He ceased his arms, allow'd them  
terms,  
Complied with noble freedom.  
Then sing in praise, &c.

*Old Ballad.*

own expense, though assisted by Mr. Seymer of Lombard-street, a chapel for his tenants in Spitalfields. He bequeathed 50*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and an exhibition of 10*l.* per ann. to a poor scholar that shall be of Lincoln College, Oxford, and bred up at the Grammar-school of Wye in Kent. He bequeathed his valuable Greek medals to the library of the Dean and Chapter at Durham.

He married Grace, daughter of Sir Thomas Higgons, Knt.\* of Grewell, near Odiham, Hants, and grand-daughter of Sir Bevil Granville, by whom he had several children (see the pedigree in vol. crr. pt. i. p. 397).

In the year 1682 he published his travels, under the title of "A Journey into Greece, by George Wheeler, Esq. in company of Dr. Spon of Lyons, in six books, with four tables of Coins, † and variety of Sculptures." A work which must have greatly excited the curiosity of the public at that time, which has been always held in high estimation by the medallist and the antiquary, and from which, even at the present day, although we have had so many travellers and tourists since its publication, may be derived both entertainment and information.

Sir George travelled with an enthusiastic veneration for the philosophers, poets, and heroes of antiquity, and feelingly deplores the situation of Greece, as "a country once mistress of the civil world, and a most famous nursery both of arms and sciences, but now a lamentable example of the instability of human things." But although the liberation of Greece at that period "stood not within the prospect of belief," he actively interested himself for her amelioration. He entertained, in conjunction with

Dr. Woodroffe, of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, the benevolent design of establishing an English college for the education of native Greeks; ‡ and he contributed with Dr. Covell, to a stipend for a native Greek student named Dionysius. In a letter respecting the course of his studies, Sir George "recommends something of rhetoric, logic, and natural philosophy, the last of which they are entirely ignorant of in those countries; from thence the reading of the Scriptures, especially the New Testament, very carefully over; and then St. Clement's and St. Ignatius's Epistles, Justin Martyr's Apologies; and of the Latin, Minutius Felix, and Tertullian's Apologies, and St. Austin de Civitate Dei. These would give him such an idea of the Christian religion, and the primitive Church, as would show him the excellency of the Church of England much better I believe than any dispute can do."

After recommending him to compose a Grammar from the vulgar Greek to the ancient, he expresses a wish that his opinions may be formed by reading rather than by argumentation; by letting him know the respect we have always had for the Greek Church, and the little difference there is between us in points of any moment—none in fundamentals,—that *we adhere close to the Scriptures*, and for the interpretation of them *to the primitive Fathers and first Councils*.

Besides the volumes above mentioned, Sir G. Wheeler published in 1689, a small 8vo, entitled, "An Account of the Churches, or places of assembly of the primitive Christians, from the Churches of Tyre, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, described by Eusebius, and ocular Observations of several very ancient Edifices yet extant in

\* Sir Thomas Higgons was sent by Charles II. in the character of Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary, to convey the Order of the Garter, in 1668, to John George second Elector of Saxony. His Journal, consisting of 98 pages, is among the Harleian MSS. no. 7374. It contains some curious and amusing particulars respecting the Elector's court, illustrative of the manners of the times. Amongst other recreations, the Ambassador was entertained with Bear-baiting, in which the Elector personally bore a conspicuous part. It is inscribed by Lord Oxford:—"This book was given to me by Mrs. Higgons, who was sister to Sir Thomas Higgons the traveller."

† Swift, in his researches after Bouts rimés, whilst singing the praises of Signora Domitilla, could not avoid adverting to these.

"Wheeler, Sir George, in travels wise,

Gives us a medal of Plautilla;

But O, the Empress has not eyes,

Nor lips, nor breast, like Domitilla."—Swift's Works, vol. xviii.

While Garrick was acting in Goodman's Fields, Barberini and Domitilla were dancers at Covent Garden.—Burney's Hist. of Music, vol. iv. p. 447.

‡ Surtees' History of Durham.

these parts, with a seasonable application." Dedicated to Dr. George Hicks, Dean of Worcester.

The Author gives a curious account of the construction of various ancient Churches, descriptions of many of them, and the order observed in their assemblies, which was conducted with great authority, and at the same time with great simplicity and plainness, and in his application of what has been advanced to the Church of England, endeavours to shew that the "primitive order of divine service might be adapted to our present liturgy without altering any thing of the matter, and not very much of the manner of it."

His object is to bring those who have separated from the national Church to agree to worship God together in the *unity of the spirit*, in the bonds of peace, in *reverence and godly fear*, in the *same spirit with truth*, without excluding decency and order. He concludes, "certainly as there is nothing more desirable in this world, so nothing should be more earnestly endeavoured by those that have the weighty charge of Christ's sheep and lambs committed to their charge, than to bring them into Christ's fold, to be at perfect unity in faith and charity, in doctrine and practice. And I must profess my ignorance to all the world of any more effectual means than the laying before the world the practice of the apostolic and primitive Christians, next to the Scriptures concerning these things, to bring this to pass."

He also published in 1698 another small octavo, entitled, "The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Economics, containing directions for the Religious Conduct of a Family."

In this work our author gives an account of some of the early communities, who, as they exceeded the common sort of Christians in acts of devotion, piety, and charity, in employing themselves in all commendable arts, studying all useful knowledge, and teaching mankind both by their life and conversation their duty towards God and towards man; they were not only tolerable but commendable societies; and he shews, as they became corrupted by the Romish Church, that they are the most useless, unprofitable, burthensome, and pernicious part of the Christian world.

He likewise endeavours to shew, that monasteries for women would not be always prejudicial, provided nothing should be imposed upon them that may infringe or abridge their liberty; that they should be always at liberty to marry, to remain, or to leave the society at any period; by such establishments many of the incon-

veniences which females are subjected to might be avoided.

But the pious conduct of private families are the monasteries he designs principally to recommend; and he addresses various useful instructions to the several sorts of masters of families.

He first addresses himself to the labourer, "To those of the lowest degree, as the basis on which the rest of the given pyramids of human greatness are built." "How usual is it by most English villages and towns, to observe and see the commons well planted with pretty cottages, each built by the industry of some honest labourers; seated in the midst of a little fruitful spot of garden, inclosed with a hedge of green, kept clipped and smooth, as thick and lasting, if not more beautiful, than any wall; planted with an orchard, and such green and fragrant herbs, and many times sweet flowers, as are both for necessary use and pleasure. The doors without well stocked with pretty children innocently playing, and the house well furnished with all needful things, and these well ordered by a cleanly wife, one who doth much more work than keep them neat and sweet, being a help to her husband really meet and comfortable. To these, without a strain of poetry, may be made a real landscape of many a living creature feeding hardly upon the ground, while the good and careful father and husband is at some distance off, gaining his own and their daily bread, by the sweat of those brows whose labour is not in vain in the Lord."

He proceeds to remark, that this poor labourer, and that every Christian even of the meanest degree and capacity, if furnished with the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, with some other short prayers and praises daily offered to God, with a zealous and conscientious heart, will be truly acceptable to him. Many other very useful instructions are added, for those who live by the labour of their hands, to enable them to "serve God with gladness, and to praise him with joyful lips."

Other additional persuasives and arguments are addressed to those who live by the labour of others; and lastly to those of great estates and great quality, which, though perhaps more adapted to the manners of the times in which he lived, are in many particulars not unsuitable to our own.

"But I would not be thought so rigidly to recommend devotion with all its ornaments, as to exclude manly exercises and female diversions. Most considerable men of quality have fine stables belonging to their seats; I should be glad to see them as such, furnished with fine horses and more accomplished riders.

Hunting indeed savours more of the race of Esau than of Jacob; yet I doubt not but it may be moderately used very innocently. Shooting and fencing are also both diverting, and useful for men to defend themselves and the public; and I had much rather hear good music, and see fine dancing in the persons of qualities' houses I am visiting, than the harsh rattling of dice and the shuffling of cards all night and day. But I would have them both reformed. It is usual in several gentlemen's houses, that many of the servants play upon the violin so well as to measure out a dance, for want of better music. I wish they would also, or altogether, so learn to sing and play anthems and psalms or spiritual songs, as to make more divine harmony; rather divine hymns than obscene songs to Bacchus, Ceres, Priapus. Music is one of the most divine divertisements and pleasures of heaven and earth. It is great pity it should be so antichristianly profaned, to the commendation of gluttony, drunkenness, and debauchery.\*

"Dancing also is both a manly, a virtuous, and was and is in Greece a religious exercise; but as we use it to profane tunes, of wicked and obscene songs, it is rather a support to vice, sin, and wickedness, than an encouragement to virtue, or so much as an innocent divertisement.

"Certainly, there are the most noble themes in the world to be found in Scripture history for the best poetry, the most delightful music, and consequently for the most sprightly measures of activity; and why these should not take place of those, in a Christian kingdom and society, is a subject as much to be admired as condoled. Had this light and darkness been actually separated, as Archbishop Laud designed and endeavoured at in vain, I do not believe we had heard or seen so much profanation of the Lord's Day as was before and since in this nation.

"There are many other commendable arts and virtuous sciences that might be studied, learned, and practised among so great a number of gentlemen, persons, and attendants, as are usually in great men's houses; as painting, needlework, planting, gardening, carving, turning, &c. of which there is no need to be particular. I have heard say, in the times no longer ago than King Charles I. that many noblemen's and gentlemen's houses in the country were like academies, where the gentlemen and women of lesser fortunes came for education with those of the family; among which number was the fa-

\* Such were the manners of the reign of Charles II. and even till the middle of the last century.

mous Sir Bevil Granville and his lady, father and mother of our present Lord of Bath: and indeed no man should be in such a family without some ingenious art, virtuous employment, or useful calling. It ever seemed to me very unreasonable that any should be bred up and live without some particular calling or employment, either divine, civil, or military, or some other virtuous and honest craft, whereby (if by Providence or his own misfortunes, he happened to be reduced to mean circumstances) he may be able to support himself or family, if need be, without the assistance of others, which is the last extremity of the misfortunes of this life. And this we find all wise Governments in ancient times did provide for. It was not below St. Paul, though he was a Roman and a man of quality, to be also by occupation a tent-maker; the Grand Signors of the Ottoman empire to this day are taught some handicraft trade, and we find great men among the Roman Collegii Fabrorum; and I cannot think it a discreet part of the pride of this world, to count men less noble or genteel by being bred up in virtuous trades, employments, or callings. I am sure, whatever a man thinks of himself, or is esteemed by the custom of more later ages (which I take to be the dotage of the world), a man must be more valuable to the world and to himself, that can employ himself, and be helpful to others, than he who neither can help himself nor others. Tho' I do not say but a man whose predecessors have left him a plentiful fortune, may virtuously employ himself in the management of that, and so may not have need of a particular calling; yet such of them, who by their studies in the laws of God and their countries, in military arts or discipline, and thereby put themselves for employment in Church and State, seem to be mounted many steps higher in degree of real worth, than those who have altogether neglected the acquiring such accomplishments."

To these observations are added others on the duties of watching, fasting, the distribution of medicines and hospitality, with forms of prayer for the use of private families, taken out of the Common Prayer, to which are added some hymns, with a few short tunes.

By the favour of Mrs. Wheler I am enabled to add to these extracts the following Letter:

*Durham, June 10, 1707.*

Most dear and hon<sup>d</sup> Mr. Dean,—I have the favour both of your kind letter to me, and very acceptable present to our rev. brethren, who return you their thanks with very particular respect. I have not yet perused it all through, but that part

that vindicates the apostolic order of Episcopacy, the proper sacrifice of Christian Priests, and Altar, I have read with much satisfaction; containing fully the sentiments I always had of them, and, I believe, received from you or your direction of my studies. Only there is one notion of our Christian eucharistical sacrifice, as a peace offering annexed to the grand sacrifice of Christ on the cross, I have not yet met with in this excellent book. But it is contained in a Sermon of yours I many years ago had a copy of, and from thence often made use of that notion in my sacramental sermons. You have done justice to Dr. Outram's and Dr. Cudworth's notions upon that point. And it is upon such learned men's wrong notions, through their greater accuracy in rabbinical learning, than of the primitive writers of the Church, that the contempt both of the Christian priesthood, altar, and sacrifice, has been grounded by our own and foreign reformers.

But indeed this is owing more to particular celebrated writers than to any public acts of our Church; as you have very well shown out of the Rubrics and substance of our first and succeeding Liturgies. But indeed, our general neglect of the Rubric is one great reason of the rise of such slight if not profane notions, and contempt of the sacred oblation, two whereof are very notorious.

The first is, that the preparation of the oblation is generally left to ignorant and slovenly persons called Parish Clerks, but who are but laymen, and so placed on the high altar in a rude and indecent manner.

The other is, that it is placed on the high table before the time of the offerings, against a plain Rubric of our book, and all the primitive (I believe) and am sure both the oriental Liturgies, as well as occidental. It is immediately before the prayer for the state of Christ's church: "And when there is a Communion, the priest shall *then* place upon the table so much bread and wine, &c. *After which done*, the priest shall say."

But now this is not so much as observed in cathedral churches I ever was at the communion of, for want of which being gravely and reverently performed, has much helped, I doubt not, to raise such unsound notions, and to make the table of the Lord, the offering of the Lord, and the priests of the Lord, contemptible, as fully described by the prophet Malachi.

It is against the order described by Justin Martyr, and that described in the 19th Canon of the Council of Laodicea; but is that which will be restored with great difficulty, nor can be done without the Archb'ps and B'ps commanding a strict conformity to the Rubrick.

I should be glad to hear your sense of the Geneva Epistle. You may remember it was the general sense of the French Protestants, when we were together there, which was the reason we communicated with them. And I remember Mons. Claude frequently professed the same to us, and Mons. Tronehin of Geneva frequently did the same to me, when I returned out of the Levant that way.

They appeal to travellers, you see, and if something were writ upon that point, it might do good.

I am sorry to find you have been so ill. That it may please God to restore both yours and your lady's health, are the sincere wishes and constant prayers of your most affectionate pupil, friend, and humble servant,  
GEO. WHELER.

These to the Rev. Mr. Dean Hicks, at his house in Ormond-street, Red Lion Fields, Holborn, at London.

These extracts and letter evince the pious and liberal tendency of Sir George Wheler's mind, and his anxious wish that the precept of the Apostle should be obeyed, "Let all things be done decently and in order," that he was free from the hypocritical puritanism of the age which preceded him, and from the profligacy of that in which he lived.

As a traveller he had thoroughly qualified himself for the design he had undertaken. With a perfect knowledge of the learned languages, and intimately acquainted with classical authors, he was enabled to decypher and copy numerous inscriptions. His sketches, though slight, are faithful; and the views of the Odeum, the Temple of the Winds, the Parthenon, and various other antiquities, must have been highly acceptable to his readers at the time he published.

He likewise paid considerable attention to the natural history of Greece. He gives engravings of various plants, which he describes himself; as Dr. Spon, he tells us, did not at all concern himself about them. He also enumerates several hundreds. My friend the late Dr. Pulteney, in his Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany, observes, that "these catalogues sufficiently evince his knowledge of the botany of his time." He brought from the east several plants, which had not been cultivated in Britain before. Among these the *hypericum olympicum* (St. John's wort of Olympus,) is a well-

known plant introduced by this learned traveller. Ray, Morison, and Plukenet, all acknowledge their obligations for curious plants received from him."\*

Having acquired a practical knowledge of surveying, he took the bearings of various objects by the compass on mountains and other elevated situations, and by the assistance of the latitudes, which had been carefully taken by Mr. Vernon, he was enabled to give a map of Achaia, and plans of various districts. These operations it required courage and resolution to accomplish, and they were frequently attended with personal danger. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that whilst he benefited science and literature by his travels, he returned uncorrupted by the superstitions, and uncontaminated by the vices, of the countries which he visited.

His character is so judiciously summed up by the historian of Durham, that I shall subjoin it in his own words :

"Many interesting traits of Sir George Wheler's character and disposition may be gathered from his printed works (which afford the strongest evidence of coming from the heart as well as the head), and from much of his correspondence, which is still preserved in the family. His religion, though austere in regard to himself, never rendered him harsh or severe in his judgment of others; and, however strict in his own observances, he was neither an enemy to innocent recreations, nor to personal accomplishments, when consistent with the purity of the Christian character; and, though sincerely attached both by judgment and inclination to the discipline and institutes of that Church of which he was a member, his zeal and charity embraced the whole Christian world. Nor will it, on the whole, perhaps, be more than justice to conclude that few ever more happily united the dignified manners and sentiments of birth and rank with the venerable simplicity and modesty of the Christian pastor, than Sir George Wheler."—*Surtce's History of Durham, vol. I.*

The remains of the archiepiscopal re-

sidence at Charing are still considerable. The outer walls inclose a space of two acres and three roods, but were formerly more extensive; a field called the Court Lodge Close having been included. The great gateway has the flattened Tudor arch, and the hooks, on which were hung ponderous gates sufficient to withstand the ordinary assaults of an impatient multitude, still remain. This gate, with a smaller one adjoining, leads to the court-yard, around which were the offices. A small door, now closed up and communicating with the porter's lodge, is still to be seen; and above the entrance gate, is visible the back of a handsome fire-place, the formation being of tiles placed herringbone fashion, which appears to indicate a much earlier date than the repair and additions made by Cardinal Morton.

On the left of the court-yard are situated the cloisters, much dilapidated, and adjoining them two large gable-ended buildings, now converted into stables and cottages, on the side next the market-place or approach to the principal gateway in the village.

The building facing the entrance appears to have been the palace itself. It had formerly a gable-ended wall, in which was a square window of considerable dimensions, but is now mouldering into decay. This building must have been altered, and adapted to the purposes of family residence, in the reign of Elizabeth, both from the style of some of the windows, and the date (1586) which appears in an elegant niche on the south side. It is now inhabited as a farm-house by Mr. Kennet, who rents the manor farm. On the north side was the chapel, of which the remains of the east window, majestic in ruin, still present a striking and picturesque appearance. There are no side windows remaining, they having been destroyed some years since, on account of their dangerous state. The hall, or refectory, and dormitory were situated nearly close to the east end of the

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\* Dr. Pulteney in the same work mentions that Sir George's son, the Rev. Granville Wheler, distinguished himself as a gentleman of science and a polite scholar. "Let me be allowed to add," says he, "that I wish to mention the name of this gentleman with gratitude, from the recollection of that encouragement which I personally received from him in my pursuits of natural history at a very early period of life, and which was of such a nature as seldom fails to animate the minds of the young to exertion and improvement."

chapel. The former a spacious apartment, the seat of hospitality,

Where in luxurious ease reclin'd,  
Peers, Cardinals, and Kings have din'd,  
Whilst, in the custom of the age,  
A monk \* recites the sacred page,  
And hungry crowds await to share  
The fragments of the sumptuous fare;  
Where Morton, safe from dangers past,  
(The rival Roses join'd at last)  
Whose counsels gain'd the King his  
Crown,

No more in dread of Richard's frown,  
Full goblets with his Sovereign shared,  
Beneath the roof himself had reared;  
Where Warham strove to entertain  
Stern Henry with his pompous train,  
When proudly he rode forth to hold  
Converse with France on Cloth of Gold;  
Where More's unceasing wit gave birth  
To smiles and shouts of social mirth;—  
Lonesome and mute, no more as then  
Enliven'd by the "hum of men,"  
Seiz'd by the Tyrant's grasping hand,  
Shorn of the grandeur Morton plann'd,  
Defac'd, despoil'd, depriv'd of light,  
Chang'd to a barn, now meets the sight.  
The owl, sole guardian of the room,  
Enjoys its silence and its gloom,  
By twilight only charm'd from sleep,  
While rats and mice their vespers keep.

That all remains thus mutable below,  
A truth so meet for mortal man to know,  
This "gorgeous palace" and its "solemn  
temple" show.

In this mutilated and transformed structure, a large square slab of Bethersden marble, fastened in the north wall, is supposed to have been the site of the fire-place. There has been an elegant window in the apartment, but it has been long closed up, and a granary built against it. Above the hall was appropriately placed the dormitory, of which the stone steps at the west end of the barn are the only vestiges remaining.

The engraving (*see Plate II.*) represents the remains of the Chapel, the refectory, and dormitory, with out-buildings; above which appears the

tower of Charing church, and to the left the vicarage house.

In digging near the vicarage, sewers and traces of apartments of an octagonal form have been discovered, the floors and sides being of tiles, placed similarly to those of the fire-place over the gateway. It has been supposed that the culinary offices were situated here; but this may be only conjecture.

Coins at various times and of various periods, from Edward I. II. III. to Charles I. have been found here, chiefly of brass or copper, few of silver, and very rarely of gold, besides monastic coins called Abbey pieces, counters, or jettons, in abundance. †

Yours, &c. THOS. RACKETT.

Mr. URBAN,

I CLOSED my last letter on ancient Sculpture with some remarks upon the fanciful and ludicrous subjects which so frequently occur among the decorations of ecclesiastical buildings. Before I notice any more examples, I will observe that the minor features of architecture were not governed by fixed principles, but by rules altogether indeterminate and arbitrary, and, consequently, that sculptured ornaments, one of the chief of these features, were either adopted or omitted, as best suited the taste or the means of the architect; and that there was no limit to the choice of subjects for the purpose of decoration. Representations of buildings and patterns of tracery were admired ornaments at all periods; and in the splendid style of the 15th century, texts and inscriptions very often superseded other enrichments. The parapets of Long Melford Church in Suffolk, exhibit decorations of this kind; and as the inscriptions have never been accurately

\* Here was a Benedictine monastery, consisting of a prior and 12 monks.

† The use of jettons, or counters, is shown by both the English and French names; the latter, from *jetter* to *cast* (whence the phrase to *cast up* accounts) was merely for calculation. This was performed by means of a board marked with parallel lines. The bottom line was the place of units, and the second of tens; each superior line multiplying tenfold in the same manner. Though intricate in appearance, it became easy from practice; and in abbeys where the revenue was complex, they were much used. Lord Bacon, in his character of Bishop Morton, speaks of his being one of the King's "casting counters." French jettons exist from Philip VI. 1328.

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published, I will now give them from copies taken in 1821.

Over the clerestory windows on the south side :

“ Pray for the sowlis of Roger Moryell Margarete and Kateryn his wyffis of whos goodis the seyd Kateryn, John Clopton Mast Wylyem Qwaytis and John Smyth dede these VI archis new repair and ded make the tabill at the awtere anno Domini Millesimo quadringentisimo octogesio p'm. Pray for the sowl of Thomas Couper ye wych ye narch dede repa<sup>re</sup>. Pray for ye sowl of Law. Martyn and Marion his wyf and for Richard Martyn and Elizabeth and Jone hys wyvys and frendis thyat thys chauncel repared a<sup>o</sup> Do'i M<sup>o</sup>CCCC LXX.”

On the parapet of the south aile :

“ John Clopton Maist' Robt. Coteler and Thom's Elys did ye arch make glase and ye ruf w<sup>t</sup>.”

On the porch :

“ Pray for ye sowlis of William Clopton, Margery and Margy his wif and for ye soule of Alice Clopton and for John Clopto' and for alle thoo solis ye the seyd John is bou'de to prey for.” \*

On the south aisle :

“ Pray for the soule of Rog. Morrell of who' good' ye arch wa' made. Pray for ye soull' of John Keche and for his fad' and mod' of who' good' ye arche' wa' made. P'y for ye soull' of Thom's Elys and Jone his wife and for ye good sped of Jone Elys mak's h'of.

“ Pray for ye soull' of John Pie, and Alys his wyf of who' good' ye arch wa' made and ye<sup>a</sup> twe'y wy'dowy' glasid.

“ P'y for ye soull' of John Dist' and Alis, a'd for the good sped of John Dist and Xp'ian mak's h'of. Pray for the sowlis of Laurens Martyn and Marion his wyffe Elysabeth Martyn a'd Jone and for ye good estat of Richard Martyn and Roger Martyn and ye wyvys and alle ye chyldr'n of ....., was made anno Domini Millesimo CCCC<sup>o</sup>LXXX<sup>o</sup>. XIIIJ<sup>o</sup>.” †

On the south side of the Lady Chapel :

“ Pray for the sowle of John Hyll and for the sowle of John Clopton esqwyer and pray for the sowle of Rychard Love-day Boteler wyth John Clopton off whos godys this Chapell ys imbaytlyllyd by hys excewtors.”

\* Arms of Clopton: Sable, a bend Argent, between two cottices zig-zag.

† Arms of Martin: Argent, a chevron Vert between three mascles, a border enrailed Or.

On the east end of the Lady Chapel :

“ Pray for the sowlis of William Clopto' esqwyer Margery and Margy his wifis and for all ther parentis and child'r'n and for the soule of Alice Clopton and for John Clopton and for all his children.”

On the north side of the Lady Chapel :

“ And for all tho' sowlis that the seyd John is bou'de to p'y for which deed ye Chapel newe repare a<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> M<sup>o</sup> CCCC. LXXXV<sup>o</sup>1<sup>o</sup>. Christ' sit testis hec me n'o exhibuisse. Ut merear laudes set † ut spiritus memoretur Roger Smyth and Robert Smyth.” §

In the parapet of the clerestory, north side of the body :

“ Pray for the sowlis of Roberd Sparwe and Marion his wife and for Thom's Cowper and M'g'et his wif of qwas goodis Mast' Gillis Dent Joh' Clopton Jo'n Smyth and Roger Smyth wyth ye help of ye weel disposyd me' of this town dede these sev'n archis new repare anno Domini Milesimo CCCC<sup>o</sup>.”

These inscriptions are the best ornaments on the exterior of Melford Church. The extent and proportions of the building are magnificent. The windows are crowded and very handsome, and the spaces over and between them have not escaped enrichment; but the taste and talent of the sculptor are not seen to advantage in any part of this superb edifice.

I will now, in pursuance of the subject from the regular order of which I have digressed, describe several specimens of sculpture remarkable for their invention, their singularity, or the merit of their execution.

A carving in the north aile of York Minster exhibits a church, before the door of which is the kneeling figure of a fox, ecclesiastically habited, representing a crozier to a monk, who also kneels, and accepts with feigned reluctance the proffered dignity. On the top of the building is a baboon or bear in ecclesiastical robes, apparently seconding the good wishes of the dignified fox.

The following are among the subjects on the misereres in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. 1. The central figures

‡ Sic.

§ Arms of Smith: Argent, a chevron-Gules, between three crosslets Sable.

Another coat of Smyth: Ermine, three torteaux.

represent a friar carried away by the Devil: on the right, as the cause of the evil, a woman with child: on the left, another fiend playing the cymbals. 2. A man with spinning utensils bare breeched, a woman with a rod belabouring him. 3. A monkey playing the bagpipes; a boar playing the flute. 4. A boy flogging another, whose head is held between the legs of a third. 5. The Devil carrying off a monk while in the act of counting his money. 6. A fox in tilting armour with lance couched, mounted on a goose. 7. A goose in like manner mounted on a fox, his foot curiously inserted in the stirrup.

Representations of punishment, however, if we were to judge of these sculptures, were deemed as efficacious in impressing the mind, if not even more so, than those designed to instruct through the medium of hieroglyphic figures, or to allure by association with the varying scenes of life. Yet even these awful subjects did not escape the universal appetite for the ludicrous and absurd. I do not now allude to the more tremendous inflictions either of this life or the next, though these would form no exception to the remark just made; but if the frequency of its repetition, and the odd manner in which it is often described, were any proof, we might safely presume that the flagellation of school boys supplied as much amusement to the operator and spectators, as it did light to the understandings of the sufferers. At St. Mary's Church in Oxford, and also in York Minster, the process of whipping forms the entire subject of the respective sculptures. But of all the scholastic pieces with which I am acquainted, the most ludicrous appears on a stall in the collegiate church at Manchester. It personates a sow teaching a group of young pigs, which are holding their books, and are seemingly awed by the grave and threatening aspect of the sapient pedagogue, who is in an erect posture, and holding an enormous rod in her paw.

The moderns apply grotesque sculptures unsparingly, and usually select the most hideous or most deformed monsters as the characteristic ornaments of architecture. The restored part of Magdalene College, Oxford, presents a variety of these barbarous

figures selected from the ancient building; and the corbels in Carfax Church are the productions of a mind more easily imbued with the spirit of deformity and ugliness, than impressed with the beauty and magnificence of Pointed architecture. The parapets of ancient churches supply an almost endless diversity of fanciful ornaments; elegant specimens of foliage and flowers, heraldic devices, angels, busts of Bishops and Kings, and figures of savage monsters promiscuously fixed in an even line over the windows, while the arches of the windows themselves rest on corbels, sometimes of admirable design, and often of the most ludicrous. But the ancients frequently suited the subject to the situation. In the spandrels of a door in the hall of Halnaker, the cellarer is represented with a flagon, and the invitation come *here and drink*, till lately distinguished the entrance to the spacious old cellar. Time was when the invitation was not exhibited in vain, but it has survived the attachment to hospitality as it was practised formerly, and has at length been swept away with the walls of that magnificent mansion. The figures on the exterior of the hall of Haddon Hall indicate the appropriation of the building, by appearing with the various utensils which promote hospitality and good cheer.

Figures playing on musical instruments are common. Several on the north side of Cirencester Church are represented with the guitar, lute, harp, horn, and tamborine. Among these sculptures appears a man in a hunting dress, holding in his left hand an arrow, and in the other a scroll, inscribed *be merry*, under him a bugle. Some of the busts are finely carved, and a figure which possessed considerable merit in this respect, is very much mutilated. It represents Death holding a spade in his right hand, and a bell in his left. The sides of the nave of Adderbury Church also present a great variety of singular sculptures. Grotesque figures of men and animals are mingled with others distorted by violent employments, and with many in graceful attitudes and of elegant design; but the far greater number carry musical instruments. Over the point of a window on the south side, is a curious and well-executed piece of sculpture, representing

two crowned figures, one of them in the attitude of prayer, between two angels kneeling, and in the devotional posture.

The utmost beauty of ornament, and the most extravagant devices of fancy, are combined with the sculptured enrichments of Waynflete's architecture; but his favourite emblem, the lily, appears in a thousand graceful positions, and exceeds the aggregate number of all the other decorations. The gateway of the college, and the porch of the chapel, are among the fairest monuments of architectural excellence: the lily and the royal device of Edward IV. are sculptured with exquisite delicacy among the mouldings, and in panels.

Pointed architecture owes much of its splendour to the facility with which its ornaments were exchanged and appropriated. The refined invention of the architect and the crude fancy of the sculptor were equally applicable, so that propriety of place, as it regarded the fixed position and proportion of cornices and mouldings, was strictly attended to. The pelican of Bishop Fox prevails in the ornaments of his architecture. It surmounts the gable of his school-house at Grantham, and, after assuming a place among the enrichments which cover his splendid sepulchral chapel in Winchester Cathedral, it crowns the lofty turrets of the parapet. The cardinal's hat and the two silver pillars of state are conspicuous in Wolsey's architecture at Oxford; and the Duke of Buckingham, Wolsey's rival in architectural magnificence, excluded, with very few exceptions, the common ornaments of the style, and exhibited in their place the cognizances of his noble family. The cornice of the great gateway of Thornbury Castle is embellished with shields bearing the knot, the mantle, the antelope, and the swan, in subordination to the ruby chevron on a golden shield with its supporters, which occupies a more elevated position in the centre of the design; and these badges are numerous repeated on the chimnies and windows of the whole building.

These remarks on grotesque and other sculptures have carried me beyond the period when carving in wood was attempted with the greatest success, both as to its general use and its beauty. It is, therefore, necessary

to retrace our steps in the order of time, for the purpose of examining the progressive advancement of this art. I shall at present offer no further remarks on Sculpture and carving in stone. It has already been shown with what success statues were executed in this material, it will therefore be readily imagined that the inferior works of the chisel exhibited the utmost delicacy and beauty of which they were capable. I have also traced the antiquity of sculptures in wood, as far as I am authorised by existing examples, to which I may here add, as one of the oldest remains of wood-work, the elegant tomb supporting the effigy of William Longspee in Salisbury Cathedral; and, as specimens of the oldest furniture, the very curious table in the chapter-house of the same church; part of the pulpit in the refectory of Beaulieu Abbey; and the chancel screens in Chinnor and Cropredy Churches in Oxfordshire. But the stalls in the choir of Winchester Cathedral, and the Bishop's throne in Exeter Cathedral, are structures of incomparable magnificence produced early in the fourteenth century. Whether we examine their proportions, the style of their architecture, the general distribution, or minute beauty of their ornaments, or the elaborate and accurate execution of the carving throughout, they are evidently the production of correct taste, and of workmen profound in their art. The throne is entire, and the stalls escaped the destructive industry and zeal of the sixteenth and the fanatical enthusiasm of the succeeding century, unhurt; but, in the nineteenth century, Winchester Cathedral was destined to suffer a visitation of taste and improvement, which has deprived it of many venerable charms, and many appropriate architectural features.

The excellence of the carved foliage, which, next to the architectural features, is the prevailing embellishment of these stalls, can only be duly appreciated by actual observation. Its elegant varieties appear even when constrained to yield to the general forms of crockets and finials; but it is to be remarked that both these ornaments admit of great diversities of shape, an observation which it would be superfluous to support by naming many examples; I shall, therefore,

only mention the elegant stone screen behind the high altar in Winchester Cathedral.

Passing over the intermediate changes of style, we will next notice the choir of Chester Cathedral, which are splendid specimens of carved work, and are alone sufficient to attest the skill and ingenuity of the sculptors of the fifteenth century. Neither in outline nor ornament were boldness and simplicity the efforts of the designers in these stalls. The same remarks may be applied to the elegant wooden font-covers in the churches of Sudbury, St. Nicholas at Newcastle, the Abbey Church at Selby, and at Ewelme in Oxfordshire; all of nearly the same antiquity. In these and other specimens which need not be enumerated, lightness and loftiness were evidently considered as necessary to the perfect beauty of such designs; but in this list I should include the Bishop's throne in St. David's Cathedral. It is a very lofty and graceful structure of wood, supported on four slender pillars, whose double tiers of canopies and pinnacles terminate in a crocketed spire.

The distinguishing characteristics of works of the ornamental class just enumerated, are splendour, elegant proportion, and detail of ornament; all these are combined in the stalls of Chester Cathedral. Their slender buttresses, tapering pinnacles, and open-worked canopies, are clustered together, and surprise us by the firm and unshaken manner in which they have so long held together. The screen in the north transept of Rotherham Church is a surprising specimen of carved work; its delicate tracery is cut out of thin slices of wood, and afterwards fixed on the screen (a practice now commonly adopted for the sake of economy, but formerly seldom resorted to, except for a degree of relief not otherwise capable of being produced,) which is a solid fabric teeming with enrichments scarcely perceptible at the opposite extremity of the aisle. It is so thickly set with ornament, that, unless the labour and cost which have been bestowed upon it, had been directed by the purest taste and the most consummate skill, it would have possessed but little claim to our admiration;

as it is, we bestow our commendation on the ability which was thus able to unite the perfection of design in its fullest splendour with the perfection of sculpture. But it must still be doubted whether more perfect beauty is not to be sought in such structures as unite elegance and lightness with solidity of appearance. It is true that the canopies of stalls were little else than mere ornaments; but still the same observation will apply to features partaking of that character; and beauty and strength were surely never more charmingly associated than in the stalls of Winchester Cathedral. Adducing specimens, however, more nearly contemporaneous with the stalls in Chester Cathedral, those at Gloucester may be referred to, as possessing this character,—a character which is also observable in the beautiful wooden porch of Holy Trinity Church at Exeter, and the bracket pillar at the corner of a once magnificent mansion in Northgate-street, Gloucester.

But the disguise of solidity under a profusion of small ornamental members, became the aim of architects early in the fifteenth century, although, as in still earlier times, delicacy of design, such as consists in the clustering of many small features, exemplified in the canopy of King Edward the Second's monument in Gloucester Cathedral, was often successfully attempted, so in these some specimens are to be selected analogous to the style which had been generally relinquished.

But ornament did not achieve the subversion of the architecture, to which it should ever have remained subordinate, till a still later period. In the sepulchral Chapel of Bishop Langton, attached to the Lady Chapel of Winchester Cathedral, its tendency to the superiority is remarkably conspicuous. The screens, linings, canopies, and seats, are literally masses of carved work, to which the slender pillars, and the compartments of the tracery, are merely accessory. In this instance, the taste of the designer and the skill of the carver are unequally matched; but the merit of the latter seduces us into admiration of the former. Where there is excess of ornament, there can be no distinction or gradation in the manner of

its distribution. The former, which should lead the eye over the main distinctions of the design, and be free in the midst of their adornments, are in this instance blended and utterly obscured with carvings. To this, the contiguous screen of the Lady Chapel forms a pleasing contrast. It is broader and more lofty, and has little more ornament than is contained in the tracery of its arches. But, regarding Bishop Langton's Chapel as a specimen of the taste of the age which produced it, we must view it with interest, notwithstanding the regret it must excite, as exhibiting by comparison the degeneracy of a style which once flourished in elegant simplicity. This latter sentiment will not be diminished by the wanton mutilation this curious little fabric has undergone, in order to give it a character which the builder never intended that it should possess—simplicity. This has been vainly attempted by a reduction of the canopy over its outer screen. An original design, whatever be its character, can rarely be improved by deductions or additions; and this alteration furnishes another proof of the sad consequence of that pernicious system of meddling in ancient architecture, which has been permitted under the plea of renovation, in Winchester Cathedral.

The introduction of Italian artists in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, produced the same effect on the minuter appendages of Pointed architecture as it did on the architecture itself, by mingling with its characteristic ornaments the embellishments of the heathen style, the only ones with which it seems to have disdained an association, and whose short-lived incorporation with it served but to hurry it forward from decline to extinction. The tomb of the King, and the sumptuous stalls in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, exhibit

many dissonances which are not discoverable in the fabric itself, to which belongs at least the merit of purity in the then prevailing style of English Architecture.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

MEMOIR OF HENRY, THE LAST FITZ-ALAN EARL OF ARUNDEL, K.G.

(Continued from p. 18.)

NOT longe after, the Kinge fell to be greivously sicke, upon w<sup>ch</sup> advise amongst them then of the Counsell was contrived that the Lady Jaïne Gray (whom the Lord Gilforde Dudley, a younger son to the Duke of Northumberland, had married) should be advansed to the Crowne after the King's death, under colour and pretence of the said Kinge Edward's will. The w<sup>ch</sup> beinge mere against the lawe, was neverthelesse, upon the death of the Kinge, for a tyme put in execution. That Lady Jane was possessed of the Tower of London, the treasure, munition, and all other present strengths, for her defence. The Maior and Aldermen of London came unto her, doinge theare obedience; the Duke of Suffolke, her ffather, tooke chardge of the Tower for her safety; the Duke of Northumberland her ffather in lawe wente forward against Queene Marye, with the fairest band of gentlemen and others best furnished that haith bene lightly seene upon a sudden. Yet God, the divertour of all good hartes, did strengthen the Earle, nothinge applauded, to adventure his life, and losse of all he had, in breakinge his mynde to the Earle of Pembroke,—a case then very perilous, for that Earles sonne the Lord Harbert had matched in marriage with the Lady Catheryn, sister to the Lady Jane.<sup>1</sup> Yet this Earle, thinkinge with himselfe that, if he might fynde the Earle of Pembroke righte,<sup>2</sup> they toowe should be able to redresse this matter, with quietnesse

<sup>1</sup> Arundel himself was closely connected with the unfortunate house of Grey. His first Countess had been Lady Katherine Grey, aunt to Lady Jane; and his own sister Katherine had been the first wife of Henry Lord Harrington (afterwards Duke of Suffolk), Lady Jane's father, but was divorced.

<sup>2</sup> The Earl of Arundel and Earl of Pembroke had both signed the letter of the Lords of the Council to the Lady Mary, rejecting her claim to the Crown; which letter is printed in Holinshed's Chronicle. That the Duke of Northumberland dis-trusted Arundel, however, appears from Queen Jane's letters (noticed by Mr. Lodge), directing forces to be levied in support of his claim, but desiring no application to be made to the servants and tenants of Arundel, "relying on them otherwise for her service." It is clear that, so long as Northumberland remained in London, the whole

to the whole Realme, did so adventure to open the state of the Realme, as it stooode, and the vengeance of God that would lighte on them who should tosse a Crowne of a Realme out of his [its] right place, that, finding him to give eare thereunto, he lefte it not till the matter was helped; for those toowe Earles beinge well furnished, withdrew themselves out of the Tower into London, to Baynard's Castle, the Earle of Pembroke's howse, and there opened the matter unto all the Lords and others there,<sup>3</sup> in these wordes followinge: <sup>4</sup>

"If I had not reasons sufficient, Noble Lords and Brethren, to remove you from that error, whereunto we are now fallen, some through the fear, others through affection, I might well be thought too bold and too little regardfull of myselfe; beinge to speake against the person of the Duke of Northumberland, a man both of greate authority, and one that haith nowe in his power a great parte of the force and strengthe of this kingdome, thirsting after bloude, as a man of very small or no conscience at all. But out of my confidence in God, and youre understandinge, endewed with judgment and wisdom, as I have at other tymes founde, I do not doubt but you shall have good cause to concur with me in opinion, and I to shewe howe little I oughte to esteeme the Tyrant. Whearunto I am not drawn by any passion either of ambition, as desirous to rule, or of desire of revenge, albeit, he most unjustly kept me a prisoner almost a yeare, practisinge my death by many wicked devises, as yow youre selves can witness;

but I am onely hereto induced for the safety of the com'on wealth and liberty of this kingdome, wheareto we are bounde noe lesse then to ourselves, both by the lawe of God and nature, as likewise through remorse of conscience, seeinge the Lady Maryes right, lawfull successor to this Crowne, by an other possessed, and thereby all we like to be deprived of that liberty w<sup>ch</sup> we have so longe enjoyed under our lawfull Kings and Princes; w<sup>ch</sup> points if yow shall righte consider, without passion or partiallytie, yow will finde them dishonorable, and not to be endured. I suppose the practises w<sup>ch</sup> the Duke haith used to make himselfe Lorde of this land is not unknowne unto yow, and I thinke yow conceive that neyther zeale of religion, or desire of the com'on good, moved him hereunto, but onely an ambition to reigne: for, to bringe a free state into servitude, cannot be tearmed the com'on good, nether can yow say there is any religion in him, who haith violated his faith against his Prince. Besides, I am assured, you knowe that by righte of succession this Crowne descends uppon Mary lawfull daughter to Kinge Henry the Eighte; why then should youre myndes be so corrupted as to suffer one unjustly to possesse that, w<sup>ch</sup> is none of his righte, I see noe reason. This will be the com'on good of this kingdom, if you restore the com'on liberty, wherof each one will as much rejoyce as they nowe mourne and condole so violent a succession. And this shall be trewe religion, when yow do justice by doinge her right, who is to succede by just title of inheritance. Can yow imagine there is any good in him, who durst so shamelesly presume to embrew his hands in the bloude royal? You shall

of the Lords were in a state of intimidation. The Duke was aware of his influence; and it was with the greatest reluctance that he left London to take the command of the army; being forced to that course by Jane's refusal to part with her father, who had been originally destined to that post of immediate danger. Northumberland's speeches, before parting with the Council, as related by Stow and Holinshed, strongly betrayed his distrust: but they also contain a charge of hypocrisy against the Earl of Arundel: "As the Duke came through the councill chamber, he tooke his leave of the Earle of Arundell, who prayed God to be w<sup>th</sup> his Grace, saying, He was sorie it was not his chance to go with him, and beare him company, in whose presence he could find in his heart to spend his bloude, even at his feete. Then the Earle of Arundell tooke Thomas Lovell the Duke's boy by the hand, and said, Farewell, gentle Thomas, with all my heart."

<sup>3</sup> Who were assembled, says Bishop Godwin in his *Annals of Queen Mary*, under a pretence of conference with the French ambassador Lavall.

<sup>4</sup> Godwin has given this speech, though much more briefly, yet to the same effect, but with this additional passage regarding religion: "To accomplish this usurpation, indeed, the cause of religion was pretended; but, though they had forgot the Apostle's advice, 'not to do evil that good may follow;' and to obey even bad princes, 'not out of fear, but for conscience sake;' yet who, he asked, had seen cause to think that in matters of religion Queen Mary intended any alteration? for, when she was lately addressed about this in Suffolk, she had (which indeed was true) given a very fair, satisfactory answer; and what a madness is it (says he) for men to throw themselves into certain destruction, to avoid uncertain danger."

se at last, when he is once possess of the kingdom, that he will make reason obey his appetite, abandoninge the first, and embracing the second, from whence will growe injustice, violence, rapine, seditions, cruelty, and all kinde of villanye. Yea, youre selves shallbe thereby so weakned as you cannot possiblye after remedye the same. Nowe, on the contrarye, if we looke to the Lady Mary, we may se all goodnes shyninge in her, from whom we can expecte nothinge but trewe justice, continuall quiet, pyetye, mercye, and mylde government, w<sup>ch</sup> vertues, though they become others, yet are they more glorious in our owne Prince then any other, thearfore we are to love, seeke, and embrace them as special ornaments.

"Nowe, yow must not thinke this a matter of any greate difficultye, seeinge that, though the Duke be nowe in armes, yet will those forces be at our com'aundment, if we trust our selves and agree in one, especially at this present, when you see the greater parte of his armie haith forsaken him, together with the generall discontentment that this whole land conceives to see one raysted unto the Crowne that haith noe right thearunto, and her deprived to whom it appertaines by succession. And if happily yow thinke it a disparidgment to proclame Mary Queene, having alrebye acknowledged Jane, shewing thearby youre variableness in that kinde; I tell yow that this oughte not to prevaile with yow, for, when yow have com'itted an error, you oughte to amend it and not maintaine it, especially nowe, where you may purchase honour to youre selves, safety, liberty, and quiet to your country, and content to all; whereas, if yow should not strive to reform your error, yow should showe small regard of yowre owne good, makinge yowre selves slaves, unthankfull to yowre country, neglectinge the lawes and libertyes thereof, givinge occasion hereafter of continuall turmoiles in the state, w<sup>th</sup> infinite other inconveniences, that are like to growe from thence. Amonge these yow are to consider that nowe the factions are divided, some biding with Mary, others with the Duke, w<sup>ch</sup> will be the utter overthrowe of this Land; for you shall se brother against brother, unckle againste nephewe, ffather in lawe against sonne in lawe, cosen against cosen, and so from one unto another, yow shall se those enemies that be of the same bloude. Thus will they weaken the strengthe of this kingdome by such a dangerous division, w<sup>ch</sup> at last willbe an occasion to drawe forreine forces into this Land, so as, in

short tyme, we can expect noe other then to have ourselves, our substance, our children and wives, a praye to the soul-diers, w<sup>th</sup> the utter ruine of our nobilitye. Nowe, seeinge we are to suppress one of these tooove factions, consider, I pray yowe, w<sup>ch</sup> is most fit to be abandoned, and w<sup>ch</sup> yow are to adhere unto. I assure my selfe, if the basenes of yowre spirits do not hinder yow, nor the hope of yowre own particular interest blinde yow, yow will say that of the Duke's, as being contrary to all reason, unjust, and fitt to brede infinit mischefes and inconveniences, w<sup>ch</sup> if yow well understand, it shall not be amisse to take order accordingly. For my owne part, I se not what course can be taken more reasonable and lawfull, then for us all, joyntlye with one consent, to render obedience to our Queene, peace to the people, and libertye to our selves. To take from the Tyrant his authority, depriving him of his forces, and givinge the title of this Crowne to whom it by all right belongeth. Herein yow shall do justice, and be accounted both pittifull to men and pious towards God, who will never forsake yow in so glorious an enterprise."

Here the Earle ended his speeche, w<sup>ch</sup> he had noe sooner done, but the Earle of Pembroke stode up and spoke as followeth :

"I neede not purpose to trouble my selfe w<sup>th</sup> respecting that w<sup>ch</sup> my Lord of Arundell haith alrebye delivered, his Lordship havinge sufficiently handled the same; the rather for that I knowe youre conceits so good, as I make noe doubt but yow fully understand him. But this Ile say, that for my owne parte, I allowe all that w<sup>ch</sup> he haith said, and I bynde my selfe to maintaine the quarrell against any man that shall speake the contrarye."

And that [at] these his last wordes, layinge his hande upon his sworde, he added,

"If my Lord of Arundell's perswasions cannot prevaile with you, eyther this sword shall make Mary Quene, or Ile lose my life."

And findinge those Lords in like mynde, who relented after that they sawe theare present estate, they went forwards all together<sup>s</sup> into Cheap, where they then proclaimed Quene Marie; thence went they to Paules and songe *Te Deum*. And so puttinge order in the Tower for the safetye

<sup>s</sup> The Earls of Arundel, Shrewsbury, Pembroke, the Lord Treasurer [Marquis of Winchester], Lord Privy-seal [Bedford], Lord Cobham, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c.—See Strype's Memorials, iii. 13.

theorof, to Quene Maries use, w<sup>th</sup> also the safe kepinge of the Lady Janes person, this Earle was by the whole assent of the Lords, dispatched presently away to Quene Mary with the greate seale of England,<sup>6</sup> who found the said Quene in the Castle of Fremingham [Framlingham] in Suffolke, where he delivered the same seale, showing the good alleageance and duty of the Lords and people of London, w<sup>th</sup> the effecte of the estate of all things theare, and so he was well wellcom'ed for his labour, as good reason was.

It was not longe after but that these newes were broughte also to the Duke of Northumberland, who thear-withall appalled, retired himselfe from Bery to Cambridge, acknowledginge

his obedience to Quene Marye also; w<sup>ch</sup> donne, the Quenes Majestye sent this Earle unto Cambridge to arrest him, and others his adherents, and to convey them to the Tower of London, w<sup>ch</sup> was donne by him accordinglye and effectuallye.<sup>7</sup>

Thus was this Earle reputed of this Quene for a grave and noble Counsailour. She gave him the office of the Lord Greate Maister of her house; and he, knowing that the same office haith bene of ancient continewance used in this Realme, by the name of Lorde Steward of the King's howse, this other name being brought in but of late tyme, and taken out of France, procured that the Quenes Majesty did assent by Parliament<sup>8</sup> to alter that name, and to establishe the ould Ing-

<sup>6</sup> The same night (July 19) the Earl of Arundel and the Lord Paget rode in post to Queen Mary, with 30 horse.—Stow and Godwin. The draft of the letter they carried with them from the Lords of the Council, is printed in Ellis's 2d series of "Original Letters," vol. II. p. 243.

<sup>7</sup> Having quoted Stow's account of the parting of Northumberland and Arundel, that of their next encounter must be added, in which the characteristic servility of the age was completely exchanged: "The Duke went out to meete him, and as soone as hee saw the Earle of Arundell, hee fell on his knees, and desired him to bee good to him, for the love of God; consider (saith he) I have done nothing but by the consents of you and all the whole counsell.' 'My Lord (quoth the Earle of Arundell), I am sent hither by the Queenes maiestie, and in her name I doe arrest you,' 'And I obey it, my Lord, (quoth hee) I beseech you, my Lord of Arundell, (quoth the Duke) use mercie towards mee, knowing the case as it is.' 'My Lord, (quoth the Earle) you shoulde have sought for mercie sooner; I must do according to my commandement.' And therewith he committed the charge of him, and of other, to the guard and gentlemen that stood by." In MSS. Harl. 787, is a letter from Northumberland to the Earl of Arundel, written in the most abject manner, and concluding, "Your honorable usage and promises to me sithens these my troubles, have made me bold to challenge this kindnesse at your handes, once your fellow and loving companion, but now worthe of no name but wretchedness and miserie." The arrest took place on the 21st of July; on the 25th the prisoners were brought into London, "under the conduct of the Earl of Arundel;" who, on arriving at the Tower, "discharged the Lord Hastings, and had him away with him." On the 31st he was sent to do the same kind office to the Duke of Suffolk. On Queen Mary's triumphant entry into London, on the 3d of August, "the Earle of Arundell, ryding next before her, bare a sword in his hand." On the 9th of August Bishop Gardiner, on his release from the Tower, went first to Bath Place, the Earl of Arundel's, and having been home to his own palace in Southwark, returned to the Earl's to dinner. (Strype's Memorials, iii. 20.) In September, Arundel was a Commissioner for Bishop Bonner's restitution. (ibid. p. 23.) On the 29th Sept. he knighted, as Lord Steward, the Knights of the Bath made on occasion of the Coronation (p. 35); in the procession through London, on the 30th, he again bore the sword (p. 36). On the 17th Feb. the Earl was Lord High Steward on the trial of the Duke of Suffolk. On King Philip's landing at Southampton, on the 20th of July 1554, the Earl of Arundel received him, and immediately presented him with the Garter. (Speed.) At the opening of the Parliament, Nov. 12, 1554, he bore the Queen's cap of maintenance. (Strype, p. 202.) On Passion Sunday, March 22, 1555-6, he was attendant on the Queen at the consecration of Cardinal Pole to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, in the church of the Franciscans at Greenwich. (p. 287.) At the commencement of Mary's reign he was licensed to have 200 retainers, a number equalled only by the Lord Chancellor (Bishop Gardiner); the Earls of Pembroke, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, each having only 100. (ibid. p. 480.)

<sup>8</sup> The two Acts referred to are the 32d Henry VIII. c. 39, and 1 Mary, 3. c. 4. The former, which was passed in 1531, whilst the Duke of Suffolk held the office, GENT. MAG. August, 1831.



lish name and manner belonging to that office againe in his [its] former estate, and so doth it yet to this day continewe. He was also the meanes that all the captious lawes, w<sup>ch</sup> had bene maid since Edward the 3, weare repealed in that Quenes tyme; whereby men might knowe howe to live in safety convenient. Would to God that some of those had not bene afterward againe revived, or harder maid, after her death.<sup>9</sup>

This Earle had also ever a great and faithfull affection to serve his Kinge trewly, w<sup>ch</sup> well appeared in this Queenes raigne, beside the rest of his life. For at the Com'otion of Wyette, w<sup>ch</sup> was a thinge suddaine, and present service greatlye to be then regarded, he did then furnishe into the feilde lx great horses of his owne, out of his owne stable, with men and all things fitt for service on horsebacke. He did likewise furnishe eight C. footemen of his owne, throughoutlye upon his owne chardges; and for all this tooke not one groate for allowance.<sup>10</sup>

After this, when greate cause was, for the benefit of all Christendome, to have an assured peace betwene Charles

the fiveth and the Frenche Kinge,<sup>11</sup> the Pope sending Cardinall Poole to the treaty thearof, as Legaite from him, the Quenes Majesty sent this Earle, associatinge with him Stephen Gardener, Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellour of England, with also the Lord Paget. These met at Marke, withe Com'issioners from the Emperour and the Frenche King, . . . . . being theare for the Emperour, and . . . . . for the Frenche King.<sup>12</sup>

This Earle moreover continewed all wayes of a greate and noble mynde. Amonge the number of whose doings, that past in his tyme, this one is not the least, to showe his magnificence, that perceivinge a sumptuous house called Nonesuche to have bene begon, but not finished, by his first maister Kinge Henry the eighte, and thearfore in Quene Maryes tyme thoughte mete rather to have bene pulled downe and solde by peacemeale then to be perfited at her charges, he, for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister, desired to buye the same house, by greate, of the Quene, for w<sup>ch</sup> he gave faire lands unto her Highnes;<sup>13</sup> and, havinge the same, did not leave till he had fullye finished it in

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merely altered its title from Lord Steward to Master of the Household, or Grand Maistre Dhostel du Roy, preserving to it the same authority, privileges, &c. By the latter, which is not of much greater length, the ancient title was restored. They will be found in the third and fourth volumes of the Statutes of the Realm.

<sup>9</sup> This passage affords strong presumption that the writer was of the Church of Rome.

<sup>10</sup> A letter of Arundel to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated 28 Jan. 1553, and relating to Wyatt's rebellion, which was then in agitation, is printed in Lodge's *Illustrations of British History*, vol. I. p. 187.

<sup>11</sup> This was in May 1555; they "returned againe into England about the midst of June, without any agreement making." Stow. At the beginning of September following, the Earl of Arundel, with the Earls of Pembroke and Huntingdon, and others, accompanied King Philip to Calais on his way to the Netherlands.

<sup>12</sup> The former of these blanks is to be filled with the names of the Duke of Medina Celi, and several others mentioned by Strype; and the latter with those of the Cardinal of Lorraine, the Duc de Montmorenci, and others; see the *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. III. p. 218.

<sup>13</sup> The lands were in Norfolk; their names and other particulars of the exchange, will be seen in Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, vol. II. p. 499. The transaction was dated Nov. 23, 1557. The following year was probably spent in finishing the mansion of Nonesuch; and in August 1559, the new Queen, Elizabeth, was for five days sumptuously entertained there, with banquets, masques, and music, the account of which, originally printed in Strype's *Memorials*, has been repeated by most of the historians of Nonesuch. Mr. Lysons has printed an autograph warrant of the Earl of Arundel, dated at Nonesuch Aug. 22, 1571, desiring his park-keeper to allow Archbishop Parker, "syche and so many deere of season, in wynter and somer yerely, as his Grace shall wryght for;" and "if hyt shall plesse him to hunt at any tyme, I will ye make him syche game as ye woll doe unto me." This shows that the Earl continued to reside there occasionally during his latter years; and Lysons has also recorded several subsequent visits of the Queen to Nonesuch, until, after the Earl of Arundel's death, she repurchased it of his son-in-law Lord Lumley, and it became during her latter years her favourite abode, "which of all other places she likes best." (Row-

buildings, reparations, paviments, and gardens, in as ample and perfite sorte as by the first intente and meaninge of the said Kinge his old maister, the same should have bene performed, and so it is nowe evident to be beholden of all strangers, and others, for the honour of this Realme, as a pearle thereof. The same he haith lefte to his posterity,<sup>14</sup> garnished and replenished with riche furnitures; amonge the w<sup>ch</sup> his Lybrarie is righte worthy of remembrance.<sup>15</sup>

He was allso a man so inclined to directnes and justice, equallie to be ministred, wher he had chardge, as that, fyndinge that Quene Marye, by sinister workinge of some meane persons of her Counsaile, to be a stay of

old order and administration of matters w<sup>h</sup>in his chardge, aswell within the office of the Marshallsee as in the housholde, he did not prefer his vaine glorve nor profit before his honor and credit, but kiste his white staffe, and delivered the same againe unto her Majesty, with humility and great obedience. As this showed in him a matter worthye great memory, so must I tell yow that the graciousnes of that Quene was noe lesse to be noted; for, albeit that for the present she found her selfe soarye for the losse of such an ordinarie officer, and could have been contented that it had not fallen oute so as the matter in her eyes did testifie, yet did she beare noe displeasure thearfore, but had him ever after

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land White to Sir R. Sydney, 1599.) In referring to the descriptions of Nonesuch by Hentzner and Camden, it may be remarked that one of them has evidently copied from the other,—a fact not noticed either by Walpole, Lysons, or Bray; and it may also be observed that the fairy edifice represented in Houfnagle's view (copied in the *Environs* and in *Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*), will be found to be considerably exaggerated (particularly in the flying turrets and domes), when compared with the more sober view in Speed's map of Surrey. It may also be mentioned, in reference to the *History of Surrey*, Appendix. p. lxxxix. that there is no print of the palace by Hogenbachius; that name having been merely an error for Houfnaglius, in the "*British Topography*," vol. II. p. 274; where also the same error (when committed) led Mr. Gough to suppose that Houfnagle's view belonged to Sturt's set, instead of its being the same as that in Braunii *Civitates*. Sturt had, however, a print of Nonesuch on sale; but not having seen it, I cannot say whether it was an original view or a copy. The survey of Nonesuch palace by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1650, printed in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, and in the *History of Surrey*, gives a particular description of the edifice at that period; but perhaps the most valuable notice of this extraordinary structure is one which has been brought to light since the publication of the *History of Surrey*, in the *Diary of Mr. Evelyn*; who visited the palace in 1665-6. The warm admiration of the statues and relievos expressed by a critic of such well-cultivated taste, at once obtains that credit which might not perhaps have been implicitly conceded to the opinion of the earlier writers. Evelyn says, they "must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian;" which is confirmed by the account in Braun. With respect to the final fate of Nonsuch, Aubrey's assertion that it was wholly destroyed in the time of the civil wars, "so that one stone was not left on another," is of course at once refuted by Evelyn's notice of it in the reign of Charles II. (and at that time the business of the Exchequer was transacted there during the plague in London); and, indeed, in a subsequent page of Aubrey's *History* it is contradicted by himself, when he states that the Earl of Berkeley built Durdans in Epsom, from the materials of Nonesuch, sold by Barbara Duchess of Cleveland. This was probably after the year 1670, when the Duchess (on being created a Peeress) took the title of her barony from Nonesuch. A considerable portion of the palace appears to have been yet remaining in the reign of James the Second. The copy of Aubrey's *Surrey* containing a MS. note to this effect, is now in the library of J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A.; and as that memorandum is printed in Gough's *British Topography* with two important inaccuracies ("this house," instead of "part of the house," and "Charles II." instead of James,) I transcribe it exactly from the original: "In the time of King Charles the 2d, given to Barbara dutchess of Cleveland, who sold it. Part of the house [the words "part of" interlined, and therefore we may presume a great part, which supposition is confirmed by the mention of the two courts,] was standing in King James the 2d's time or there about, and seen by me P. Le Neve, Norroy. It was done with plaister work made of rye dough, in imagry, very costly; had 2 courts, the innermost was the finest."

<sup>14</sup> This shows the memoir to have been written before Nonesuch was sold by Lord Lumley to the Queen.

<sup>15</sup> Some remarks on the Earl's library will be made on a subsequent occasion.

in greate estimation. He continewd of her Counsell; she applied him in the greatest matters of this Realme, and never did place any other in his office duringe her Grace's tyme; for presently after she sent him to Sir-campe in com'ission w<sup>th</sup> Thurelbie the Bishop of Ely and Doctor Wotton, for a peace betwene France and the Kinge of Spayne, and betwene France and us; whearat there was a most noble assemblye, . . . . . beinge appointed for the Kinge of Spayne, . . . . . for the Frenche Kinge, and the Dutches of Loraine beinge the meane betwixte both parties. At w<sup>ch</sup> treatye he mighte as easly and with as muche gaine have assented to the giving away of our interest to Callis as others did that came after him, if [he] had had as little regard theareof as they had;<sup>16</sup> but I will let that passe, leavage it unto such as will perhaps write the stoary thearof.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

MANY of your friends must, in the course of their historical reading, have felt the want of a Date Book on the plan of Sir Harry Nicolas's "Chronology of History," which is just published as the 44th vol. of Dr. Lardner's Cyclopædia. It is therefore the more to be regretted that greater accuracy has not been used in its compilation; and since the errors and omissions are such as (in the author's words) "should not be long allowed to pass without correction," I trust I shall be excused in noticing a few which have presented themselves on a partial, and somewhat cursory, examination of the work.

At p. 100, it is stated that "the Quinzaine, or Quinsime, or Quindisme, (or Quindena, p. 122,) in the instance of Easter, means the eight days preceding, and the eight days following Easter-day. In all other instances the Quinzaine begins on the feast-day itself, and is the fourteenth day after a feast day." In support of the first clause is a reference to "L'art

de vérifier les Dates;" and although this may be the meaning affixed to the term by the French ecclesiastics, a reference to the latin table of terms and returns in the Instructor Clericalis, or any of the old books on the practice of the Courts, would have shewn that Quindena Paschæ was invariably used by English lawyers as synonymous with "a die paschæ in quindecim dies," exactly as Quindena Sancti Hilarii was otherwise expressed by "a die sancti Hilarii in quindecim dies."

At p. 38, we are told that "in England, in the 7th, and so late as the 13th century, the year was reckoned from Christmas day; but in the 12th century the Anglican church began the year on the 25th of March, which practice was also adopted by civilians in the 14th century:" but a few lines further is mentioned "the civil, ecclesiastical, and legal year, which was used by the church and in all public instruments, which began at Christmas, until the end of the 13th century; after that time it commenced on the 25th March." This is certainly far from being perspicuous. At p. 110 is a glossary of dates, in which the error respecting the Quindena Paschæ (as regards English history) is repeated; and "Cœna Domini" is explained to mean "Holy Thursday" (Ascension day); but in the old English Liturgies, the name Cœna Domini is always applied to the Thursday before Easter, being the day on which the Lord's Supper was instituted.

But the most serious errors and omissions occur in the Alphabetical Calendar of Saints. At p. 124.—"EDMUND, King and Martyr, Nov. 22;" it should be the 20th. The proclamation of Edward I. from which his regnal years are dated, is recorded to have taken place on the feast of St. Edmund, King and Martyr; and as Sir H. N. very justly observes, "the confusion and errors which a mistake of even one day in the regnal year creates, in reducing such dates to the common system, must at once be obvious." Archbishop Wilfrid's day is marked by the difference of type, as

<sup>16</sup> The biographer is here under an error; as the Earl was not sent to join this embassy until two months after the accession of Queen Elizabeth. "Jan. 19, a letter was sent from the Council to Thirleby, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton, Commissioners abroad for settling terms of Peace with France and Scotland, signifying the Queen's determination to send the Earl of Arundel." The three Commissioners returned together in April. Strype's Annals, vol. I. pp. 33, 188.

being observed in the English rituals on the 10th Feb., and in the foreign rituals on Oct. 12; whereas in the York Breviary, the former day is not noticed, and the latter appears as a red letter day; and since Wilfrid was a favourite Yorkshire Saint, it is highly probable that deeds would be dated with reference to his feast.—“*William Archbishop of York, June 8,*” is given; but the feast of his translation, which was held on the Sunday next after Epiphany, is omitted.—“*Relics, feast of the — Jan. 27,*” in what church? He omits the *Festum Reliq. Eccl. Ebor.*, which was observed on the 19th Oct.; but a person meeting with this date in a north-country deed, would, of course, on consulting the Calendar before us, apply it to the 27th Jan.—“*Martin, Pope and Martyr, translation of, Nov. 12, L.*” In the York Breviary,\* 10th Nov. is appointed for Martin, Pope and Confessor.—*Leodegar, B. and M. 2nd Oct.,\** and *O Sapientia, 16th Dec.*, are omitted, and the renowned *Undecim Mill. Virg.*, whose day was observed in England, are only to be found under the head of Ursula and her companions, where they would not be recognized, except by such as are acquainted with their legendary history.—Some of our thorough Britons will, perhaps, think that the author copies too closely the French authorities; and there certainly is room for a little national jealousy, when we find the learned Knight duly recording the *Mardi-gras* of our Gallic neighbours, (*vide Caramentran, p. 111,*) whilst its worthy old English compeer *Pancake Tuesday* is silently passed over.

I will now venture, though with much diffidence, to offer a few remarks, which really seem to me completely to reconcile the dates contained in the Acts of Parliament, quoted at p. 311, with the historical fact that Henry VII. became possessed of the Crown of England on the 22nd August, 1485. Up to the time of Lord Mansfield's decision respecting ecclesiastical leases, the word “*from*” preceding a certain day in limitations of land, &c. was always held to mean the same as “*after,*” and consequently to exclude

the day to which the word *from* had reference. Thus Coke (1 Inst. 46, b.) says, “*Touching the time of the beginning of a lease for years, it is to be observed, that if a lease be made by indenture, bearing date 26 Maii, &c. to have and to hold for 21 years from the date, or from the day of the date, it shall begin on the 27th day of May.*” Applying then this plain rule to the act for vesting the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall in the king, it follows that the legal effect of the enactment, “*that from the said xxjst day of August, the king should enjoy the castles,*” &c., was to invest the king with an ownership, commencing on the 22nd of August; and that if the enactment had run, “*that from the 22nd day of August, the king should enjoy, &c.*” Henry's right of property would not have commenced until the 23rd of August. This view exactly coincides with Henry's proclamation, quoted in the note, p. 312, where he ordered such goods of an individual to be seized, as he possessed on the 22nd August. Then with reference to the Act for attainting the adherents of Richard III., the first date which occurs is “*the xxxjst day of August, the first year,*” &c.—the next date is “*the said xxijd. day of the said month then next following,*” but the use of the term “*said xxijd.*” seems to raise a presumption that the first mentioned date should also be *xxijd.*, else to what can “*the said*” be referred. The subsequent clauses relating to the property of the attainted persons, &c. would, of course, for the reason above-mentioned, take effect “*from the 21st,*” in order to have a legal force on the 22nd. With these remarks I shall leave the decision of this question to more able judgments.

Yours, &c.

J. G.

*Richmond, Yorkshire.*

Mr. URBAN,

THE enclosed humorous (if not very poetical) lines are the production of Mr. Robert Gray, formerly of King's Bench Walk, Temple, who practised as an attorney and special pleader. He died not long since, aged about eighty. He was bred under the famous Mr. Warren, who was for many years an eminent special pleader, and I believe the only one who in his time confined his practice to that branch of the

\* *Breviarium ad usum insignis Metropolitanæ ecclesiæ Eboracensis, Paris, 1526.*

profession, his usual fee being 3s. 6d.  
The Petition had the desired effect,  
Matilda Smith having in consequence  
received from Mr. Sheridan her wages.  
Yours, &c. P. J.

TO THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD BRINSLEY  
SHERIDAN.

The most mournful, miserable, and pitiful  
Petition of Matilda Smith, his late  
servant,

Humbly showeth,—

The six months since your house she left,  
Seem to her so many ages;  
And she will be of hope bereft,  
Unless you pay 'Till\* her wages.

She has no home, no cash, no friend;  
Money her wants best assuages;  
Her life must soon come to its end,  
If you pay not 'Till her wages.

She fears that she must go to jail,  
King's Bench, Fleet, or other cages;  
Hard is her lot if you shall fail  
Speedily to pay her wages.

Most of her clothes are sold or gone,  
Some in pawn-shops lie on gages;  
Without apparel she 's undone,  
Unless you pay 'Till her wages.

All her misery to recount  
Would require a dozen pages;  
None of which she can surmount,  
If you don't pay 'Till her wages.

Ruin will come upon her soon,  
Her unhappy mind presages,  
Unless you grant to her the boon  
Of paying 'Till's bit of wages.

The Landlady demands her rent,  
Not paid, she storms, raves, and rages;  
Threatens distraint, nor will relent  
Unless you pay 'Till her wages.

Shakspeare, Jonson, Otway, Dryden,  
All our ancient playhouse sages,  
Were men servants could confide in,  
'Cause they always paid their wages.

She has been told that playrs of old  
Could not on the scenic stages  
Both life and soul together hold,  
If denied their weekly wages.

Till thanks you for the payment made  
Of three guineas by a draught  
On Messrs. Cox and Co. who paid  
The same in manner kind, and laughed.

Five pounds more, and shillings eight,  
The balance due will now be found;  
For which she can no longer wait,  
As her affairs are quite aground.

For this said sum, to her so great,  
She will, when paid, O! pleasing sound,  
Give you a thousand thanks, and straight  
Her prayers, as in duty bound.

\* Contraction of Matilda.

She begs you'll pay her in one sum,  
Not by lingering one pound stages;  
Then no more tiresome she'll become  
By oft asking you for wages.

This freedom Till hopes you'll forgive,  
For her existence she applies;  
By payment prompt she'll cheerful live,  
Without it poor Matilda dies.

ROBT. GRAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

IN addition to your simple notices  
of Canon Baillie's "birth, preferment,  
and death, (see Obituary p. 89.)  
the following extracts from his cor-  
respondence for many years with an  
old Christ Church friend, cannot but  
be interesting; as illustrative of an  
honourable life, and more especially  
as renewing our acquaintance with  
JOHNSON, DARWIN, SEWARD, HAY-  
LEY, HOWARD, WILBERFORCE,\*  
and other distinguished persons, whose  
names are always hailed with pleasure  
and satisfaction:—

LETTER I.—H. B. TO R. P. TRURO.  
Jan. 21, 1782.

"We have had the *great* poet  
Hayley with us at Lichfield, on a  
visit to Miss Seward. He is going  
to publish a poem on the progress of  
Epic Poetry, in six books. The poeti-  
cal part is finished; and he is now  
writing the notes. I think you will  
agree with me in opinion that Pratt's  
'Fair Circassian' is deficient in anima-  
tion, nature, and pathos. I go to-  
morrow night to see 'the Count of  
Narbonne.'"—It was then, oppressed  
with the heat of the theatre, a lady  
fainted, whom Mr. Baillie bore into  
the fresh air, and relieved with  
essences, and afterwards married.

LETTER II.

August 1, 1782.

"I was delighted with an excursion  
into Needwood forest, with a party  
of ladies and gentlemen of Lichfield—  
a romantic scheme of Miss Seward's.  
The situation of this place beggars  
description. Its woods, rivulets, and  
extensive views, fill the imagination  
with every idea of the sublime and

\* Such was the likeness between Wil-  
berforce and Thomas Polwhele, Esq.,  
late of Polwhele, both in figure and  
features, that they might have been mis-  
taken one for the other.

beautiful. In this Forest we assembled in the morning.—We dined under the first oak we met with. It seemed to be enchantment—we had no earthly care. Miss Seward was remarkably agreeable. But to describe all that passed among us, were impossible. We laughed at any thing—the turning up of a straw was sufficient. The grave ones may frown upon us, *but no matter*; what is life without its innocent follies?"

## LETTER III.

Nov. 5, 1782.

"Dr. Johnson, last week, honoured our assembly with his presence—the friend of every virtue—religious, humane, charitable! He is not among the admirers of Miss Seward's poetry. Mr. Peter Garrick (brother to our English Roscius) has presented me with a beautiful edition of Horace, which was his brother's. I am delighted with the invaluable gift, and turn over the volumes as a hermit does his beads, and imagine I catch inspiration every hour!"

## LETTER IV.

March 16, 1786.

"I saw Darwin on Monday last. He desired me to say, with cordial remembrances, that he would write to you soon.—Your's is a just portrait of Miss Seward—her exact character. I was conducted, the other day, to her '*blue region*,' as Andre calls it. She was there, busy in translating or rather in transposing an Ode of Horace, without understanding a word of the original. She had three different translations before her—Francis's, Smart's, and Bromick's—out of which she compounds her own!"

## LETTER V.

Jan. 14, 1787.

"To Howard's monument we have as yet (at Lichfield) only two subscribers—Miss Seward and the Rev. Mr. White—both friends of Nichols, the very ingenious editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and I believe the chief promoter of the fund. I have a gentleman at my house, a Mr. Wolferstan, who subscribed ten guineas, and is one of the Committee. He tells me Mr. Howard had sent several letters to put a stop to the design.—Howard's modesty and humility were apparent in every line of his will, which he made before he left England,

as he thought it probable that his visit to Turkey might occasion his death."

## LETTER VI.

Feb. 10, 1791.

"How, my dear friend, can a work like yours, accord with the felicities of fancy?—The Yahoo squires may chuckle over their pedigrees, . . . but they can never comprehend the extent of *your* views. . . . The extent of *their* views is not beyond the circumference of their horseponds! \* \* \* \* \* Miss Seward's controversy with Mr. Weston is ridiculous. \* \* \* Dr. Darwin's\* poem is exquisitely fine—philosophically, poetically beautiful! The *second* vol. published before the *first*. The first waiting for some chemical experiments! You will smile at this—for never before (I conceive) did a poem depend upon chemistry for its completion."

## LETTER VII.

May 22, 1792.

"Wilberforce generally spends his summer vacation with his friend Mr. Gisborne, at Yoxall. Wilberforce is a delightful companion. The world never erred more than in representing his as a gloomy, austere character. He is a religious man: and people are too apt to associate the idea of austerity with Christianity."

## LETTER VIII.

Sept. 17, 1792.

"Hayley's Essay on Old Maids offended Miss Seward very much. She thought she saw in one of the characters a resemblance of herself. She wrote to Hayley. His answer did not do away the accusation, and their correspondence ceased. \* \* \* In your Ode on the Susceptibility of the Poetical Mind, you have expressed, in the most simple and animated language, that tremulous sensibility—that perception of the beautiful which a poetical mind alone is capable of feeling, and which is always inseparable from it."

## LETTER IX.

April 5, 1793.

"It is impossible for me to express the concern and anxiety I felt in reading an account in the Gentleman's Magazine of the death of Mrs. P—."

\* Here again, "opinions change," but the Ode to May all must think supremely beautiful.

Come up to me, my dearest P., and Mrs. Bailye and myself will do all we can to comfort and to make you comfortable. I will not preach to you resignation, and insult your grief with impertinent morality. Nature will have her course; and religion will never revolt from the expression of those feelings which do honour to our nature. Such a link in the great chain of happiness cannot be broken, without the keenest sense to vibrate through the whole."

## LETTER IX.

Sept. 29, 1793.

"You have experienced very illiberal treatment. But your situation is not without example. Shaw meets with little support, though for his 'Staffordshire' he has procured materials of all kinds; many of them digested with unusual elegance and extent of literature." \* \* \* "I like your Sermon very much indeed; but I cannot approve of your censure of the advocates for the abolition of the Slave Trade. I rather suspect that the note was written under the influence of Sir George Yonge. You, with all your ingenuity, cannot make that right which is fundamentally wrong. There are, no doubt, many people who use any 'means in their power (as you suggest) to distress the Government, and recur to the Abolition to gain their end.' But the sincere advocates for the Abolition are actuated by a higher motive. I am well acquainted with Wilberforce and his friend Gisborne, two of 'the most clamorous;' and I venerate their characters as much as you do Howard's."

*(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 6.

As well as your valuable correspondent, R. P., (p. 512) I have many interesting letters from the late Mr. Drew, with whom I became acquainted at St. Austle, when travelling through Cornwall for the Beauties of England, in the years 1801 and 1802. He communicated much valuable information for that work; and also furnished me with some very curious notices of, and comments on the manners, customs, moral and intellectual character of the Cornish miners. These letters I have submitted to his son, who is preparing a memoir of his amiable and well-informed father. They relate also to his early studies, his first literary aspira-

tions, and contain his opinions before he had embarked on the perilous and ever-changeable ocean of literature, before he had communicated with the Rev. J. Whitaker. That gentleman afterwards became his warm friend and patron.

Although I may venture to claim some little credit, in having first directed Mr. Drew's attention and inquiries to topographical literature, yet I knew but little of the extent or peculiar character of Mr. Drew's History of that county, until I undertook to write the short notices for Fisher's beautiful views of Cornwall. I was then induced to examine his volumes, and compare them with Lysons's "Magna Britannia," and other works. The work, though not so technical as the more experienced writings in this branch of literature, will be found to be replete with original and interesting information."

Yours, &amp;c. JOHN BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN, June 15.

TO refute the improbable story (mentioned in your May number, p. 400) relative to Lord Mountnorris, (afterwards Viscount Valentia) having been butler to Lord Falkland when Deputy of Ireland, allow me to state the following dates:—

Lord Falkland was appointed Deputy of Ireland in 1622. At that time Lord Mountnorris was a privy councillor, so appointed 1616; a baronet, so created 1620; had a patent of reversion to the title of Lord Valentia, in the event of his relative, Sir Henry Power, Visc. Valentia, dying, s. p. m., dated 1621. Amongst other employments and situations held by Lord Mountnorris, I find he was constable of the castle of Mountnorris, 1612; knight of the shire for Armagh, 1613; one of the principal secretaries for Ireland, 1616. The Annesley, called by Clarendon "a servant," is by other authorities stated to have been one of the lord deputy's gentlemen ushers. As to the descent of the Newport Pagnel Annesleys from the old Nottinghamshire Annesleys, it is, I believe, admitted at the Heralds' Office, and there recorded; at the same time no doubt the importance and opulence of the present race commenced at the Elizabethan era.

In your memoir of the Earl of Llandaff (p. 463), for Landaff, read passim

Llandaff. Though the Mathew family emigrated to Ireland more than two centuries ago, it retained, down to the time of the late earl, the ancient patrimony in Glamorganshire. The Llandaff peerage is the thirty-ninth Irish dignity that has failed since the Union in January 1801, exclusive of dignities extinct in the higher grades, and continued in the inferior ones. In your volume for 1830, the viscounty of Kilwarden was erroneously stated as the 37th extinct peerage, instead of the 36th; and in your volume for 1832 Lord Brandon stated as 38th instead of 37th extinction. With respect to Irish peerages, there seems to be a case unprovided for by the act. A peerage is deemed extinct if not claimed within a limited time, and the Crown may, *pro tempore*, use it as an extinction; with no detriment, however, to any future claimant, in case of whose success the Crown is to make up for the assumption, by not using the next following extinction. But what provision is there for the case of a peerage claimed, but not proceeded on? Thus, Mr. James Redmond Barry prevented the Earldom of Barrymore from being used as an extinction by his claiming the viscounty of Buttevant; but he has ceased for some sessions to proceed with his claim.

Yours, &amp;c.

T. L. C.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 12.

IN that æra of plots and political intrigues, comprised in the reigns of the later Stuarts, Ferde Lord Grey, afterwards Earl of Tankerville, was a very busy and adventurous personage. His notoriety chiefly arose from his being General of the Duke of Monmouth's horse at the fatal battle of Sedgmoor; and historians have been divided between attributing his inglorious flight to treachery or to cowardice.\* The strict intail in which his estates were bound, aided by his skill in administering effectual presents, is supposed to have saved his life; after his estates, in anticipation of his execution, had been already *given* (though they proved beyond reach) to the Earl of Rochester.

This memorable passage in his his-

\* See a note upon him, by Sir Walter Scott, in Dryden's Works, 1821, vol. IX. p. 276.

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tory eclipsed the fame of his previous concern in the celebrated Rye-house Plot; but a memoir he had himself written of that affair, having been preserved in manuscript until 1754, was then printed and published. When on his way to the Tower on that occasion, he appears to have effected his escape in a very extraordinary manner, to which he only briefly alludes in the memoir; but, having recently met with a minute account of the circumstances, undoubtedly written at the time, from a book of genealogies at the British Museum,† I beg to forward it for publication in your pages.

“June 27<sup>o</sup>, 1683.

This morning, about 7 of y<sup>e</sup> clock in the morning, the *Lord Grey* being brought to the Tower in a coach by Sarj<sup>t</sup> Deerham, the coach stopping at the Bulworke gate, my Ld. found the Sargt. asleepe, who not wakeing upon my Lord's jogging of him, the coachman knowing nothing of the matter, suffer'd my Lorde to come out of the coach, and walked away, leaving the Sarj<sup>t</sup> sleeping, and one or two of his owne servts. standing by the coach side; he tooke water at Sab-staires neare the Custome House, and landed at a place called Pickled-herring on the other side; but, before they landed him, they were followed by a soldier in a boate, who call'd out to them to stopp a Trayt<sup>r</sup> to the King and Country, upon w<sup>ch</sup> they stopped till the soldier came up to them; but immediately he said, it is not the man, and, after whispering a littel, they went away together.

“The soldier's name is Robt. Clinton of Capt. Delaval's company.

“The waterman that tooke him up is named Thos. Heed, and is in custody upon the guard at y<sup>e</sup> Tower.”

Lord Grey, when he made his escape, was on his way to the Tower, after having been examined before the King and Council. His own remark on the subject is this: “The escape I made afterwards none can imagine I foresaw, unless they will suppose I had the spirit of divination, or had agreed with the messenger for it, which I protest to God I had not, nor

† In “Genealogia diversa, &c. per Henricum Ferrers de Badesley,” Harl. MS. 6181, fo. 62.



ever proposed it to him.\* His Lordship got clear off to Holland.

On the accession of William the Third, Lord Grey was restored to his former honours, and afterwards created, by patent, dated 11th May, 1695, Viscount Glendale in Northumberland, and Earl of Tankerville. In 1699 he was made a Lord of the Treasury, and in the same year, on the death of the Viscount Lansdowne, he became Lord Privy Seal. He died in 1701; and was buried at South Harting in Sussex, where his coffin was seen by the late Sir William Burrell, bearing the following inscription: †

“The body of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Grey Earl of Tankerville, Viscount Glendale, Baron Grey of Werke, and Baronet, Lord Privy Seal, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Hon<sup>ble</sup> Privy Council, who died the 24th of June, 1701, in the 47th year of his age.”

Arms: quarterly, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed; and three lions rampant, under a coronet, similar to that now ascribed to a Marquis.

The same arms with a Baron's coronet were on his brother's coffin-plate, with this inscription:

“The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Ralph Lord Grey, Baron of Werke, died the 20th of June, 1706, aged 45 years.”

Perhaps it will not be thought too great an extension of this letter, if I conclude it with the following character of this intriguing statesman, published in “The Complete History of Europe,” for the year of his death:

“He was, to do him justice, a person of excellent parts, and delivered himself to admiration, and appeared zealous for the interests of his country; as well as of reformed manners of late years, as to his own particular, though I wish I could say the vices of his youth were inferior to the virtues of his more advanced years, which last were never able to obliterate the remembrance, I was going to say resentment, wrought by the other in his injured lady, ‡ in the person of so near a relation, ||

\* Secret History of the Rye-house Plot, ed. 1754, p. 64.

† Burrell's Collections, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5699, fol. 499.

‡ Lady Mary, daughter of George, the first Earl of Berkeley.

|| So in orig. It appears to allude to his reputed intrigues with his sister-in-law, Lady Henrietta Berkeley; for which he was tried at the King's Bench, Nov. 23, 1682. See the State Trials, vol. III. p. 519.

though they kept a civil correspondence to his dying day. As for his expedition with the Duke of Monmouth in the West, it will be the hardest task imaginable to convince the generality of people, that he was not the betrayer of that unfortunate man; though for my own part, I believe him innocent in that matter, and that it was his estate that saved him, but the instrument and manner of it is not for me at present to name. However this were, we are so far from having any tolerable instance of my Lord's courage at Sedgmore fight, that the fate of the brave Duke may more justly be attributed to the want of that than the other, and will ever remain as some reflection upon his memory, as long as the remembrance of that action shall endure.”

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

IN the first (dated 14 Sept. 1791) of the very interesting letters of Mr. Walker to Bishop Percy, to which you have given place in your June number, p. 505, I was struck with the following paragraph: “Mr. Kirwen is just returned from Shane's Castle, where he met Mrs. O'Neil, and was charmed with her. She is lately returned from Portugal in perfect health.” The reason is this. I had been for many years interested in the history of this lady, from her beautiful *Ode to the Poppy*, her being an early patron of Mrs. Siddons, and other circumstances of the same kind, when, during my residence at Caldas da Rainha, the scene of her lamented and early death, was brought before my eyes. With your permission I will briefly relate it as it happened. I should preface it by saying that my attention had been often attracted by remembrances of my celebrated countrymen, who had through long ages visited Portugal before me.

One blythe summer morning, while inhaling the delightful northern breeze, from my lattice in the *Rua dos grados de ferro*, my kind hostess Senhora Vieyra, inquired if I knew aught of a certain *fidalgã Ingleza*, named Mrs. O'Neil. After some explanation, the aged lady delivered herself as follows: “She lived in your favourite Quinta S<sup>a</sup>. Barbara, over the way—*Tem muitos laudades d'ella!* (I have many sweet and melancholy remembrances of her.) O she was beloved of every one! so kind, so charitable, so generous, so good! and O! she died, and left all

miserable. Her servant brought her a letter from the post; she read it, and never raised her head after! I fear to add (said she in a subdued tone), but it was whispered, that the servant had given her the *copo bem temperado*. She was taken away splendidly to be buried, I know not where." The "*well tempered cup*," or poison, is the conception of the Portuguese in respect to most strangers who die suddenly.

After this, and much more, on my return to Lisbon, I became anxious in my enquiries—they were made in vain. In fact, the society of her time was gone. One day, after tracing in the *Cupresto* (English burying-ground) the evidences of Fielding's grave, with view to a memorial, on turning to the opposite inclosure, my attention was attracted to an obscure monument of considerable taste. It was a wreathed urn on a pedestal, bearing festoons of acorns; on the left a solitary old cypress; on the other, I think, a decaying Judas tree; all around thick underwood and tall rank grass: it was with some exertion that I discovered the small capital letters forming "HENRIETTA O'NEIL." With my hands and walking-stick I produced a passage around it, and got to the bottom of the inscription by clawing the earth from it, and to the top by withdrawing the dust blown and hardened into the characters, from the Atlantic on one side, and north winds and "south-westerns" on the other. I trouble you with the inscription as picked out, because it eminently confirms the interesting character of the deceased. The south front simply states

"Hic ponitur quod reliquum est—Henrietta O'Neil—Filiæ Vice Comitiss Dungarvon—olim defuncti—uxoris Honoratissimi—Johannis O'Neil—Nuper ad dignitatem—Vice Comitiss O'Neil—Regni Hibernia evecti—Obiit A. D. MCCXCIII.—ætatis suæ xxxvii."

The west,

"Tanta fuit suavitate morum ut animos omnium ad se allicere, ingenio vivida et versatilis, sermone nitida et venusta, artibus ingenuis excolta, literarum elegantissimè ornata, benevolentia perspectissima."

The east,

"Flebilis multissimè decessit sed maxime conjuge et filiis, qui memoriam ejus hoc monumento coluere. Abi, et tantis animi dotibus notatis talem imitare."

It appears, from your own page, that late in the year 1791 Mr. Kirwen saw and "was charmed with Mrs. O'Neil, lately returned from Portugal in perfect health," of which I was not before aware; and which is the more striking, since within two years she had returned to the same country and ceased to live! You see by the inscription on her monument, that she was all, I think, possible to be described of woman, and died in 1793, at the early age of thirty-seven. Of her character and the manner of her decease, I can vouch for the veracious testimony of Sen<sup>r</sup>. Vieyra, who was her *assistente*, which means more than our "humble friend." Dr. Withering, the celebrated naturalist, shows in his notes for 1793, published in his Tracts and Memoirs, vol. i. p. 137, that among the select and also distinguished society of his family at St. José, near Lisbon, was "Mrs. O'Neill, a lady of *fascinating manners and exquisite poetical taste*," who was "the Hon. Harriet Frances O'Neill, wife of the Right Hon. John O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, in Ireland;" and that "this interesting lady died in Portugal. Her husband, after having been created Baron O'Neill, fell beneath the pikes of the rebels in 1798." Of this event, among others from the respected Sir H. Giffard, a correct account appears in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, which also mentions (p. 544) his lady's death in 1793, as well as his successor their son, being "Viscount (now Earl) O'Neill."

I had almost forgot to add, that I found in the library of the abbey of Alcobaça, a handsome quarto copy of Mickle's paraphrase of the *Lusiad*, presented to it by this lady, with an elegant letter affixed, of thanks for the courtesies she had experienced from the Fathers of St. Bernard and St. Dominic. Her residence at Caldas was in a small villa of the great minister Pombal, imitative of an English country-house, well wooded, in pleasant plantations, and watered by aqueducts and ornate fountains, where he demonstrated in miniature his plan of rural economy, by adding to the ordinary products of the country a portion of land for the growth of corn. The Right Hon. Geo. Canning was in after time her successor, whose little study, with a small recess in the wall

for a few books, was shown to me by his son's nurse Isidora, with affectionate remembrance.

I should not omit, that the taste of Mr. Swallow, curator of the beautiful English Burying-ground, was so much gratified by the discovery of the monument, that he had it thoroughly cleansed and restored; in consequence of which it became a sort of shrine for the visitors of the '*Pere la Chaise*' of Lisbon, or rather Buenos Ayres.

Will not what has been said altogether of this lady, warrant Mr. Urban in indulging a little inquiry concerning her—whether any satisfactory account be already in existence? My own recollection goes no further (and that circumstantially) than an incidental notice, I think, in Lloyd's Evening Post of 1798. Perhaps your correspondent F. M. could favour me. I believe the Ode to the Poppy was, in some collection, ascribed to Charlotte Smith, and that it commenced something like what follows:

"Not for the promise of the labour'd field,  
Not for the good the yellow harvests yield,  
I bend at Ceres' shrine.  
I woo thee, Goddess, for thy scarlet  
flower," &c.

Surely even the verse deserves consideration—the idea marks a melancholy temperament! Whence did this arise? By whom was the inscription composed? &c.

That the highest respect was intended to her memory, is evident from

the removal of her remains to Lisbon; since there is at Caldas (which may be called the "Bath" of Portugal) a small inclosed space near the public walk for the interment of *unhallowed* strangers, with a rather elegant stone portico, under which any service might be quietly said. I may add, as somewhat curious, that Catholic charity has also provided an altar at which a mass is occasionally, though now rarely, said in favour of the condemned dead! The altar-piece is a curious relief, representing a flood of fire, in which are promiscuously involved Kings, Queens, Bishops, and others; above is depicted the Deity, beneath whom are angels stretching forth their arms to drag youthful figures from the fiery gulph.

R. B. S.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have found, as I hoped, the Ode in the Gentleman's Magazine, though not till August 1810, p. 160. It entirely fulfils the impression retained on my memory for nearly forty years—'tis indeed "passing strange, pitiful, wondrous pitiful!" It evinces that its author was a child of genius, and hence her story belongs to the history of letters. During my search to this effect, I found (vol. LXXXVII. p. 608) mention of the marriage of, apparently, her god-daughter *Henrietta-Frances*, to a Capt. Hartwell, and some inquiries from other quarters, which may at least, I hope, increase my ground of apology for the present communication.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE MELIAN CONFERENCE IN THUCYDIDES, BOOK V. § 85—113.

WERE we to estimate the reputation of a Greek writer by the number of complete editions his works have gone through since the invention of printing, Thucydides would seem to be, after Homer, the one most universally admired; and as it is reasonable to suppose that no writer can be admired, unless he is perfectly intelligible, one would also infer that he is the one the best understood. And yet it were easy to prove, that even the editors themselves, much less the ordinary readers of Thucydides, are frequently in the dark as to his meaning; and that, though a false shame

may prevent the former from making a confession of ignorance, so derogatory to their scholarship, the latter will not fail to make it for them, when they witness the abortive attempts of the learned to explain, what is in fact absolutely inexplicable.

Were we, however, to estimate the rank that Thucydides holds as an ancient author, by the quantity of first rate criticism expended on his writings, we should be compelled to acknowledge that he would fall as low by this standard as he rose by the other, from perceiving how little talent has been brought to bear upon a writer,

who required, if any one did, attainments of the first order to render his history what he intended it to be, a *κτῆμα ἐς αἰί*.

Had, indeed, a Scaliger, a Casaubon, a Saumaise, a Bentley, a Hemsterhuis, a Valckenaer, a Ruhnken, or a Porson, devoted their energies to the elucidation of Thucydides, but a scanty gleanings would have been left for succeeding scholars. At present, however, it is our fate to meet with men, more willing to creep, than able to fly, over the field of criticism; and who, fearing to trust themselves upon the wide sea of learning; keep close to the shore, and are content to pick up pebbles without number, in the hope of meeting with a casual pearl.

But as we have said before, so say we again, that, unless future Greek scholars be animated with the same spirit that led the critics of old to nobly dare, even when the chances of success were but small, nothing can be done towards the restoration of an author like Thucydides; whose difficulties have been mastered only by those, who could attribute them to their real source, the inveterate corruptions of the text; and who know that even now the true readings are in nearly a hundred passages\* to be still picked out of second rate MSS. and those too preserved by the merest accident.

Unfortunately, however, in the Melian Conference, the MSS. present a less variety of readings than in almost any other equally corrupt portion of Thucydides; and hence we have been compelled to have recourse to mere conjectures, and to leap, as it were, to conclusions, instead of tracking a true reading through the various deviations of literal errors.

But as our limits will not enable us to touch upon all the difficulties that crowd upon the reader in the short space of 29 chapters of one book, we must be content to select a few of the most prominent, and those especially where others have said nothing, or only what is wrong.

\* A similar observation has been made by Valckenaer (in Præfat. Phalarid. Epist. ed. Lennep. p. xviii.), but to which little or no attention has been paid, because Bekker, Poppo, and others, have thought proper to look rather to the antiquity of a MS. than to excellence of its readings.

To commence then with the words in §. 86. *καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ.*] Here the Schol. whom all the editors follow, explains *αὐτοῦ* by the preceding *τοῦ διδάσκων*. But *τὴν τελευτὴν ἐξ αὐτοῦ* is not good Greek; nor if it were, could *αὐτοῦ* be referred to a word thus interposed in the middle of a sentence. Read *καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν, ἣν ἔξει τούτο*—i. e. *this conference*. The origin of the error is manifest.

§. 89. *δυνατὰ δὲ οἱ προῦχοντες πρᾶσσοσι καὶ οἱ ἀσθενεῖς ξυγκωροῦσι.*] Here Dr. Arnold is silent; Dr. Bloomfield translates, "those, who have the upper hand use their power, and the weak succumb." But *πρᾶσσοσι* is simply "they act." Read therefore, what the antithesis requires, *προσπάσσοσι*. And so read the Scholiast, as is evident from the words *ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἕτεροι προέωσων ἰσχύι, προστάττουσι πᾶν τὸ δυνατόν, καὶ οἱ ἥττονες οὐκ ἀντιλέγουσι*.

§. 90. *σφαλέντες ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοις παράδειγμα γένοιτο.*] "Failing you would be an example to others." What others? Till this question be answered, we may read *τοῖς δούλοις*: although *ἄλλοις* seems to be supported by III. 40. *τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις παράδειγμα σαφές καταστήσατε, ὃς ἂν ἀφιστήται, θανάτῳ ζημιωσόμενον*—but only seems; for there a noun (*ξυμμάχοις*) is added, which is wanting here.

§. 91. *οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν τὴν τελευτὴν.*] Here Dr. A. is silent. Dr. B. well remarks, "that he knows of no other instance of *ἀθυμοῦμεν* thus united to an accusative." But though *ἀθυμοῦμεν τὴν τελευτὴν* may perhaps be compared with *ἀποροῦντες ταῦτα*, in v. 40, yet did not Thucydides so write; nor could he have written other than *οὐκ ἀθυμοῖμεν τὴν τελευτὴν*, "we will wait for the end not at all dejected." Compare Soph. El. 958. *Ποῦ γὰρ μενεῖς ῥάθυμος*; and Heraclid. Pont. §. ix. *οὐ περιμένουσιν οἱ γεραῖοι τὴν τελευτὴν*.

§. 93. *πρὸ τοῦ δεινότερα παθεῖν ὑπακούσαι ἂν γένοιτο.*] "It would be for you to obey before suffering all extremities." But the preceding *πὼς χρήσιμον ἂν ξυμβαίη*, would require *εἰ ἂν γένοιτο*, similar to the gloss in Hesych. *Εἰ ἂν ἔχοι καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι*: and in Plato Crit. §. 3, and Sympos. p. 180 B. *καλῶς ἂν εἶχε*.

§. 95. *ἡ μὲν (φιλία) ἀσθενείας, τὸ δὲ μῖσος δυναμειος παράδειγμα τοῖς ἀρχόμενοις δηλούμενον.*] Here again Dr. A. is

silent. Dr. B. translates, "The friendship would to those we govern be a manifest proof of our weakness, but their hatred of our strength." But *παράδειγμα δηλούμενον*, is a tautology unworthy of Thucydides. Read, therefore, *τοῖς ἀρχομένοις δηλοῦν μένος*, "to those (like you) beginning to show their strength;" where *δηλοῦν μένος* is similar to *πόλεμον δηλοῦντας*, in i. 83.

§. 97. *ἄλλως τε καὶ, νησιώται ναυκρατόρων καὶ ἀσθενέστεροι ἐτέρων ὄντες, εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.*] Here Dr. A. boldly asserts that "the grammatical construction seems desperate." He ought rather to have said that the words have no meaning; for the construction *ἄλλως τε καὶ—εἰ* is supported by a similar passage in i. 81; and by *ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ* in Platon. Epist. p. 357, E. and *ἄλλως τε εἰ καὶ—βιώῃ* in Phædon. p. 87, B. Goeller translates *εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε*, "you will not get the better of us:" but that would be in Greek *οὐ μὴ περιγένησθε*: and so indeed Thucydides wrote. The error lies in the words "ἄλλως τε καὶ: which are only the remnants of the expression *Καλῶς ἴστε γὰρ*—similar to *εὖ ἴστε* in §. 104, while *καλῶς* is well confirmed by *τοῦτ' ἐγὼ καλῶς* \*Ἐξοῖδα in Soph. El. 528, and *Καλῶς κάτοιδα* in Œd. C. 1471. Hence Hesychius correctly explains *εὖ ἴσθι* by *καλῶς γινώθι*: and hence, too, in §. 102, where the Schol. explains 'Ἄλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα, by *ὀρθῶς ἐπιστάμεθα*, it is probable that he found in his copy *ἐπιστάμεθ' εὖ*.

§. 100. *Ἦ που ἄρα*—Elmsl. at Heracl. 651, justly objects to *ἦ που*. For to such particles, not interrogative, there could be no reply. Read, therefore, *Μὴ τί που ἄρ' ἦν, εἰ*—"Were it not then —?" At all events *ἦν* cannot be dispensed with. On the union of *ἄρ' ἦν*, see Elmsl. Heracl. 65. Wyttenbach on Julian, p. 172, and Schœfer in Schol. Apollon. Rh. p. 162.

§. 102. *καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ μὲν εἶξαι εὐθὺς, ἀνέλπιστον μετὰ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου ἔτι καὶ στήναι ἔλπις ὀρθῶς.*] Dr. B. translates "For us to submit at once were hopeless; but with active exertion there is still a hope of keeping ourselves up;" and adds that this use of *τὸ δρώμενον* is rare, although it is found in Arrian E. A. v. 7, 12. Dr. A. too calls this "a most extraordinary use of the passive participle in lieu of the infinitive active *μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶν τι*," and compares it with an equal anomaly in Soph. Œd. C. 1604.

*Ἐπεὶ δὲ παντὸς εἶχε δρώντος ἡδονήν.* But there we must evidently read *πᾶν τοῦ δρώντος εἶχεν*.—In Thucydides, however, the evil is seated deeper; for the Schol. found something in his copy very different from the vulgate, as appears by his explanation—*ἐν δὲ τῷ ἀνθίστασθαι ἔλπις τις ὑπολείπεται τοῦ καταπράξει ὀρθῶς*, and which would lead rather to *μετὰ δὲ τοῦ δρᾶν μένει γέ τις ἀνοστήναι ἔλπις ὀρθῶς*. It is true that Dionys. Halic. p. 913, acknowledges the vulgate; but his authority on the present occasion is little or none; for he also reads *τὰ τῶν πολέμιων*, where Bekker has from a solitary MS. (Q.) properly edited *πολέμων*.

§. 103. *ἄμα τε γιγνώσκειται σφαλόντων, καὶ ἐν ὅσῳ ἔτι φυλάσσεται τις αὐτῆν γνωρισθείσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει.*] Dr. B. translates, "It becomes known by men, when they are ruined; and when any one would even yet beware of it, as having been known, it does not desert him." But *ἐλλείπει*, says Dr. B. never signifies "to desert," but always "to fail." Hence Dobree wished to read *οὐ καταλείπει*. Dr. A. too says, that "we must either suspect an error in the text, or that Thucydides used a word in a peculiar sense." But why should Thucydides use *ἐλλείπει* in a peculiar sense? or what do we gain by reading *οὐ καταλείπει*? for we are still in the dark as to what "hope leaves behind." The Schol. indeed says, that "it leaves nothing." But then Thucydides would have written *οὐδὲν καταλείπει*. They, however, who remember the sentiment of Euripides in Phœn. 412, *Αἰ δ' ἐλπίδες βόσκουσι φυνγάδας, ὡς λόγος, Καλοῖς βλέπουσί γ' ὄμμασιν, μέλλουσι δέ,* will see at once that Thucydides wrote *αἰ καλὸν βλέπει*, and not *οὐκ ἐλλείπει*. With regard to the sentiment, Dr. B. quotes opportunely, "Hope travels on, nor quits us *ε'εν* in death."

§. 103. *ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μᾶς ὄντες.*] "Being on one turn of the scale." But *ὄντες* is not good Greek. Read *στάντες*. So Homer, *ἐπὶ ξύρον ἴσταται ἀκμῆς*. Sophocles has *Ἐν οὖν ῥοπῇ τοῖαδε κειμένῳ*, in Trach. 82, and so Diodor. Sic. quoted by Dr. B.

§. 103. *καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμáινεται.*] Here Dr. A. is silent. Dr. B. translates "and such things, as, while they inspire hopes, do but ruin their votaries." But there is nothing in the Greek to answer to

“ votaries.” Read, therefore, καὶ ὅσα γε πάντα μετ’ ἐλπίδων λυμáινεται. So Sallust, *sese suasque spes corrupturum*.

§. 105. τῆς—πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας.] This can mean only “good will towards the Deity.” But the sense requires “good will from the Deity.” Read, therefore, παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ. Goeller too prefers τοῦ θεῖου—similar to the preceding ἐκ τοῦ θεῖου. The vulgate is owing to the subsequent πρὸς τὸ θεῖον.

§. 105. εἰδότες καὶ ὑμᾶς ἂν—δρῶντας ἂν ἀντό.] “Knowing that you would do it.” Do *what*? Read ταῦτο, “the same.”

§. 108. τοὺς κινδύνους—βεβαιοτέρους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομείν.] “And will think the dangers more firm than against others.” This, which no scholar can understand, the Cambridge Greek Professor, of course, attempts to defend, by comparing it with Pseudo-Demosth. p. 1437, ἀθφους τοὺς κινδύνους—αὐτοὺς (where Dobree very properly reads τοῦ κινδύνου), and with Thucyd. iii. 39. κίνδυνον ἡγησάμενοι βεβαιοτέρον: but where Dr. B. rightly objects to the phrase; although he did not see that Thucydides wrote there ἡγησάμενοι γε βαιότερον, and here καὶ τι βαιοτέρους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομείν. It is true that βαιότερος is a poetic word. But it must not be rejected on that ground. For Marcellinus tells us (§. 41) διὰ γοῦν τὸ ὑψηλὸν ὁ Θουκυδίδης καὶ ποιητικαῖς πολλάκις ἐχρήσατο τὰς λέξεις.

§. 111. πολλοῖς—τὸ αἰσχροῦν—ἐπεσπάσατο.] Dr. A. translates “Many—has disgrace so allured;” and remarks that “the dative is without any regular government; for Thucydides probably first thought of the construction πολλοῖς ξυμβέβηκε, and then substituted for it τὸ αἰσχροῦν—ἐπεσπάσατο.” But it is high time to explode all such clumsy expedients, first invented by the Germans to account for the anomalies of construction; as if Thucydides either could not or would not pen a sentence grammatically. This opinion, untenable as it is, Dr. A. had already put forth in his note on ii. 3, where he says, “that Thucydides wholly scorns grammatical construction, whenever it interferes with the order in which he wishes to arrange his ideas, or with the forcibleness of their expression.” In spite, however, of this *dictum* of the Doctor’s, we shall continue to believe that as neither Thucydides nor any other sen-

sible writer would wish to be a second Mrs. Malaprop, the author probably wrote ἐπισπείω’ ἐς ὧτα “instilled into their ears.” Respecting the formula λέγειν ἐς ὧτα, see Burges on Prom. 667. The error, to say nothing of the *ductus literarum*, is to be traced to the interpolators not knowing that ἐπισπείω’ is the aor. 1. of ἐπισπένδω.

§. 111. ἐπὶ πατρίδος βουλεύεσθε, ἣν μᾶς πέρι καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώσασαν ἔσται.] “Here,” says Dr. A. “the construction is desperate; yet the sense is plain.” The construction is, however, partly remedied by ἴστε, found in 2 MSS., and which even Poppo would have adopted, had those MSS. stood higher in his estimation; and wisely, therefore, have Goëller and Dr. B. inserted it in the text. With regard to the other difficulty in μᾶς πέρι, Dr. A. says that “Melos was their all; for they had not, like the Athenians, another place to retire to, if their island were lost to them.” But then Thucydides would have written μᾶς πέρι—τυχοῦσης καὶ μὴ κατορθώσασης, without either ἦς or ἴστε. To us it appears that the corruption is in περὶ καὶ ἐς, where probably lie hid ἐπ’ ἀγκύρας; and thus μᾶς ἐπ’ ἀγκύρας would be similar to ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μᾶς, in v. 103, an expression illustrated by Porson, Orest. 68, and whose quotation from Hel. 277, Ἀγκυρά θ, ἣ μου τὰς τύχας ὄχει μόνῃ, plainly confirms the Thucydean ἣν μᾶς ἐπ’ ἀγκύρας μίαν βουλὴν τὴν ὀχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώσασαν ἴστ’ εἰ: for thus κατορθώσασαν would be, as it ought to be, taken transitively; see i. 140, ii. 42, iii. 39, and vi. 11. Should it be urged, however, that though ἐπιδα ὀχοῦσαν be correct Greek, βουλὴν ὀχοῦσαν is not so, it should be borne in mind that the Athenians designedly made use of this expression, by way of antithesis to the more common form. The cause of the error is to be traced to the interpolators, not knowing that ἣν depends upon ὀχοῦσαν: and with regard to the phrase ὀχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ, where one would rather expect ἣ μὴ, Dr. B., to whose notes Dr. A. has not paid all the attention they merited, quotes very appositely ii. 35, ἐν ἐπὶ ἀνδρὶ εἶ τε καὶ χείρον εἰπόντι κινδυνεύεσθαι. Nor is this the only passage where the word ἀγκύρα has been a source of annoyance to the Commentators; for some of them wished to read ἀγκύρας for ναῦς in i. 52, οἱ δὲ

τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἄραντες ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ παραταξάμενοι μετεώρους ἡσύχαζον. But there the words ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς are manifestly an explanation of μετεώρους, while the expression ταξάμενοι τὰς ναῦς in ii. 90, as plainly proves that Thucydides wrote οἱ δὲ ἄραντες καὶ τὰς ναῦς παραταξάμενοι μετεώρους, ἡσύχαζον.

§. 113. ἀλλ' οὖν μόνου γε, ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν βουλευμάτων, ὡς ἡμῖν δοκεῖ γε.] "But ye at least alone, as it appears from this your determination." But why alone? Perhaps Thucydides wrote ἄνοι γε—for thus ὡς ἡμῖν δοκεῖ γε would soften down the abusive ἄνοι γε.

Such are some of the remarks we have to make on the Melian Conference, and on which, did our limits permit, we might say much more, especially on §. 88, 89, 90, 96, 101, and 104; while, as regards the other portions of Thucydides, and particularly the two first books, we can confidently promise a rich harvest of emendations to any scholar, who with a moderate share of ingenuity will devote himself to such a purpose; for of this he may rest assured, that scarcely a chapter can be found, in which an alteration more or less slight is not necessary. But before he sits down to such a task, it will be imperative on him to make himself master of the style of his author; and to prove how much may be done by comparing Thucydides with himself, we will close this article by correcting a passage in v. 77, that has puzzled the Commentators not a little, because they have all neglected the very first law of criticism, to illustrate an author by himself.

In the celebrated treaty made between Lacedæmon and Argos, and written in the broadest Doric, we meet with the following words, as exhibited in MS. O.

περι δε τω σιω συμτολην τον Επιδαυριοις ορκον δωμεν δε αυτους ομοσαι.

Two MSS. however (d. and i.) read συματι εμεν: while in others is found τοις—δωμεν—αυτοις.

Now without stopping to notice the errors of previous scholars, it is enough to state what we conceive Thucydides to have written—

περι δε των σειων συματα ειμεν τελην τοις Επιδαυριοις, ορκον τε δομεν εν δικαις αυτους τε ομοσαι.

Or in common Greek:

περι δε των θειων, θυματα ειναι τελειν—δουναι—(where θυματα—τελειν may be compared with χρηματα—τελουντες in Plato Crit. §. 9.) and which may be thus rendered:

"But, with respect to religious rites, that it shall be lawful for the Epidaurians to perform the sacrifices, and in civil causes to tender an oath and to take it themselves."

This emendation is put beyond all doubt by comparing the terms of two other treaties. The first is quite in our favour, as detailed in v. 18; περι μην των ιερων των κοινων, θυνει και θεωριαν ιεναι και μαντευεσθαι κατα τα πατρια τον βουλομενον και κατα γην και κατα θαλασσαν αδεωσ: for so that passage ought to be read, instead of θυνει the ιεναι και μαντευεσθαι και θεωρειν—where Dobree, justly offended with the ιεναι, "to go," pithily asks, "Quid hoc?" Nor is the second much less to our purpose, as found in iv. 118. Περι μεν του ιερου και του μαντειου [του Απολλωνος] του Πυθιου δοκει ημιν χρησθαι τον βουλομενον αδελωσ και αδεωσ κατα τους πατριους νόμους. As regards too the insertion of εν δικαις, both the treaties allude to a similar circumstance; the first (iv. 118) in the words δικας τε διδοναι ημας τε ημιν και ημας ημιν κατα τα πατρια: and the second (v. 18) still more strongly in the words ην δε τι διαφορον η προς αλληλους, δικαισ χρησθων και ορκοισ καθ' οτι αν ξυνθωνται: where δικαισ the reading of five second-rate MSS. is well supported by δικας δουναι και δεξασθαι ισασ και ομοιασ, in v. 59. Lastly, as regards the expression ορκουσ δουναι, see Butler on Æsch. Eum. 432, 'Αλλ' ορκον ου δεξαιτ' αν, ει δουναι θελιασ, and who might have quoted Plato Legg. xii. p. 949 B. δεχεσθαι τε ορκουσ—και διδοναι.

Here, then, ends our notice of an author, for whom we cannot but lament so little should have been done, where so much was required, in the way of correcting the numerous errors of a corrupted text; while notes without end have been written to explain what was perfectly easy, or, to render what was obscure, still more so, and thus to verify the sneer and the simile of Pope, who remarks that,

"So Commentators each dark passage shun,  
But hold their farthing-candles to the Sun."

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Characteristics of Goëthe, from the German of Falk, Von Muller. By Sarah Austen. 3 vols.*

THE time probably is not arrived, and perhaps the biographer is not yet in existence, by whom a Life of Goëthe worthy of the man, and of the expectations of the public, could be given. We know no person, the clear and full developement of whose moral and literary powers it would be more interesting or more desirable to possess. The Germans themselves are much divided with respect to many parts of his character. The English, with very few exceptions, know nothing about him. For us, we hardly know if a Life of Goëthe would not with advantage be deferred for some time, till we become better acquainted with German literature, and the manners and habits of life, and modes of thinking, that distinguish a people differing so much from ourselves. We believe that in England Goëthe is chiefly known by his Sorrows of Werter; and that his Faust and Wilhelm Meister, two of his greatest works, are not relished, perhaps not understood, by the generality of its readers. We must confess that much of them is strange and foreign to us; and we must assimilate ourselves more to the Germans, before we can presume to relish highly, or judge correctly, of their poetry or their philosophy. The present work is a translation of some scattered Recollections of Falk, the friend of Goëthe, to which Miss Austen has added the observations of Von Muller, and notes and illustrations gathered from different quarters.

The point in Goëthe which is so much admired, and so repeatedly brought forward by his friends, is what they call his *many-sidedness* (vielseitigkeit), in opposition to the character of those who possess or assume only one train of thoughts; and the point which is objected to him by his enemies, is a want of high moral principle, and a lukewarmness in his moral sentiments. This seems to be allowed by his Biographer; but she accounts for it, by representing

Goëthe as a kind of *artist* (a term, as applied to himself, which he much coveted,) employed in observing things philosophically as they are, not practically as they ought to be.—“Goëthe was born to identify himself with things, not things with himself,”—he said once to Falk, “Religion and politics are a troubled element for art. I have always kept myself aloof from them as much as possible.” And Falk says of him, “that he would rather talk of one of Boccaccio’s Tales, than of matters on which the welfare of Europe were thought to depend.”

Goëthe loved tranquillity and quiet, established usages, and ancient forms; and he distrusted all bold innovations and speculative reforms, and fierce and violent struggles and clamours for change. He was not fond of constitutions formed on fine-spun theories, or governments modelled in the closets of philosophical patriots. He preferred the paths of science and art, and the investigation of the forms of nature, and all that a calm, meditative, observant life produces. With questions (it is said) concerning time, space, matter, mind, God, immortality, and the like, Goëthe occupied himself little. *Not that he denied the existence of beings superior to ourselves.* By no means. They were foreign to his pursuits, only because they lay completely out of the reach of experience, to which upon system he exclusively devoted himself. Repugnance to the super-sensual (uber-sinnlich) was an inherent part of his mind, &c. In another place, Goethe, in a conversation with Falk, says, “Figure to yourself Nature, how she sits, as it were at a card-table, incessantly calling ace double,—exulting in what she has already won, through every region of her operations, and thus plays on into infinitude. Animal, vegetable, mineral, are continually set up anew, after some fortunate throws; and who knows whether the whole race of man is any thing more than a throw for some higher stake?”

With regard to the present rage of making Philosophy and Science popular among the people, we confess that we rejoice in finding our own senti-



ments in accordance with those of the great poet and philosopher of Weimar. "Of popular philosophy (he says) I am just as little an admirer. There are mysteries in philosophy as well as religion. The *people* ought to be spared all discussions on such points, at least they ought by no means to be forcibly dragged into them. Epicurus somewhere says, This is exactly right, because the people are displeased at it. It is difficult to see the end of these unprofitable mental vagaries which have arisen among us since the Reformation, from the time that the mysteries of religion were handed over to the people to be pulled about, and set up as a mark for the quibbling and cavilling of all sorts of *one-sided judgments*. The measure of the understandings of common men is really not so great, that one need set them such gigantic problems to solve, or choose them as judges in the last resort of such questions, &c. The *results* of philosophy, politics, and religion ought certainly to be brought home to the people; but we ought not to attempt to exalt the mass into philosophers, priests, or politicians."

Speaking of himself and of his works, he said vehemently to Falk,

"I will not hear any thing of the matter; neither of the public nor posterity, nor of the justice which, as you say, it is hereafter to award to my efforts. I hate 'my Tasso,' just because people say it will go down to posterity. I hate 'Iphigenia.' In a word, I hate every thing of mine that pleases the public. I know that it belongs to the day, and the day to it; but I tell you, once for all, that I will not live for the day. This is the very reason why I have nothing to do with that Kotzebue, because I am fully determined never to waste an hour on any man who I know does not belong to me, nor I to him."

A large portion of the notes to the first volume is absorbed in a translation of parts of Goëthe's "Theory of Colours" (*Farbenlehre*); but it is too abstruse, and even too partially given, to enable us to understand the result of his reasonings and experiments. Some account is given of his zealous pursuit of botany, according to the philosophical views of Jussieu; and his "Theory of Cotyledons." Indeed, the wonderful activity of his mind, and penetration of his genius, seemed to embrace all subjects connected with

nature and arts. His life was a continued study,—not the study of a pedant, or a mere book-worm,—but every thing he saw and felt, and approached, was a lesson of instruction to him, and furnished materials for thought and theory; while a splendid imagination and rich exuberant fancy spread their charming hues and colours over all the substances of thought, harmonizing, enriching, and melting them into new modes and forms, and giving them, as it were, a second being.

The "Johrmorkt zu Plundersweilen" is one of the fanciful, grotesque creations of Goëthe's exuberant fancy. The persons of the drama are such as might be expected to meet at a fair; a quack doctor and his man, and vendors of brooms and gingerbread, and gipsies, and ballad-singers, and Jack-puddings, "Hanswürst," and mountebanks, and at last a "Schattenspielmann," or galantee-showman, with his description of the creation of the world, and Adam and Eve, and the Deluge and the ark, and the wild beasts, and the rainbow. We shall attempt, in all humility, to give the song in this "Ich hab' mein Sach;" but we must ask the reader's indulgence, who would have it better from Mr. Taylor or Mr. Coleridge:

"*Vanitas! vanitatum vanitas!*

On *nothing* have I set my mind,

Ya youk,

Well therefore myself in the world I find,

Ya youk.

And whoever will my comrade be,  
Let him drink with me, let him think  
with me,

Over the wine-lees free.

I once set my mind on gold and wealth,  
But so I lost all joy and health,

Alas! alas!

Here and there the money roll'd,  
And if the right hand seiz'd the gold,  
The left was sure to lose its hold.

Then fix'd my heart upon the *faïr*.  
Ah! pain and sorrow met me there,

Ya youk!

The *false* ones look'd for lovers new,  
And I grew tired of the *true*;

The *best* I see, were not for me.

So then I set my mind to roam,

Ya youk!

And left my father-land and home,

Alas!

But nothing good in that I had.  
The board was strange, the bed was bad,  
None understood the foreign lad.

'Twas then I set my mind on *fame*,  
 Ya youk!  
 Another bore a greater name,  
 O woe!  
 And when my growing fame was hinted,  
 The people all upon me squinted,  
 And thus my glory all was stinted.

Then war and fights delighted me,  
 Ya youk!  
 And we gain'd many a victory,  
 Ya youk!  
 Upon our enemies' land we fell,  
 And, faith, our friends far'd near as well.  
 And to my cost, a leg I lost.

Now have I on *nothing* set my mind,  
 Ya youk!  
 And the whole world is mine I find,  
 Ya youk!  
 Song and good cheer are breaking up;  
 Now drain the bottom of the cup,  
 To the last the wine-drops you must  
 sup.

In the second volume, some very interesting sketches are given of the men of genius who were the friends or contemporaries of Goëthe—of Lessing, and his opposition to the French drama;—of Lenz, and his cruel mistake of a *Bal Masqué*, for *Bal paré*;—of Von Einsiedel and his horror of beer, which he carried so far, that when a brother beer-hater said that he not only never tasted beer, but never *pronounced* the word. "By your leave," exclaimed Einsiedel, with great vehemence, "and I never in all my life *wrote* it." Much that is curious and new to us, is told of Herder, the author of the *History of Man*; between whom and Goëthe, great differences of taste, opinion, and morals existed. With Herder, says the biographer, all forms became ideas; on the contrary, with Goëthe, all ideas became transmuted into forms. He would have liked to have resumed the imperfect medium of language; to speak, like nature, in symbols, and to throw his whole imagination with the vividness and reality of sense, into the existence of a flower or a star;—in fact, Herder was the philanthropic philosopher; Goëthe the poet, the painter, the artist, the man dedicated to the wonders of nature, and the glorious creations of art.

The eleventh chapter contains what to us is a delightful and certainly novel description of the character of Louis Buonaparte, the King of Hol-

land. It is impossible to abridge it; it stood in the strongest contrast with that of his brother Napoleon: so distinguished for its gentleness, its benevolence, its deep sensibility, and its quiet unaffected piety. These feelings and virtues were not consistent with a throne held on the tenure on which he held his, and his abdication was the result.

Of Kotzebue's powers, it is not surprising that Goëthe's opinion was very low. They were, in opinions and practical views of life, very dissimilar; and, in fact, Kotzebue was a dwarf beside Goëthe's gigantic intellect. An amusing story is told of the manner in which Goëthe and his friends undermined, and eventually frustrated, a grand design of Kotzebue to celebrate the coronation of Schiller in the *Stadt-House* at Weimar.

We shall now attempt, not a translation (for that is beyond us, as by the Translator's confession it is beyond her), but an imitation of the "*Zigeunerlied*" or Gipsy's song, which occurs at p. 159; begging all Christian readers who understand German, and who reverence Goëthe, to read in charity. We are very young and tender, and cannot bear severe criticism.

GIPSY'S SONG.

Through mist, and fog smoke,  
 And a cold Sea-roke,  
 And blinding snow  
 Blowing high and low,  
 In a wintry night, dark and chill;  
 From the forest and the hill,  
 Hunger-pinch'd I heard the howl  
 Of the peevish wolf; and the frozen owl  
 Dozing, and dreaming,  
 And snorting and screaming  
 Wille wau, wau, wau!  
 Wille wo, wo, wo!  
 Wito hu!

As he crept through a hedge, a *cat* I shot.  
 Old Kate and old Joan,  
 'Twas yours I own,  
 The great black cat that has nine lives;—  
 Then came to me by night  
 Such a cursed sight  
 Of wehr-wolfs, and witches,  
 Like a troop of black bitches;  
 By heaven, by heaven,  
 They were seven, they were seven,  
 I know them—all old village wives.  
 Wille wau, wau, wau!  
 Wille wo, wo, wo,  
 Wito hu!

I know you all well—I ken you all well;  
 Old Nan, and old Ursule, and palsied old  
 Kate, [old Joan.  
 And Barbara, Madge, and old Bet, and  
 I know you by your hobbling gate,  
 And your chins with a bristle,  
 And long noses of gristle,  
 And your grunt and your whistle,  
 And your eyes red with rheums,  
 And your damnable brooms,  
 And your bonnets like hutches,  
 And your peak'd shoes and crutches,  
 Wille wau, wau, wau!  
 Wille wo, wo, wo!  
 Wito hu!

I call you by name, I call you name!  
 Ha! ha! old Joan! and how are you old  
 Bet!  
 What the devil are you tabouring,  
 And kicking and labouring,  
 And hobbling in a ring,  
 And snuffing and blubbling,  
 And all for the old black cat.  
 Wille wau, wau, wau!  
 Wille wo, wo, wo!  
 Wito hu!

As we approach the end of the second volume, we come to a speech by Muller on Goëthe, *considered as a man of action*, and which is of importance in enabling us to understand the character of this extraordinary man; in reading it, we cannot but admire the complete command which Goëthe seemed to possess over the different departments of his mind—the order and regularity that existed in his mental and moral powers—the excellent discipline by which they were brought into due and harmonious relation to each other. In active life, in the ordinary affairs of the world, he was the man of sense, the cool, sagacious councillor. In his study, he was the all-searching, indefatigable student. When he opened the pages of Faust, he became the “Poet,” and soared away on the boldest wings of inspiration. He had large masses of diversified knowledge in his mind, disposed and distributed with a philosophical precision. These were continually increasing by an ample range of well-directed study: and at once his judgment was strengthened, his memory replenished, and his imagination enriched. He did not suffer his activity to be wasted on subjects that would not repay the labour; on temporary politics, on party-squabbles, on visionary theories, on daring and reckless innovations, and fanciful improvements, and that itch that is of late so widely spread of new-modelling and

shaping the civil and social institutions of life. This was not the *poet's*, the *artist's* business. It was out of his province; it lay beyond his study of *nature*: it brought no treasure to his hive; it was a barren unkindly field for him to till. He had no time, no strength, no spirits to slave for it. He had purposes of his own to fulfil—lying far and wide of such subjects. The Book of Nature was to him a richer and dearer volume than the speculations of man—a flower, a stone; a reptile, offered materials for research, that could not disappoint while a fine-spun theory on philosophy might vanish like a phantom from his grasp, and melt into air.

Goëthe was an author for half a century, in which time scarcely any species of composition was untouched by him. Odes, epigrams, elegies, idyls, ballads, romances, three novels, each of a distinct character. Werther (the Aurora of his fame), Wilhelm Meister, and Wahlverwandschaften—then his tragedies, beginning with Goetz von Berchingen, and ending with Faust. Many comedies, operas, and little dramatic pieces. Small epics, as his Achilles, and Herman and Dorothea—epistles in the manner of Horace—then there were his Critical Disquisitions on Art, his Theory of Colours, his Essay on Plants, and many other works of investigation into the recesses of nature. His industry was unwearied, his patience and perseverance coequal to his love and zeal for knowledge. He was much interested in comparative anatomy; in fact, he was truly that which he desired to be, “a many-sided man in knowledge”—but in all the *poet* was predominant. His poetic imagination breaks out and gleams on the surface of every subject he touches. We really know no one of our countrymen to whom we can compare him; but he most resembles Mr. Coleridge. Undoubtedly there are very many circumstances in which they differ; but we think also there are points of strong resemblance. Some of these differences arise from their native powers of mind, and some from the habits, circumstances, and people, among whom they have lived. At any rate, in general expansion of mind, in a large circumference of study, in rich poetic feeling, in liberal, kindly disposition, in sagacious views of society, in a fer-

tile creative genius, these two great men stand pre-eminent in their respective nations. We shall conclude with an extract from an article of W. Humboldt's on the character of Goëthe's influence on art and science.

“By the power of his poetic genius, and of that language which could alone have furnished him with the means of expressing his own peculiar character of mind, and on which he in turn stamped such an impress of vigour and of soul, he penetrated to that mysterious central depth, at which *one* intellectual impulse animates a whole nation. Thus, commencing at a period when our literature was little clear or precise, he impressed on the spirit of German art or science a new stamp, which will render his memory eternal—the ever-cheerful wisdom—the lucid clearness—the vivid, intense perception of nature, with which are blended the forms of art, or images drawn from some deeper source—the greatest spontaneity of genius: all these most singular and distinguishing properties attracted and modelled all minds without effort. In no man was there ever a greater aversion, based on his deepest peculiarities, of everything entangled, abstruse, and mystical. This rendered at once his influence so universal, so facile, yet so profound. What presented itself in colours so bright and vivid, what gushed from the fountain head in such plenteous facility and beauty, was caught and retained with equal ease, and was again diffused in other directions. He did an immense deal for Art *immediately*, by instruction, encouragement, and assistance of every kind; but all this was far outweighed by what she owed to him *mediately*. He prepared the soil for her in the minds of all his contemporaries, and the silent operation of a long life, pervaded by and devoted to her, waked the slumbering sparks of love to her, and directed the taste and the encouragement; he called forth to those labours alone, which, equally removed from the restraint of cramping rules, and the extravagance of fantastic caprice, followed the free but yet regular course of nature.

Benhall.

J. M.

*Archæologia*. Vol. XXV. Part I.

(Continued from p. 41.)

VIII. Observations to prove *Filey Bay*, in *Yorkshire*, the *Portus Felix* or *Sinus Salutaris*, and *Flamborough Head* the *Ocellum Promontorium*, of the Romans; by *John Walker*, Esq. of *Maldon*.

Mr. Walker combats the opinion of *Camden*, that at *Bridlington Bay* were the *Portuosus Sinus* and the *Portus*

*Felix* of *Ptolemy*, and that *Spurn Head*, at the mouth of the *Humber*, was the promontory *Ocellum*. The gist of his argument as to the latter point is (and it certainly appears to us of great weight), that the *Spurn Head* is *not a promontory* at all, but a low dark clay bank, not even projecting into the sea, but running parallel with the line of coast from north to south, and forming a sort of breakwater to the mouth of the *Humber*. Low points of land running out into the sea, obtained from our Saxon ancestors the term of *Ness*. The *Spurn Head* is a *ness*, not a promontory. On the other hand, *Flamborough Head* is the most remarkable projection on that part of the coast—

“A promontory of white chalk, exhibiting for twelve miles in length (by projecting on the north side seven miles, and on the south five into the ocean) a bare perpendicular surface of the same white rock, in the highest part exceeding three hundred feet, and surmounted in its western direction by a high earthy ridge, visible from the sea at a distance of thirty miles.” P. 131.

On the derivation of the name of the old port *Ravenspurne* (*Ravenspur* or *Ravenspurgh*,\* now swept away by the tides, was situated at the confluence of the *Humber* with the ocean) Mr. Walker has the following remark:

“Modern eminent etymologists inform us that *Raven* is derived from the same root as *Rain*, and implies sea and water.”

*Ravenspurne*, or rather *bourne*, he thinks implies a sea brook, or a stream running into a large river; such is the brook *Ravensbourne* in *Kent*, which runs into the *Thames* at *Deptford Creek*. As to the situation of the *Γαβραντοῦικων εἰλίμενος κόλπος*, the *Portus Salutaris*, Mr. Walker shews that neither *Scarborough* nor *Bridlington Bays* had any pretension to be so distinguished by way of eminence; but that,

“*Filey Bay* always affording an extensive firm anchorage, we can have no doubt that a fleet of Roman galleys, the *αἰθα classica*, or light frigates, *naves lusoriæ*, known to have been stationed on this coast, must frequently have anchored in their cruises for its protection.”

Mr. Walker's paper is valuable for those who are desirous to take a comparative view of the ancient and modern

\* *Henry IV.* landed “upon the naked shore at *Ravenspurgh*.” Vide *Shakspeare*.

geography of the north-eastern coast of Britain.

IX. *Charters relative to the Priory of Trulegh in Kent; communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.R.S. F.S.A.*

The Priory of Trulegh in Kent was a cell to the Abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omer's, in France. The original grant of Trulegh from Hamon Fitz Herfrey to the Abbey of St. Bertin, about 1165, is among these deeds. The singular history of the preservation of the above documents, should be related in Sir Thomas Phillipps's own words.

"It is said that at the time of the destruction of monasteries in France, the Convent of St. Bertin, at St. Omer, hoping the fury of the Revolution in 1789-92 would soon be spent, and that they might afterwards return and resume their former possessions, resolved to secure their most ancient and valuable documents by sending them to another monastery, (the Abbey of St. Josse, in Normandy or Picardy), with orders that they should be buried under the foundations of that abbey. This, I am told, was executed; for upon the sale of monastic lands, which cut off for ever the return of the monks, the Abbey of St. Josse was sold to a gentleman who determined to erect a house upon the site and with the materials of the ruins; and in excavating the foundations for that purpose, he is said to have discovered a box containing these deeds and bulls, among which, I was informed, the original foundation charter of the Monastery of St. Bertin was found, of the seventh or eighth century."

This valuable charter was also included in Sir Thomas Phillipps's purchase, and by this singular train of circumstances he has been enabled to add these desirable illustrations to the monastic history of Kent.

X. *Survey of the Manor and Forest of Clarendon, Wilts; also communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.*

This Survey is of the year 1272. From it the following curious particulars are deducible: the rooms were all on the ground floor; the roofs were covered with shingles (*scindulis*), thin tiles of wood, so called from the Latin *scindo*. Vide p. 156. "*Rota putei indiget reparatione.*" The king himself possessed no better method of raising water than the poorest of the present day. "*Camera cum camino ultra maximum celarium ruinosa est.*" This

shews the antiquity of the use of chimneys, on which we have before observed in our review of Carlos's Crosby Hall. *Salaria* were salting-houses, where they salted their venison and other meat. The Almonry was an appendage to all royal, baronial, and abbatial mansions, where strangers were charitably entertained. The Chandlery managed other provisions besides *candles*. See p. 158. By such records as these we are enabled to form a just estimate of the contemporary state of the social arts and practical Christianity in early periods.

XI. *Four Letters on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of France; addressed to John Gage, Esq. F.R.S., Director, by Thomas Rickman, Esq.*

The first of these communications particularly notices the distinctive peculiarities of the buildings of the Gothic age in France from those extant in England. Among the rest, this very striking one is observed: "The great interior height of the nave, and often of the aisles, in proportion to their breadth," to be observed in the continental churches. "This feature, though not constant, is very general, and is often from one and a half to nearly double the usual English proportions of height, as compared to breadth." P. 161. The next letter describes the ancient fonts which the writer met with in Normandy and Picardy; of the number of 200, nine only were found which could be classed under that denomination. Judging from Mr. Rickman's drawings, and Simpson's beautiful work on English Fonts, the continental fonts can in no degree compete with those of our own country. They appear to be of the plainest and most uninteresting character. The third letter treats "on the progress of Architecture in England from the occupation of the Romans to the period when the Italian style, again imported from Italy, drove out the execution, and for a time almost the study, of the intermediate styles, of which so many excellent monuments are remaining." P. 166.

Mr. Rickman thinks Saxon buildings exist more numerous in this country than is generally suspected.

"Having in various parts found buildings which are not *Norman*, and which, from their peculiar construction, cannot well be considered either as modern

or as of any intermediate style, I think," says Mr. R., "they must be anterior, and therefore entitled to be called Saxon." He points out one direction for the discovery of Saxon churches: *the mention of them, as existing at particular places, in the Domesday Survey*. We ourselves noticed the ancient church, St. Martha's, near Guildford, in our present volume,\* which is mentioned in Domesday Book; and should like to hear Mr. Rickman's opinion of the age of this example.

The fourth letter traces the progress of architecture in the part of France which Mr. Rickman visited, in the same way as his third had described it in England. In conformity, as far as possible, with his system for the classification of English architecture, he divides it into—Early French, that style which began about A.D. 1200, and lasted to 1300; Decorated French, from 1300 to 1400; after which period he finds the arrangements of the French style so different from our perpendicular style, as to require a different and peculiar appellation, and he adopts that appropriate and significant term bestowed on it by M. de Caumont, viz. *Flamboyant*, alluding to the waving of a flame.

"The tracery of the windows of this style (which are the great, but not the only distinguishing feature) gives very forcibly the idea of this waving in its dividing lines." P. 179.

Beautiful examples of this *Flamboyant* style, are given by Mr. Rickman in the plates accompanying his paper numbered XV. and XVI. in the volume before us. In closing his correspondence, Mr. Rickman expresses a reasonable wish that any member of the Society would inform him of the styles prevalent in those parts of France which he himself had not visited.

XII. *Observations on Dracontia, communicated by the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A. F.S.A.*

Ovid, as Mr. Deane remarks, has in one line accurately described these Temples,

"*Factaque de saxo longi simulachra Draconis.*"

The ingenious and learned author supposes that these Dracontia had their origin in the union of the worship of the Sun with that of the Serpent—"the votaries of the Sun having

taken possession of an *Ophite* temple, adopted some of its rites, and thus in process of time arose the compound religion whose god was named Apollo. Hence the hierogram of the Circle and the Serpent, or rather serpentine line, the form in which these temples are constructed. "The portals of all the Egyptian temples are decorated with the same hierogram of the circle and the serpent. We find it also upon the temple of Naki Rustan in Persia, upon the triumphal arch at Pekin in China; over the gates of the great temple of *Chaudi Teeva* in Java, upon the walls of Athens, and in the temple of Minerva at Tegra—for the Medusa's head, so common in Grecian sanctuaries, is nothing more than the Ophite hierogram filled up by a human face. Even Mexico, remote as it was from the ancient world, has preserved with Ophiolatrea its universal symbol. The Mexican hierogram is formed by the intersecting of two great serpents, which describe the circle with their bodies, and have each a human head in its mouth. Abury, Stanton Drew, the parallelitha near Merivale bridge at Dartmoor, described by Mr. Kempe in vol. XXII. of the *Archæologia*, are the most remarkable British Dracontia, but they all shrink into insignificance compared with the Carnac of Armorica.\* Eleven rows of stones, making ten avenues distinctly marked, proceed in one place uninterruptedly for a mile and a half. In others the rows are broken by the removal of the stones by the neighbouring inhabitants, for building, &c. in subsequent ages. Cromlechs occur at intervals. The view from the spot on which the ruins of two of these lie,

"is beautiful and impressive; the whole range of the temple from Kerzerho to the Lakes, being a distance of eleven furlongs, is spread under the eye as distinctly and elegantly as if it were traced upon a map. The smaller stones to the westward dot the pastures like sheep, while the massy columns of Kerzerho rise above them with a grandeur but little diminished by the distance, for what is lost in space is gained by comparison. The village and church of Erdeven complete the prospect with a delightful relief. To the eastward, the avenues as they descend the hill, present curves as graceful as in ascending; but on reaching the plain, fall

\* This great Celtic monument is eight miles in length. See p. 202.

into straight lines, and skirting the margin of a small fresh water lake, terminate abruptly at the hill beyond it; this eminence was also crowned by two cromlechs, but both are now in ruins. To the southward of them is observed in the distance the shadowy spire of Carnac Church, in beautiful contrast with the mount of St. Michel, which is an artificial tumulus of such vast dimensions as to be seen from every cromlech, and almost every important part of the Temple. The fascination of the prospect is completed by the sea, which bounds the horizon on the south. I cannot imagine," continues Mr. Deane, "a scene more interesting. A heathen temple surviving the storms of at least 2000 years, retaining for the space of 11 furlongs almost its original unity, and the whole spread out like a picture at the spectator's feet, while each extremity points to a distant Christian Church, built perhaps out of the ruins of some portion of this once magnificent Temple: a lake below, the sea beyond, barren plains, and rocky hills, form a combination of art, nature, and religion, which cannot be regarded by a contemplative mind without feelings of peculiar pleasure. One superstition of the Pagans never fails to assert its influence upon spots like this—the *Genius loci* is always ascendant."

Mount St. Michel is visible from every part of the Temple; so is Silbury Hill from the Abury Dracontium. On "this eminence therefore was kindled the sacred fire which represented the participation of the Solar deity in the rites of the Ophite God."—p. 215.

The rock altar-stone which Mr. Deane has described as remaining on the eastern side of La Trinité lake, must not be unnoticed.

"Lying down upon this stone, I found that the shoulders were received by a cavity just sufficient to contain them, while the neck reclining in a narrow trench, was bent over a small ridge, and the head descended into a deeper circular groove beyond it. From the narrow trench which received the neck, was chiselled a small channel down the inclined face of the stone. This being on the left side of the recumbent victim, was well adapted to carry off the blood which flowed from the jugular vein. A person lying in these cavities is quite helpless, and in such a position a child may sacrifice the strongest man."—p. 205.

Arthur's bed, a rock basin stone in Cornwall, described by Borlase, is very

like this at La Trinité. We should be tempted greatly to transgress our limits, if we were fully to abstract and point out what might be termed *the beauties* of this excellent and instructive treatise. We hasten therefore to quote a few lines from its elegant conclusion.

"The mystic serpent entered into the mythology of every nation, consecrated almost every temple, symbolized almost every deity; was imagined in the heavens, stamped upon the earth, and ruled in the realms of everlasting sorrow. .... This universal concurrence of traditions proves a common source of derivation, and the oldest record of the legend must be that upon which they are all founded. The most ancient record of the history of the serpent tempter is the book of Genesis! In the book of Genesis therefore is the fact from which almost every superstition connected with the mythological serpent is derived."..... "The tradition of the serpent is a chain of many links, which, descending from Paradise, reaches, in the energetic language of Homer, *Τόσσον ἐνερθεῖ ἀΐδω, ὕσον οὐρανός ἐστ' ἀπο γαίης,*

but conducts on the other hand upwards, to the promise that 'the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head!'"

Mr. Deane seems inclined to take the derivation of Carnac from *Hak* or *Ak*, which he states in the old Briton, British, and Persian languages, to signify a serpent. Cairn hak would then be the serpent's hill, Maen hak (*Le' Maenac* at the same place) the stones of the serpent. This we doubt not is very near the right etymology, for the lofty mound or cairn, before described as being seen from every part of the Dracontium, might very naturally be supposed to confer a name on the whole structure of parallelitha. Qy. may not Carnac be resolved into Cairn ach,\* the lines or degrees of the Tumulus or Cairn?

XIII. *Remarks on certain Celtic Monuments at Lockmariaker, by the same Writer.*

This is a sort of supplement to the

\* Ach, according to Richards, means a line or chain of degrees, but he applies it genealogically. Cairn Achen would imply the people of the Cairn, and the long rows of stones might be supposed to represent those countless multitudes which annually defiled through them to be present at the lighting of the Beltan fires.

treatise on Carnac. A remarkably beautiful Cromlech, and other remains, distinguish this spot, to which Mr. Deane thinks the Carnac Dracontium originally extended.

The table-stone of this Cromlech is 18 feet long, 12 wide, and 4 thick; it rests upon three supporters, at the elevation of about 9 feet from the ground. The table and one of the supporting-stones of this Cromlech, is further remarkable for exhibiting some curvilinear characters *not inscribed*, but cut out on the stone with the greatest care and accuracy in bold relief; one is of a hammer-like form, according to plate XXVI. and the other somewhat resembles a portion of the ornament called the Grecian key, the angles of the pattern however assuming a curve; the first is conjectured by a French antiquary to be an *ὀψάλλος*. The idea is plausible, if such lewd worship can be charged on the Celts of Armorica.

Asiatic and Egyptian ideas had made their way into this country. An artificially carved rock in the Morbihan, closely resembles the God *Anubis*.

The Syrian deity *Lilith*, celebrated in the mythology of the Jewish Rabbins, was adored in the Morbihan. Her statue remains there in a perfect state, the head-dress resembles that of the Breton female peasantry at this day. Round obelisks are found in Brittany, denoting, as Mr. Deane thinks, the burial-places of warriors of the first rank, and that they originated in the well-known custom still prevalent in the East, of planting an upright spear at the head of a chief, as he slept on the ground.

“Behold Saul lay sleeping within the trench, and his spear stuck in the ground at his bolster.” 1 Sam. xxvi. 7.

The conjecture appears to us more poetical than probable. Stelæ, or pillars of memorial, have been set up for various objects by mankind, in all ages. Stone, from its durability, would be the substance chosen, but unless from some identity of form into which such pillars might be shaped, or some decided insculped figures which they might bear, on what very reasonable ground can it be asserted that they were meant to represent spears?

But Mr. Deane's classical conjectures, and elegant language, might

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well nigh carry us away with his opinion, e. g.

“Some mighty chief may be supposed to be sleeping at Lockmariaker, under the tumulus of Cæsar, with his spear struck in the ground ‘at his bolster,’ only the sleep being that of death, the spear is of a material of corresponding duration; it is an obelisk of stone cut out of a single block.”

We consider the communications of the Rev. Mr. Deane, with which he has thus made his debut in the pages of the *Archæologia*, altogether of the highest and most interesting antiquarian character. We trust he will go on. Of the 1st part of the XXVth volume of the above work, we can confidently say that the Society of Antiquaries have never of late years issued a publication from their establishment more worthy of the attention of their members, or the studious at large.

◆  
*The Tewkesbury Yearly Register and Magazine.* Nos. I. II. and III. for 1830, 1831, and 1832. 8vo.

AMONG the multiplicity of Magazines, and the periods of their publication,—weekly, monthly, and quarterly, we do not remember to have seen before any one published in yearly numbers; nor, among the various provincial Magazines which have at various times been attempted, did we ever see any filled with matter altogether so useful and important as the present. When a provincial bookseller attempts to form a periodical miscellany, he usually aims to imitate the ordinary contents of our more fashionable metropolitan contemporaries; but the talents of his neighbourhood in essays and poetry are not long able to sustain him, and very little indeed does he put forth that is worthy of attention, still less of preservation. If he would strike into another path, and become the local chronicler and historiographer, materials of sufficient interest, we apprehend, will still fail him should he attempt to produce a number every month. It is therefore no less for the moderation of its plan, than for the judgment which is displayed in its execution, that we consider the *Tewkesbury Magazine* to be deserving both of praise and imitation. Its editor is Mr. Bennett, a very intelligent bookseller, and a gentle-



man who has rendered the town many important public services, especially in the affairs of its charities, and the care of its venerable abbey church. He published, in 1830, a History of Tewkesbury, which was reviewed in our vol. C. i. 605; and in the numbers before us he has presented his townsmen not only with an annual register of local events, but with such documents, lists, &c. which have arisen from time to time in further illustration of the History. First are placed the local Preferments, Marriages, and Deaths (with biographical anecdotes); next a chronicle of Events connected with the town, neighbourhood, and principal families of the surrounding country, with brief reports of public meetings, charities, and general statistics; and lastly the historical documents. In the first number is a woodcut and description of the ancient Key Bridge at Tewkesbury, destroyed some years ago; and also many interesting documents relative to the fine new bridge over the Severn at the Mythe, with the ceremony of laying its first stone in the year 1823. We next find three letters from the Privy Council in 1588, directing the citizens of Gloucester and Tewkesbury to furnish forth the bark Sutton, of 80 tons, for the defence of the kingdom against the celebrated Armada; a letter respecting the renewal of the Town charter in 1688, &c. &c. In the last number is a very complete and elaborate report of the cholera morbus, which was fatal last summer to 76 persons in Tewkesbury (a list and description of whom are given), and increased the parish rates nearly 700*l*.

An engraving is inserted of the architectural elevation of the new almshouses near Tewkesbury churchyard. The design, which we have ourselves had an opportunity of seeing in a more picturesque point of view, reflects much credit on C. Hanbury Tracy, esq. M.P.; whose noble mansion at Toddington (in the Tudor style) has fairly raised him to the very rare distinction of being an excellent amateur architect. With respect to the almshouses, we find the first proceedings relative to them duly recorded under Nov. 18, 1830; from which it appears that, having been originally founded by Sir Francis Russell, Bart. in 1674, they were then gone to decay. Their re-edification (in substan-

tial freestone) has been effected by the sale of a garden (partly to the parish to enlarge the churchyard), and by a public subscription, to which J. E. Dowdeswell, esq. and John Martin, esq. the representatives of the borough, and Mr. Tracy, have each contributed 100*l*. In this good work, as in so many others, we find Mr. Bennett was one of the most active managers.

Another foundation of a similar description, having also graced the modern annals of Tewkesbury, it is proper we should take some notice of it whilst mentioning the former; we therefore extract the following passage from Mr. Bennett's first number,

"In the course of this year (1830), Samuel Barnes, esq. erected a spacious almshouse, in the Oldbury Field, three stories high, and containing twenty-four convenient dwellings of two rooms each, with suitable offices, for the benefit of the poor people of the parish. The eight dwellings on the ground floor are occupied by eight married couples, the man not less than 60, and the woman 50 years of age; those on the first floor by eight widows or maids, not under 50; and the upper story by eight widows or maids, not under 45."

In the last number we find the death of Mr. Barnes recorded, on the 12th of November last, at the age of 62; he had acquired a considerable fortune in business, from which he had retired for more than a quarter of a century. By his testamentary directions the almshouse is conveyed to the corporation, having been endowed with certain landed property; the particulars of which are given by Mr. Bennett, and thus rendered accessible to all interested in making inquiries on the subject.

And now we wish we could find some sensible person in each provincial city or town to undertake a publication similar to the present. Let him, with the same moderation, be contented with an annual appearance; not anxious to fill a certain given space, but merely to preserve and perpetuate what is deserving of being placed upon record. A county, it may be, would furnish an annual volume; but we doubt whether it would be so well done; for the Hampshire Repository of 1799 (one of the best books of the kind) contains much that is utterly worthless; and we think a field of small dimensions similar to

that cultivated by Mr. Bennett, is that likely to produce the most valuable fruit, and best calculated to create a taste in the provincial public for such substantial fare, without calling too seriously upon their purses.

◆

*The Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion.*

THE sons of Alma Mater require not a layman's aid, in defending the Protestant faith; yet our endeavours may be of some assistance, by directing their attention to a few points, in which the author of Capt. Rock's Memoirs appears to have reasoned partially, or quoted erroneously.

Among other conclusions, the "Irish gentleman" asserts, that modern Popery is identical with Christianity of the third and fourth centuries; and that if the early Fathers were to rise from their graves, and enter an Irish church, they would feel quite at home, &c. But how has he examined the records of those times, to arrive at such a conclusion? Evidently with a resolution to produce those arguments alone which suit his purpose, and apparently with a determination to *strain* evidence, when it does not go far enough.

Although an Irishman, it seems he wished to "begin at the beginning;" those Fathers, therefore, who had conversed with the Apostles, were the first he examined; and he observes,

"In the person of one of these simple, apostolical writers, I found that I had popped upon a Pope—an actual Pope! being the third Bishop, after St. Peter, of that very Church of Rome, which I was now about to desert for her modern rival."—Vol. I. p. 14.

St. Clement is here alluded to; and the overwhelming proof, that "the jurisdiction of the see of Peter was fully "acknowledged," is a letter from St. Ignatius, addressed to "the church that *presides* in the country of the Romans." Will he pretend that a memorial addressed to the Government of Petersburg, supposes the existence of a universal Russian monarchy? Certainly not: while the fact of mentioning a church, presiding in one country, allows us to infer that other churches presided elsewhere. At the same time, his readiness on all occasions to display every phrase

which strengthens his argument, leaves us no other alternative than to suppose that the letter to Clement, and his reply, are less indications of acknowledged superiority, than proofs of mutual good fellowship; for if any paragraph had established Clement's pre-eminence, the extract assuredly would not have been confined to the superscription.

As the "Irish gentleman" must allow the Prince of Apostles to have equal weight with Ignatius, let him read the fifth chapter of the first Epistle of St. Peter; and he may take the Vulgate version. In the first verse, addressing the elders, Peter styles himself *consenior*; and, after exhorting them to feed the flock, he adds to his other cautions, *neque ut dominantes in clericis*. It is difficult to discover any identity between such an injunction, and the princely authority of the Popes; and the author's desire to proclaim the then existence of the Roman supremacy upon such grounds, indicates the prevalence of strong partiality in his researches.

Because the friends of St. Ignatius preserved his bones, and annually celebrated his martyrdom, by watching around the shrine in which they were placed, we are told (p. 20) that a reverence for relics is an apostolical institution: the deduction of course is, that Protestants do wrong in rejecting all the absurd fables of relics and their miraculous effects, which authorised Romish legends declared to be facts; and for doubting the reality of which, not a few have perished under the hands of Inquisitors. It may be replied, that in defending the original institution, the "Irish gentleman" does not deny the introduction of abuses; but the practice of the Romish Bishops, of the present day, is ready to repulse such an apology: episcopal proclamations are continually issued, not only to defend the virtues of the relics; but also to recommend the faithful to purchase garments and trinkets, which have been laid upon them. We do not require the evidence of St. Ignatius's shrine, to show the high antiquity of commemorating a remarkable event. Jephthah's daughter was *annually* bewailed by the "daughters of Israel;" the deliverance of Bethuliah, by Judith, was celebrated on the return of each anniversary; and the Jews were com-

manded to observe, *for ever*, the feast of Purim, to commemorate their escape from the cruel designs of Haman. In yet more ancient times, the bones of the patriarch Joseph were preserved, and carried into the land of Canaan, by the Israelites; and in the opinion of some commentators, the burial-place of Moses was concealed by the Almighty, chiefly to prevent his remains from becoming an object of idolatry with the Jewish nation.

In page 24 we find the following pretended extract from Hermas, a companion of the Apostles, whose "Pastor" has been always so highly esteemed, that an edition was printed at Oxford in 1685, with a preface attributed to Archbishop Usher. Such a justification of Popery was a God-send.

"The first thing we have to do is to observe the commandments of God. If afterwards, a man wishes to add thereto any good work, such as fasting, he will receive the greater recompense."

Now, what says Hermas?

"Mandata Domini custodi, et eris probatus, et scriberis in numero eorum qui custodiunt mandata ejus. Sin autem præter ea, quæ mandavit Dominus, aliquid boni adjeceris, majorem tibi dignitatem conquires, et honestior apud Dominum eris, quam eras futurus. Igitur si custodieris mandata Domini, et adjeceris ad ea stationes has, gaudebis; maxime si secundum mandatum meum servaveris ea."

Here, then, we have *majorem dignitatem conquires; honestior eris; and gaudebis*, converted, by an unusually free translation, into *receive the greater recompense*. With respect to *stationes has*, Anglicised as above, "such as fasting," there is an evident connexion between those words, and the pastor's *mandatum*; which command is fully explained in the beginning of the same division of the work (*similitudo quinta*), and proves that, in his opinion, the difference between *grav* and *maigre* did not constitute a fast.

"Video pastorem illum sedentem juxta me, ac dicentem mihi: Quid tam mane huc venisti? Respondi: Quoniam, Domine, stationem habeo. Quid est, inquit, statio? Et dixi: Jejunium. Et dixit: Quid est illud jejunium? Sicut solebam, inquam, sic jejuno. Nescitis, inquit, Deo jejunare, neque est jejunium hoc, quod vos jejunatis, Deo nihil proficientes. Quare, inquam, Domine, ita dicis? Et dixit: Dico enim, quoniam non

est jejunium hoc, quod putatis vos jejunare; sed ego te docebo quod est jejunium plenum, acceptumque Deo. Audi, inquit: *Dominus non desiderat tale jejunium supervacuum*; sic enim jejunando nihil præstas æquitate. Jejuna enim verum jejunium tale: Nihil in vitâ tuâ nequiter facias, sed mente purâ servi Deo, custodiens mandata ejus, et in præcepta ejus ingrediaris, neque admiseris desiderium nocens in animo tuo. Crede autem Domino; si hæc feceris, timoremque ejus habueris, et abstinueris ab omni negotio malo, Deo te victurum hæc si feceris, jejunium magnum consummabis, acceptumque Deo."

Hermas has been appealed to upon fasting; and his decision is clearly in favour of the Protestant notions on that subject.

"A Daniel! still say I, a second Daniel! I thank thee, Jew! for teaching me that word."

An unbiassed examiner of Hermas would have inferred, from the *sicut solebam*, that he was accustomed to fast according to the Mosaic precept; especially as it is well known that St. Paul reprov'd a prevalent inclination for Judaising. Therefore, instead of giving fasting a duration of eighteen hundred years, above a thousand more may be added, if it will increase the "Irish gentleman's" satisfaction.

There is a very convenient method of interpreting the expressions of the early fathers, in order to substantiate the Roman primacy; it is to assume that the word *church* always refers to that of Rome. However, Tertullian and Origen use the word *churches*; and St. John, in the Apocalypse, speaks of *seven churches*, which evidently makes it the equivalent of *congregation*. While on this work (vol. I. p. 31) there is an extract from St. Irenæus, in which, after stating that all the Bishops derived their original institution from the Apostles, he adds: "However, as it would be tedious to enumerate the whole list of successions, I shall confine myself to that of Rome." It is true that Irenæus declares it the greatest, most ancient, and most illustrious church; but there is not a word to imply that the other churches were not descended as clearly and directly from the same source; while it is highly improbable that he would have omitted to declare its supremacy, if it had been admitted in his time. The silence of Irenæus, therefore, justifies those who

re-formed the Church in the sixteenth century, and protested against the authority of the pope. Protestants have, further, the sentiments of Hermas on this subject, no less positive than on fasting. In his third "Vision," the construction of the Church triumphant is revealed; yet there is not the faintest allusion to the future prosperity of the Roman pontificate.

"Illi autem juvenes sex, qui ædificant, qui sunt, Domine? Ait mihi: Hi sunt sancti Angeli Dei, qui primò constituti sunt, quibus tradidit Dominus universam creaturam suam, ut struerent, ædificarent, et dominarentur creaturæ illius. Per hos enim \* consummabitur structura turris."

Thus angels take the post claimed for St. Peter and his successors. In the following section :

"Lapides quidem illi quadrati et albi, ii sunt apostoli, et episcopi, et doctores, et ministri qui ingressi sunt in clementiâ Dei, et episcopatum gesserunt, et docuerunt, et ministraverunt sancte et modeste electis Dei," &c.

Here Apostles, Bishops, and Ministers, are placed on the same line; they are all *lapides quadrati et albi*, without any distinction for those who filled particular situations. The vision of Hermas, therefore, sanctions the denial of supremacy to the see of Rome.

The preceding remarks refer to a limited portion of the "Travels of an Irish gentleman;" but if the collation of Hermas alone displays so much unfairness, what may not be expected from a close examination of the other fathers, so complacently brought forward to prove the apostolical origin of Popery.

W. S. B.

*The Chronology of History; containing Tables, Calculations, and Statements, indispensable for ascertaining the dates of historical events, and of public and private documents, from the earliest periods to the present time.* By Sir Harris Nicolas, K.C.M.G. (*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia*.)

SINCE the old English chroniclers were driven from their popularity by the powerful pen of Hume, the philosophy of History, whether right or wrong,—that is, whether founded on true or false premises,—has too fully engrossed the attention of the Eng-

lish reader, to the prejudice of its chronology. It would not be easy to disturb from his throne that popular monarch of English history; nor would it be desirable, until a successor shall be found (and when will that occur?) of a greater profundity of thought, and a more felicitous elegance of style. We are, however, of opinion that it will prove a very acceptable service, if some judicious annotators were to place this monarch under certain constitutional restraints; that is, if they would append to his text such a commentary, as would point out his errors, counteract his misapprehensions, and combat his false conclusions.

The only method calculated to mitigate the justice of that character given to history by a statesman of the last century, that it was all "one great lie," is to pursue the accuracy of even its minor threads, and thus by degrees to convert it from a mixed yarn into a texture approaching to purity.

The author of the useful work before us has well pointed out in his Preface that the position of historical events, in point of date, determines their relative character as causes or consequences; and that, therefore, the precise date of an occurrence or document may be, as regards the stream of history, the most important feature it possesses.

Sir H. Nicolas proceeds to notice the deficiency of any English work of the nature of that he has now produced. He does not allude to his own previous publication called "Notitia Historica," we presume because the present is so much more comprehensive in its contents. He acknowledges his principal authorities for foreign chronology have been that laborious compilation of the French antiquaries, entitled "L'Art de Verifier les Dates," and De Vaines' Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique. These works, in a considerable portion of his task, had "left little to be done besides the humble duties of translation and abridgment;" but the field of English chronology was one in which much was still to be rectified. In the regnal years of the Kings, in particular, that is to say, in ascertaining the precise day on which the years of their reigns commenced, it is perfectly astonishing to find in how many cases errors have hitherto existed:

\* In some MSS. *ergo*.

"The Regnal tables of the reign of William I. are *presumed* to be wrongly computed by 2 months and 11 days in each year; those of William II. by 17 days; Henry I. by 4 days; Stephen by 24 days; Henry II. by 1 month and 25 days; and the Regnal Tables of Richard I. have been *proved* to be wrongly computed to the extent of 1 month and 27 days; of John to the extent of 1 month and 21 days, besides a variation in the commencement and termination of each of his regnal years; of Henry III. by 9 days; of Edward I. by 4 days; of Edward II. by 1 day; of Richard II. by 1 day; of Henry IV. by 1 day; of Henry V. by 1 day; and of Henry VI. by 1 day; in *each* year of their respective reigns. That errors so destructive of truth, whence History, like Philosophy, derives all its interest and importance, should have been so long allowed to pass without correction, must surprise those labourers in the exact sciences, whose Tables include the smallest fractions of time, and wherein an error of a few seconds would be fatal to the calculations of the astronomer and mathematician."

In only two cases have these errors before been pointed out, and that within the last seven years. In our vol. xcvi. ii. p. 27, the discoveries are first noticed, that John's reign commenced with his Coronation, and that of Edward I. on the day when his peace was proclaimed, and he was recognized by his subjects. It is the application of this method of calculation, from the Coronation of each Monarch, and not from the death of his predecessor, that so much disarranges the other Regnal Tables; and indeed, as Sir H. Nicolas remarks, involves a very important principle in the early history of our constitution. The well-known dictum that "the King never dies," or that there is no interregnum in England, although "now the law of this country, confirmed," as Sir Harris Nicolas remarks, "by statutes, and by the usage of several centuries," yet appears to have originated in a decision of the Judges so late as the reign of Elizabeth. In earlier times, the hereditary right of the Sovereign was merely inchoate, until the Recognition and Coronation had taken place; and from that solemn compact the years of his reign were calculated.

Connected with this subject, is this important circumstance, that many of the historical documents in Rymer's collection are assigned to wrong years; and moreover that the new edition, in

the five ponderous folios printed by the Record Commission, "has in this, as in all other instances, copied and perpetuated the errors of the former editions." We trust attention will be paid to Sir H. Nicolas's hint, that a new table of contents, with the dates carefully adjusted, should be forthwith prepared under the direction of the present Commission.

Having now noticed the principal original feature of this useful work, we shall be excused for alluding generally to the variety of calendars, tables, and catalogues which constitute the other parts of it. The limits of the volume have not allowed its compiler to comprise *all* that he intended; and he promises in another form a more perfect list of the Chancellors than has yet been formed, as well as lists of the Bishops, corrected from those by Godwin and Le Neve. He also announces that the present Secretary of the Record Commission has ordered the transcription of the records of the delivery of the Great Seal, which "are most minute, and often contain interesting historical statements."

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*Last and Summary Answer to the Question 'Of what use have been Cathedral Establishments, &c. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A.M.*

MANY and great are the obligations which literature and religion owe to the accomplished and amiable author of the present pamphlet. The writer of the present lines speaks feelingly and with sincerity on the subject. In the repeated perusal of Mr. Bowles's early poetry, he spent some of the happiest hours of his youth; on them he formed much of his taste; most of them he can even now repeat; and, with regard to their merit, his ripened judgment only confirms his early feelings. Speaking without any wish to flatter, or unduly please, we say that Mr. Bowles's poetry possesses many peculiar excellences; it generally is regulated by a very refined and delicate taste; in picturesque beauty it is unrivalled, and of its powers of pathos our heart and our eyes will bear faithful witness. It abounds in the creations of a rich fancy, and its selections are formed with great discrimination. We could dilate, if time and opportunity afford-

ed, with pleasure on a subject that recalls so many delightful associations; but gusts and storms are arising, and the brilliant dreams of youth are blown away. Mr. Bowles can no longer repose with his lyre, as he was used to do, under his laurel shade; the emissaries of detraction and calumny, and the instruments of havoc and destruction, are abroad; the puritan-parson would attack him in the county paper, and the patriotic and æconomical nobleman would gibbet him in the House of Peers. Time, however, seems to have taken nothing from Mr. Bowles's poetical enthusiasm, nor age (if we may judge by his last beautiful poem) dimmed the splendour of his imagination. But other services have been demanded of him. Mr. Bowles's piety is warm, sincere, and genuine; his attachment to our National Church such as a grateful son should pay to a beneficent parent; and most worthy of praise he is for the manner in which he has risen in her defence. We are very sorry that our numerous occupations (must we add too the charms of that season of the year when even reviewers are allowed to pause from their labour,) have prevented our notice of Dr. Bloomfield's excellent work on the same subject. We fully agree with the radicals, the puritans, the economists, the libellers, the demagogues, with Lord King, and with Lord Teynham, et hoc genus omne, that the *Church wants reform*; but we differ in toto with them as to the meaning we affix to the word *church*. We say the Church wants reform, but we do not mean by the Church an old venerable time-worn structure, built by the piety of Norman or Saxon hands; nor do we mean by the *Church* a certain number of respectable middle-aged gentlemen dressed in black worsted stockings and shovel hats, riding grey ponies, and praising their own wall-trees. But we mean the *body of the people of the whole country*. They are the church; for them were the churches built, endowed, and consecrated—for them are the ministers appointed; and when we see those churches forsaken for the tabernacle, its incomparable Liturgy vilipended before the extemporaneous effusions of ignorance and fanaticism; its admirable and sound expositions of Scripture despised in comparison with the ravings of enthusiasm; its teachers

misrepresented and calumniated; its scanty revenues (for scanty, shamefully scanty, they are,) looked at with grudging eyes, and already half seized with griping and greedy hands: when we hear plans the most crude, the most malignant, and the most mischievous, daily propounded for despoiling her of all that is useful, all that is august, all that is venerable and sacred belonging to her; and when we find the great body of the *Laity*, for whose present and eternal benefit that Church was founded by Christ, standing aloof and looking with selfishness or indifference, on the dangers she is incurring and the injustice she suffers; it is then we emphatically and loudly cry the Church of England wants Reform. As for Mr. Bowles's arguments and proofs that he has brought forward in answer to my Lord Henley and others, they are unanswerable and decisive; and we still have confidence enough in the good sense of the people of England to hope that truth will not only prevail, but prevail in time to save us from the impending ruin. We bid our venerable poet and pastor farewell, with gratitude and great esteem.

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*The Emigrant's Tale, and Miscellaneous Poems.* By James Bird.

THIS Suffolk singing-BIRD has given us another of his melodies. Though he resembles the nightingale in the ceaseless activity of his vocal powers, he fortunately differs from her in one important particular. The 'bird of night' sings deliciously at her first appearance in public; but every successive month takes something from the melody of her music, and gradually robs her of all the enchantments of her early song. Now 'The BIRD of Day' improves as he sings; gives sweeter cadences and more varied harmony, and more heart-delighting music. The present poem (to drop our metaphor) is a domestic story, containing the history of a person named Thornton, who after many frightful adventures, and moving accidents, is at length safely moored in a comfortable haven in British America. The measure is what is called heroic; the structure of the lines is not formed after any particular model, nor is it remarkable for any peculiar elegance;

but it is easy and flowing, and not deficient in harmony. The next poems that follow are "Metropolitan Sketches," that is poems addressed to some of the more remarkable edifices in London, as the Post Office, the Monument, &c. The lines to the latter thus begin,

Ho! thou long gawky one of Fish Street Hill!  
[Thy head

Thou standst as proud as Lucifer!  
Stark as a raw recruit's at early drill,  
Makes the soft fleecy clouds its lofty bed,

And these around thee dewy drops distil,  
Which, mix'd with smoke, oft o'er thy visage spread,

Till thou art sable as the race of negroes,  
Black as the jet that in the rolling sea grows.

At p. 106 is a poem called the Village Pine-Tree, which commences thus:

Tree of the times gone by, old Pine!  
Days, years, and centuries have been thine!  
What friendly hand thus planted thee,  
Or was thy seed from parent tree.  
How many heads hath death laid low,  
That saw thy early branches grow, &c.

Now this would be all very well if addressed to the Tortworth Chesnut, or the Fairlop Oak; but really it is not very consistent with fact or truth, when speaking of a pine. We have often passed through Mr. Bird's village of Yoxford, and we know the tree to which he alludes. It is a *Pinaster*, a tree of very rapid growth, and in England of very short life. We should conceive this tree to be about eighty years old; it is now fast decaying, and will only live in Mr. Bird's lines.

Suffolk is deficient in many things that we conceive essential to the comforts of civilized life. It is a county without wood, water, hill, valley, sunshine, or verdant meads; but it has plenty of poets and primroses. There is Doctor Drake at Hadleigh, the Rev. Mr. Mitford at Benhall, Mr. Bloomfield at Bury, friend Barton at Woodbridge, and Mr. Bird at Yoxford. It abounds also in very poetical as well as beautiful young ladies. The Ipswich Pocket-book shows a deal of female talent. Prizes are given by the patriotic proprietor of it to the Sapphos and Corinnas of the different villages. Rebuses are deciphered by one young lady, and enigmas expounded by another. Though Mrs. Cobbold is dead, Miss Acton survives; and indeed, if at any time there should

be a dearth of poetical genius in the Metropolis, this county could easily supply the deficiency. There are also a great many prose authors, of first-rate merit and most extensive fame; but as they are distinguished for their remarkable modesty (the true companion of genius), as well as for their talents, we will not draw them out of the seclusion they covet. The clergy have immortalized themselves by many *single Sermons*, which have had a most extensive sale and beneficial influence; and the country gentlemen are probably the best scholars in all England; in fact, for those persons who are not desirous of possessing trees, grass, or water on their estates; who are not fond of romantic valleys, winding rivers, and sky-impurpled hills; but who prefer a clear sandy soil and an open view, speckled with substantial red-brick cottages, we recommend an early purchase of an estate in this county. Such persons, if invalids, will find through three quarters of the year the *east wind* particularly bracing; and if they are poets they will enjoy a very refined and elegant society among the kindred minds of the gentlemen and yeomanry.

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*Outline of the Smaller British Birds.*  
By R. A. Slaney, M. P.

AN entertaining little manual for young Ornithologists; but not without some mistakes and omissions.

P. 5. The author says: "Our winter visitors are all *hard-billed* birds, fitter to feed on seeds, berries, and fruits." What does he think of the Snipe and Woodcock?

P. 16. The observation of the *Nightingale* being only found when *cowslips* are plentiful, is not true.

P. 23. The Red-Start is called *Brand-tail*, not *Bran-tail*, from the red colour of the tail of that bird.

P. 45. Martins are distinguished from their congeners, not only by having their legs covered with feathers, but by the *shape of the tail*.

P. 63. We have often heard the Wryneck called the Cuckoo's *mate*, but never, as the author says, the Cuckoo's *maid*.

P. 71. We do not believe that the Wren lays *eighteen* eggs, at least we never saw more than ten or twelve at most, seldom so many. The author

says, "they are like noble pearls lying together;" but they have red spots.

The accounts of the King Fisher, and Water Ouzel, might have been made very entertaining, but in this volume they are passed over too cursorily. The King Fisher is now used

by the anglers for pike, as a bait; we mean of course an imitation bird artificially made, and drawn rapidly on the surface of the water. This work might be much improved in a second edition.

*Rambles and Remarks on the Borders of Surrey and Kent. By a Pedestrian.*—The title being rather attractive, and the pamphlet shape of the two octavo sheets, admitting but little room for the exercise of the paste and scissors, we were induced to read the tract with the hope of finding something new in the remarks of the Pedestrian; but we were disappointed. Our Pedestrian keeps the high road, and religiously chronicles in her or his tour, every subject which the most indolent pedestrian could scarce fail to notice, and having pointed out all common-place objects, either on the lower or higher roads, with an equally common-place diction, the author "takes his or her leave of the reader leaving him to enjoy his own reflections upon the variety of scenes which have passed successively and rapidly before him;" and the reader might have done this equally as well if he had not read the two and thirty pages containing the results of this Pedestrian's rambles. But our author gives a chapter headed by the high-sounding announcement of "*important information to the inhabitants of London, and of Southwark in particular*;" and the sum of which is that there is a country walk in Blue Anchor Lane, Bermondsey, a fact which few, at least in Southwark and its localities, are likely to be ignorant of. The author then stops to visit the St. Helena Tea-Gardens, and forcibly recommends to the reader the amusements of this Eastern Vauxhall. Among the rest of the important information the reader is informed that he may, by seeing Rotherhithe Church on a prayer morning, save the "small gratuity" for which the pew-openers, whose names and residences are set down with a degree of precision, are "happy to show it at any time." The following is a notice of an individual who appears in the author's estimation to be a literary character of some renown. "In a large house adjoining Medway-place, in the Deptford Lower Road, resides, as I am well-informed, a poet of no mean eminence, the author of the 'Age of Frivolity,' which satirizes the manners and follies of the times in which it was written, with an able pen; his poems often bear the signature *Aliquis*; and being far advanced in years, he resembles an aged patriarch, surrounded by his children and grandchildren. Be-

GENT. MAG. August, 1833.

tween forty and fifty years ago he built a small chapel behind his house, in which Mr. Kingsford, his son-in-law, now officiates." p. 15. If the reader looks for information on the Roman road, or other remains of antiquity which occur in the district visited, he will be disappointed; neither is Canute's trench even thought worthy of notice, though floor-cloth manufactories, gentlemen's residences, in general terms, and public houses, are carefully noticed. We now in our turn take leave of the author, heartily recommending him or her to notice something or other which does not lie directly before the reader's eyes. Even an aged boundary oak, of which we could point out more than one, would be a little more worthy of notice than the trivial objects which are set down so affectedly in our rambling Pedestrian's "Remarks."

*The Heliotrope, or Pilgrim in Pursuit of Health.*—This is a kind of Italian tour in verse, something in the manner of the two first cantos of Childe Harold. It is not very powerful in its conceptions, nor condensed in thought, nor brilliant in versification; but it is quite as good as most of the poetry of the present day, got up for the public markets as quickly as possible. If we printed a tour, like our author, we should certainly dispose it in the form of poetry, for nothing can be easier than to write moderately good verse; nothing more difficult than to write good prose. We have a thousand poetical hives in the land, out of which from morn to night the little authors come swarming with their freights of Heliconian honey; but we have positively no persons who can write good prose. Every thought, even the most simple, is arrayed in huge cumbrous robes, glittering with tinsel and brocade; from Mr. Moore's Life of Sheridan to Dr. Chalmers' Bridgwater Treatise. It must be said to the praise of *Sir James Mackintosh*, that he always lifted up his voice against this barbarous corruption, and that his richest praise was at all times bestowed on the incomparable and felicitous graces that distinguish Addison and Hume. In losing Mackintosh and Dugald Stuart we seem to have lost all that reminds us of the great scholars and writers of old; all that speaks to us of better days; when



the most rare and solid learning was arrayed in the simplest and most accurate language; and when it was unknown that persons should thrust themselves forward without pretension on the notice of the public, endeavouring to compensate for the flimsiness of their wares, by the meretricious glittering and glazing of the exterior ornaments.

*Commentary on the Revelation of St. John, or the Apocalypse, by an humble follower of the pious and profoundly learned Joseph Mede.* By ROBERT BRANSBY COOPER, Esq.—Mr. Cooper has founded his interpretation of the Apocalypse chiefly on the system of Mede, and it is of no little delight to the mind to turn from the crude speculations or rash conjectures of modern sciolists, to the solid learning and admirable discretion of that illustrious man. If there exists a single book among the countless volumes of the world, that requires the most unwearied caution, the most extensive erudition, and the most unflinching sagacity to explain its mystical and intricate allusions, it is the book of Patmos. Mede's system of synchronisms is (we consider) indisputably just. We have read through this book with the attention which it deserves, and we can with confidence recommend it to all sober-minded persons; it seems to us to be the most *probable* explanation of the prophecies yet given, with less violence or distortion used to adapt them to the theories of the author than we ever met with. We have only *once* to pause and confess that we cannot follow the credulity of Mr. Cooper, as to the following narrative (p. 183). "On the day of the battle of Waterloo, on which some nautical officer on board one of our sloops of war in the Atlantic, was taking an observation of the sun, he observed a miniature figure like that of Buonaparte on the glass of his telescope, in the centre of the Sun's disc, standing erect, with his hat and feather on, and called others to examine it with him; at six o'clock P. M. he looked again at the Sun, and saw the same figure reversed. He noted the appearance in his journal, and subsequently related the fact."

*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. Classical Antiquities, by the Rev. T. D. FOSBROKE.*—"It is evident," says Mr. F. "that the discoveries of Herculaneum and Pompeii, as well as those made by learned travellers, have exhibited classical archæology in a light far different to preceding accounts, for he who undertakes to describe a horse should first see a horse; but this was impracticable, and that most delightful region archæology is no longer a fanciful creation of lying travellers, as it was before the improvement suggested by Montfaucon of illustrating it, not from authors,

but from actual specimens. Half the jests uttered against Antiquaries have been founded upon the mistakes made by them with regard to objects of which they had no knowledge." Of course hypothesis cannot be science; under this impression Mr. F. has written the following work; it professes to exhibit things as they really and actually existed. Mr. F. is an author who is known to study entertainment even with regard to abstruse and learned subjects; and the book before us possesses not only novelty and instruction, but corrects the erroneous definitions of dictionaries, which ought to be law-books in authority. The reputation of Mr. F. is too well known to require probationary extracts. One word more, to declare our melancholy feelings. Before the conclusion of the work, Mr. F. was seized with a fit of the gout, which deprived him of the use of hands or feet; and the disease has continued for some months, with every probability of rendering him a cripple for life. The misery of such a situation to a reading man of active mind may be conceived, because he cannot turn over a leaf without artificial help, or make a memorandum, or feed himself. Such is the present condition of our indefatigable friend.

*Specimens of English Sonnets, selected by the Rev. ALEX. DYCE.*—We have so lately, in the review of Mr. Moxon's *Sonnets*, traced the history of this species of poetry, that we shall not repeat our observations; especially as Mr. Dyce's Preface and Notes to this elegant little volume will furnish sufficient information to the general reader. To those who are more curious in their researches with regard to the early writers of *Sonnets*, we recommend the same Editor's *Life of Shakspeare*, prefixed to the Aldine edition of his *Poems*. The present volume is intended to contain nearly all the best *Sonnets* that have been written; and we conceive that the selection has been formed with singular judgment and taste. It commences with a specimen of Lord Surrey, (who first introduced it into the language,) and then embodies some of the most elegant productions of the great Poets who adorned the illustrious and enlightened reign of the maiden Queen. Mr. Dyce has done justice to Shakspeare, so absurdly calumniated and despised by Steevens. Of Milton he has left little behind: for every *Sonnet* of Milton is written in letters of gold. Among the later poets, Mr. Wordsworth justly occupies the most honourable place. Some of his *Sonnets* are of the highest merit, and he has evidently studied with care the laws and genius of this kind of poetry, as he has of all other. There are some very charming productions of Mr. Bowles; of Bampfylde, to whose name a most

curious and melancholy narrative is attached; and of Charlotte Smith; and the volume ends with two Sonnets by Mr. Mitford. The number of writers collectively amounts to thirty-seven. We shall select two Sonnets, the one by Sir Egerton Brydges, deserving high praise, and the other by the author whose name terminates the list.

*On Echo and Silence.* p. 160.

In eddyng course when leaves began to fly,  
 And Autumn in her lap the store to strew,  
 As mid wild scenes I chanced the Muse  
 to woo, [frown'd on high,  
 Thro' glens untrod, and woods that  
 Two sleeping nymphs with wonder mute  
 I spy!— [hue,  
 And lo, she's gone!—in robe of dark green  
 'Twas *Echo* from her sister *Silence* flew,  
 For quick the hunter's horn resounded  
 thro' the sky!

In shade affrighted *Silence* melts away,  
 Not so her sister! hark! for onward still,  
 With far-heard step she takes her listen-  
 ing way [hill!  
 Bounding from rock to rock, from hill to  
 Oh! mark the merry maid in mockful  
 play [forest fill!  
 With thousand mimic tones the laughing

*Sonnet written at Dover Castle, by the  
 Rev. John Mitford.*

Look upward on yon desolated pile,  
 And as you mark its ruins lone and grey,  
 Mourn not, oh! mourn not for its long  
 decay!  
 But see how gentle Nature, with a smile  
 Sweet as a mother's, anxious to beguile  
 Her infant to her bosom, gone astray,  
 Calls on the ocean-gales from yonder bay  
 To breathe upon its mouldring towers;  
 the vales [the vales  
 The foxglove, and the wild flowers o'er  
 Drop silently their seeds; and sun, and  
 rain, [chain  
 And summer-dews, with fairy hands un-  
 Each granite link; and then anon it falls  
 Obedient to that voice which once again  
 So tenderly her offspring lost recalls.

We shall only add, that the volume before us is as elegantly got up by the publisher, (whose taste in these matters is universally acknowledged), as it is elegantly disposed by the Editor.

*Dissent from the Church of England Vindicated.* By WILLIAM ROAF. 18mo. pp. 64.—The proverbial prudence and caution of a Dissenter, is anything but manifest in this little book, which is an attack on the Church Establishment, and every thing connected therewith that we have been accustomed to regard and venerate, without one ray of Christian love

beaming through its asperities, or one argument that has not been often refuted.

We noticed a small volume in our June number, page 528, wherein the stale objections of Mr. Roaf, and others, are anticipated and exploded. The nonsense and invective, we believe, are original, and these make up the greater portion of the book. He is fully entitled to all the credit for these things that can adorn the character of a "preacher of the gospel."

We will just honour him with one extract from page 50:

"The lessons for some of the Saints' Days are extremely objectionable. Those for the thirtieth of January are awfully blasphemous."

What think you of this, Reader?—of a man professing to preach the gospel of salvation from a fountain, some of whose streams he here denominates *blasphemous!*

*Some Account of the Life and Character of the late Reverend Edward Williams, M. A. Incumbent of Uffington and Battlefield, Salop, and Rector of Chelsfield, Kent.* By H. PIGEON. 8vo. pp. 24.—This is one of the many publications to which our Magazine has given rise. In the obituary of the first number of the present volume, is an account of the subject of this memoir, which the author has enlarged with occasional incident, and many very judicious observations. The life of such a man as Mr. Williams is worthy the imitation of all Christians, especially of that class whose private and pastoral character he so eminently adorned—and this record of his labours is alike interesting to the reader, and creditable to the writer.

*L'Echo de Paris*, by M. A.-P. LEPAGE, is a selection of familiar phrases, which a pupil would daily hear said around him if he were living among French people. It appears to us to be a very useful little work. The phrases are simple and natural, and calculated to amuse at the same time that they instruct the young student.

*A Discourse delivered before the Framingham Committee for Promoting Christian Knowledge.* By R. BRUDENELL EXTON, Rector of Athelington, Suffolk—will doubtless be deemed a peculiar literary as well as orthologous novelty. Sterne (as Yorick) preached sermons in prose run mad, but Mr. Exton will be said to have done more, for he has dared to preach in acknowledged blank verse. Notwithstanding, it is the style into which both churchmen and laymen have transmuted Scripture, and he has preserved throughout *an evangelical spirit*.

## FINE ARTS.

The Third Part of *Illustrations of Modern Sculpture* contains three of the most beautiful works produced in the present century. The huntress Arethusa, by CAREW, has all the grace of the antique; the Michael and Satan, by FLAXMAN, is a very powerful composition; and CANOVA'S Venus is well deserving of being ranked with those earlier personifications of female beauty whose names are most familiar to the devotees of art. His countrymen, indeed, have already awarded that honour; as a statue little different from the present is placed near the Venus de Medici, in the gallery at Florence. The statue before us, which was an earlier, and, in respect of the countenance, a still more pleasing work, is in the gallery of Lansdowne House. The two works first mentioned are both in the gallery of that most munificent patron of our native sculptors, the Earl of Egremont, at Petworth.

The views in Part III. of CONEY'S *Architectural Beauties of Continental Europe*. 1. Antwerp Cathedral, from the Grande Place; the pyramidal fronts of the houses forming the foreground, are highly picturesque; whilst one of a more modern style has been, as it were considerably, covered with a flat roof, in order to show more of the beauties of the façade of the church. 2. The Church of St. Bavon, at Ghent; an interior of the nave, showing a fine groined roof of stone. In the foreground is a magnificent carved pulpit, in the form of the tree of knowledge. We cannot compete with the French in pulpits, although we surpass them in fonts. 3. The Cathedral Church, Ypres; an interesting interior, in the Early Pointed style. 4. The Church of St. Sauvre, Montreuil; an exterior, picturesque, but less interesting. The grand western doorway seems to constitute a large portion of the whole edifice; the ancient tower appears to be gone, as the present is small and mean. Two vignettes, belonging to the respective towns, are given with each description; their subjects are very interesting, and form a series of architectural bijouterie.

MAJOR'S *Cabinet Gallery of Pictures*, Nos. IX.-XII.—This work continues to merit the highest praise, for selection, execution, and for true cheapness,—that is, when an excellent article is given at a moderate price. When writing on a picture by Vangoel, representing a Card Party, and called the "Queen of Hearts," Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM makes some remarks on family portraits, which are well worthy of attention. "It is all very well," he says, "to have single heads, when they are of any mark in the coun-

try, and can lay claim to something intellectual; our Scotts, our Wordsworths, our Broughams, and our Wellingtons, need not be tied up in couples, nor yoked in conversation; but we cannot glance round the walls of our exhibition-rooms without a consciousness that many heads there require the additional charm which employment gives, to render them worthy of a second look." We agree with Mr. Cunningham, in thinking that conversation pieces, in the style of Hogarth (a due regard being paid, as he paid it, to the manners of the day), "might be imitated by some academicians with advantage to themselves." To make a portrait, or group of portraits, pleasing as a picture, is giving it another and a very powerful claim for preservation, and another chance for that immortality which some persons so fondly covet.

The *Female Characters in the Waverley Novels* are completed in ten parts quarto; and, when combined with the *Landscape Illustrations*, in twenty-four parts, octavo. Four new views are added to illustrate the author's later tales: Kilchurn Castle, for the Highland Widow; Loch Tay, for the Fair Maid of Perth; Basle, for Anne of Geierstein; and Dryburgh Abbey, for Castle Dangerous. A genuine portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, from a picture by Zuccherro, is also introduced; and we do not at all exaggerate when we say, that her natural beauty exceeds all that has been created by the imagination of the three and twenty artists (including the seven Royal Academicians) who have contributed to the other plates. On the whole, these prints are very pleasing, whether as illustrations, or as a volume of themselves, or individually for the portfolio and album.

FINDEN'S *Landscape Illustrations of the Life and Works of Lord Byron*, Parts XIII.-XVI.—We have only to repeat our approbation of these sunshiny and delicate engravings. One portrait continues to be given in each number; that in the last number is the liberal bibliopolist, Mr. Murray, who gratefully owns the benefits Lord Byron conferred upon his fortune, and to whom no one can say how much his Lordship was indebted for his fame.

*The Byron Gallery*, in 8vo. is concluded with the sixth part. The designs have possessed more than usual merit, particularly those by Richter.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S *Sketch-Book* is, as might be expected, full of wit and invention. It answers literally to its title; his graphic thoughts are set down as they occur, not forced to fill a certain number

of plates, and every copper is crowded with sketches, cleverly etched by himself.

A fine private print of Fornham St. Genevieve, the Suffolk seat of the Duke of Norfolk, drawn by T. WRIGHT, has been well engraved by W. B. COOKE, at the expense of the Rev. F. H. Turnor Barnwell.

July 12. The effects of the late Marchioness dowager of Lansdowne, at Camden-hill, Kensington, were disposed of at good prices. A magnificent bookcase, of black mahogany, with mirror folding doors, once the property of the late King when Prince of Wales, brought 41 guineas; a pair of beautiful cabinets, with panels painted by Hamilton, 55 guineas, &c. &c. Amongst a number of valuable pictures, the following brought the annexed prices: Wilkie's Sick Lady and her Physician, 215 guineas; Madonna and Child, by Leonardo da Vinci, 95 guineas; the magnificent Cupid, Venus, and Vulcan, gallery picture, by Rubens, 300 guineas; Witch, by Teniers, 30 guineas; Reclining Female, and Female with Children, by Bone, 28 and 25 guineas; Extracting a Tooth, by G. Douw, 29 guineas; Witches' Cave, by Salvator Rosa, 23 guineas; Sybil, by Benvenuto, 30 guineas; and an Ivory Crucifix, by Cellini, 15 guineas.

#### STATUES BY CHANTREY.

A fine statue of Bishop Heber, from the chisel of Chantrey, will shortly be ready for its place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The figure is kneeling; the left hand rests on a book; the right is laid on the breast; and there is an air of sincere devotion on the brow, and a natural elegance about the drapery, which make it one of the finest works of the eminent sculptor. It will form a companion to the monument of Bishop Middleton, by Lough.

A statue of Sir John Malcolm is to be placed in Westminster Abbey. The subscription was filled up in a day or two by his friends; and Chantrey, with whom he was intimate, has been commissioned to execute the work.

A private plate of the statue of Sir Joseph Banks, executed by Chantrey, and now placed in the Hall of the British Museum, having been engraved by Cozens for the purpose of presenting one to each of the 200 subscribers, the Committee have given 100 of them to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, and they are to be sold at the price of one guinea, for the benefit of that useful charity, after which it is promised that no more will be printed.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

### *New Works announced for Publication.*

An Investigation into the Origin, Religion, Manners, Customs, Language, and History of the Ancient Inhabitants of Celtic Gaul and the British Islands, including Ireland. By Sir W. BETHAM.

A work on the Fathers, entitled, *Petite Bibliothèque des Peres*. By M. GONTHIER, of Geneva.

A General History of Egypt. By M. de MARLES, the Historian of India, &c.

OLLIVANT'S Analysis of the Text of the History of Joseph, upon the principles of Professor Lee's Hebrew Grammar.

Sermons on various subjects. By S. WARREN, LL. D.

STUART'S Commentary on the Hebrews, re-published under the superintendence of Dr. HENDERSON.

Scripture Biography. By ESTHER HEWLETT, author of "Scripture History," &c.

Travels and Researches in Caffraria. By STEPHEN KAY.

Two Letters on Tithes and Corn Laws. Addressed to W. Duncombe, M. P. By THOMAS MEASE.

Biographical Notices of Alphonso H. Holyfield, for several years a Clerk in the Office of the London Missionary Society.

A Grammar of the Spanish Language. By E. DEL MAR.

The Philoctetes of Sophocles; with English Notes and Examination Questions. By G. BAYES.

The Railway Companion: a Description of an Excursion from Manchester to Liverpool, with a brief and popular History of the Rise and Progress of Rail-Roads.

The Philosophical Rambler, or Observations, Reflections, and Adventures of a Pedestrian Tourist through France and Italy.

Ten Minutes' Advice to the Consumptive. By a Physician.

The Mother's Oracle, for the Healthful and Proper Rearing of Infancy.

The Odes of Anacreon. By JAMES USHER, Esq.

A Uniform Series of Mrs. Bray's Historical, Legendary, and Romantic Novels, to be comprised in 15 monthly volumes.

LANDSEER'S Illustrated Edition of the Romance of History, in monthly volumes.

FISHER'S Drawing-room Scrap Book for 1834, containing thirty-six highly-finished Plates, with Poems, by L. E. L.

The Oriental, Biblical, and Geographical Annals, for 1834.

The Minstrel Wanderer, a Poem. By H. B. ONYON.

## BROADLEY LIBRARY.

The Second Portion of the Library, Prints, and original Drawings of John Broadley, esq. F.S.A. (to which was added another Collection) was sold by Mr. Evans, on June 19, and five following days. The Catalogue contained 1225 Lots, which produced 3707*l.* 13*s.* The following are some of the more curious articles. Lot. 166. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, with 339 original Drawings, (cost Mr. Broadley 600*l.*) 241*l.* 12*s.* J. Neeld, esq.—205. Britton's York Cathedral with the original drawings, (cost 150 guineas) 46*l.* 4*s.* Arch.—206. Britton's Winchester Cathedral, with the original drawings, (cost 230 guineas) 39*l.* 18*s.*—207. Britton's Salisbury Cathedral, (cost 150 guineas) 43*l.* 1*s.*—208. Britton's Norwich Cathedral, (cost 100*l.*) 42*l.*—209. Britton's Fonthill, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* These last four lots had each the original drawings, and were bought by H. Bohn.—392. Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales, with about 500 of the original drawings. These had been bought of Grose's Executors, by the late Mr. G. Nicol, at whose sale they were purchased by Thorpe for 100 *gs.* They were now sold to H. Bohn for 50 *gs.*—462. Marchioness of Stafford's Etchings of Views in Orkney, &c., privately printed, 8*l.* H. Bohn.—529. A collection of Tracts, Portraits, and Prints, illustrative of Lambeth, formed by the late B. White, bookseller, consisting of 12 vols. 39*l.* H. Bohn.—613. The celebrated Bedford Missal, the subject of a volume by Mr. Gough. It was the property of Edward Earl of Oxford, who bought it of Lady Worsley, great granddaughter to the 2d Duke of Somerset, appointed governor to the Prince of Wales by Charles I. From Lord Oxford it descended to his daughter the Duchess of Portland; at whose sale it was purchased by Mr. J. Edwards, bookseller, May 24, 1786. At Mr. Edwards's sale in 1815, it was bought by the Duke of Marlborough for 687*l.* 15*s.* The Duke sold it privately to Mr. Miller for 500*l.* on condition of being allowed to claim it again at the same sum within 5 years, paying interest at 5 per cent. The book not being claimed, it was again put up to sale by Mr. Evans on 21st June, and was knocked down to Sir John Tobin of Liverpool for 1,100*l.* Sir John Soane was the rival competitor. The sale of this lot excited great interest amongst the Bibliophiles. The room was quite crowded; and it drew from the eminent Auctioneer an excellent introductory speech.—641. Baber's Alexandrian Bible, on Vellum, (only nine printed) 55*l.* 13*s.* Payne and Foss.—781. Memoirs of Dame Mary Whitelocke, MS. 10*l.* Pickering.—810. Boccaccio's *Thesaid*, Venice 1529, one of the rarest Greek

works, 17*l.*, Thorpe.—814. *Biblia Latina* Lugd. apud J. Giuntam, 1546, 19*l.*—815. Cranmer's Bible, 1553, 22*l.* 10*s.*—826. Todd's Ashridge, privately printed, 1823, 17*l.* C. Evans. The fifth Day's Sale consisted of autographs, charters, deeds, historical and other MSS. Lot 902. A Collection of Lincolnshire MSS. chiefly relating to the Hansard, Ayscough, and Monson families, 40*l.* Wilson.—933. Original Correspondence of Mr. Fox, Duke of Portland, Lord North, &c. 1783-4, giving the secret history of that period, 57*l.* Thorpe.—946. *Loriana et Laureola*, a splendid MS. about 1425, 14 *gs.* J. Bohn.—949. *Boethius, de Consolatione Philosophiæ*; with the commentary of Treveth, and translated into French by Jean de Meung, continuator of the *Roman de la Rose*; a splendid MS. 11 *gs.* J. Bohn.—953. *Psalterium Davidis*. From the Fairfax Library, 30 guineas. Wilks.

## SUBTERRANEAN DISCOVERIES IN IRELAND.

As some workmen (says the *Tipperary Free Press*) were employed in quarrying stones in a limestone quarry situated within seven miles of the town of Caher, and six miles of Mitchelstown, on the old line of road between the said towns, they discovered at the distance of 20 feet from the surface, an opening into the rock capable of admitting the body of one person. Prompted by curiosity, one of the men entered the opening, and proceeded along a sloping declivity, which terminated, at the distance of 40 or 50 feet from the entrance, in an abrupt descent of about 20 feet. Unable to proceed further, he returned, and having procured a ladder, he, accompanied by two or three of the workmen, proceeded to explore the cavern. Having descended the ladder, they proceeded along a passage about 300 yards in length, 40 feet in breadth, and generally between 30 and 40 feet in height, at the termination of which a superb cavern, nearly one mile in circumference, presented itself to their view. This grand cavern seemed to be supported by about 150 chrysal columns, varying in height from 30 to 40 feet, and in diameter from one to eight feet. In the middle of this spacious cavern is placed a chrysalised petrification exactly resembling a table, about seven feet in length and two feet in breadth, surmounted with chrysal candelabras of the most curious construction. The subject would be endless were we to enumerate the variety of surprising creations which nature has displayed in this subterranean palace. At the distance of 700 or 800 yards, and immediately opposite the entrance, lies another passage, which led them into what they called the Lower Cave, which is

about three quarters of a mile in circumference, supported like the former cave by lofty pillars, and decorated with the most fanciful productions. Having proceeded through this cave, they discovered an aperture, which having ascended by a flight of eight steps, a sight presented itself to their view, capable of impressing the strongest emotions of surprise and astonishment on the mind of the spectator. It would be useless to attempt a description of this astonishing hall; as nothing less than the descriptive powers of a Sir Walter Scott could render it even moderate justice!—suffice it to say, that it is about three miles in circumference, supported like the other caves with innumerable pillars, and adorned with almost perfect imitations of all that art and nature present to our view. However, we cannot forbear remarking that in the centre of this magnificent hall, and depending from its roof, appears a petrification resembling the body of a horse, through which, at the distance of fifteen feet from the floor, issues a stream of pure water, which, after forming several evolutions on its chrystalized bed, disappears, with hollow murmurings, at the furthest extremity of the hall. Through an opening to the right in the last mentioned hall, they descended, by a flight of 10 or 12 steps, to a cavern called the Long Cave, which is about one mile and a half in circumference, supported in like manner by superb columns, and adorned with many of the same imitations of nature and art. Amongst the imitations of nature is a hollow chrystalized petrification resembling a drum, which, when struck upon, produces a sound, the reverberation of which will continue for several minutes. Having proceeded through the last-mentioned cave they came to a fissure in its right side which led them into what they called the Cellar Cave. This cave, unlike the rest, is not supported by pillars, nor adorned with those productions of nature for which the others are so highly appreciated; but the spectator is amply compensated for the absence of those ornaments by the view of a deep and rapid river, which urges its subterranean course through the middle of the cave, and which, in all probability, is the same which passes through another celebrated cave, called the "Sheep's Cavern," a place too well known to offer any comment upon.

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LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Aug. 7, a meeting of the proprietors took place, the Duke of Somerset in the chair. The meeting was held to sanction the Council in mortgaging part of the estate of the University. The debts and

engagements of the University amount to 3,715*l*. With a view to discharge this debt, the Council have entered into a treaty for a loan, by way of mortgage on the estate of the University, for 4,000*l*. for a period of five years, with interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., to be increased to 5 per cent. in default of payment within two months after the stipulated time.

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DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

July 20. The Dean and Chapter came to the final resolution of opening the University in Michaelmas Term. The Foundation Students will appear for examination on the 28th of October. The following appointments have been already made:—Archdeacon Thorp, late Fellow of University College, Oxford, Warden of the University; Rev. J. Carr, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Mathematical Professor; Charles Whiteley, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, Reader in Natural Philosophy; Rev. Jas. Miller, M.A., St. Andrews, Reader in Moral Philosophy; Wm. Grey, M.A., Oxford, Reader in Law; Wm. Cooke, M.D., Reader in Medicine; T. Greenwood, M.A., Cambridge, Reader in History and Polite Literature; Rev. Luke Ripley, M.A., Cambridge, Bursarius; J. F. W. Johnston, Esq., Lecturer in Chemistry; and Mr. Hamilton, Lecturer in Modern Languages.

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FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* (Institute) has appointed a Committee, chosen from among its own members, for the purpose of collecting and publishing all the historians, both of the East and West, who have treated of the Crusades. By this means, the Academy will complete the great collection of the historians of France, the continuation of which is entrusted to its care. The Committee is composed of M.M. Hase, Quatremère, Reynaud, Guerard, and A. Beugnot.

The Scientific Congress held their first meeting at Caen on July 20th, when about two hundred persons assembled at the Museum. M. Caumont delivered an address on the great objects of the meeting, and the Count de Beaurepaire made another on the advantages to be derived from such assemblies. They then adjourned to the following day.

M. Francisque Michel has been appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction to go to England, for the purpose of inspecting the public libraries and archives, and of making notes or copies of every thing he may find elucidating the ancient history and literature of France.

Baron Guerin, formerly Director of the Royal French Academy of Painting at Rome, died in that city on July 19th. His picture of Eneas relating his adventures to Dido, is well known to the English; and the heads of the several figures have been separately engraved as subjects for drawing. His death has made a vacancy in the *Academie des Beaux Arts* (Institute).

M. de Penhouet, of Rennes, author of the elegant *Esquisses sur la Bretagne*, is preparing a memoir on the Tower of *Solidor*, near St. Malo, which is not unconnected with English history. It will probably be followed by memoirs on the Castles of Clisson and Josselin, and on the descent of the English at Cancale, at St. Cast, in 1758. M. de Penhouet is one of those determined antiquaries, who never cease crying to the *rescue*, in their persevering struggle against the ravages of time.

On June 23, the Society for the Instruction of the People held its half-yearly meeting in Paris, at which about eleven hundred persons were present, including several Deputies, with M. Legendre, M. Larabit, and other eminent characters, with a great number of ladies. There are nearly 3,000 members of this Society, each paying twelve francs, or half a guinea yearly. Each *arrondissement* has a Committee superintending the schools, and the general proceedings are managed by a Central Committee. The lectures are purely scientific and elementary; they are given gratuitously by Professors and Ladies, many of whom have displayed an admirable and zealous philanthropy. The schools are attended by upwards of 1,500 adults, who have made remarkable progress, which cannot but increase when Messrs. Arago, Majendie, Savart, and other members of the Institute, give their promised lectures. M. Arago presided at the meeting, and traced the improvements in the arts and manufactures derived from the class of artisans. General Lafayette was appointed a member of the Central Committee, and M. Dupont de l'Eure was elected President of the Society; M. de Cormenin, first Vice-president; M. Cabet, Secretary-general; and M. Audrat, Secretary.

The following is a list of the Romish Clergy in France: 14 Archbishops; 66 Bishops; 174 Vicars-general; 660 Canons; 767 Rectors of the 1st class; 2534 do. of the 2d class; 26,776 Curates (answering to our Vicars); 6184 Vicars (answering to our Curates); Chapter of St. Denis, 21; Choristers of ditto, 16; 3,500 Seminarists; total, 40,712. The whole expense of the Clergy is 33,918,000 francs, exclusive of fees, gifts, and other allowances from parishioners, communes, and departments. The celebrated poet,

Lamartine, has written an article on the duties of Curates, in the *Journal des Connaissances Usuelles*, in which he candidly asserts that the income of the parochial clergy is too small.

The Directors of the King's Library have given out the following notice: "Books will be again lent out from the 8th of July, but only to persons well known to be solvent, who devote their time to useful works, and who, after having been presented by the Conservators of the Department of Printed Works, and approved by the Conservatory, shall have been inscribed on a special register, with the indication of their profession and residence. Thus, persons engaged in works for which they may wish to consult books from the library, at their own residence, may forthwith apply to the Conservators of Books, in order to be entered on the said register. Those whose request shall have been granted by the Conservatory, will receive notice of this decision, after which they may apply for the books they wish for." It is to be wished that some such arrangement could be devised with regard to our own public libraries: nor would it be unreasonable, we think, to require a pecuniary deposit as a caution for returning borrowed books.

A new French and English, and English and French Dictionary, in one large volume imperial octavo, has been published by Messrs. Galigani, Paris. The compiler is the Rev. Joseph Wilson, late Professor of French in the College of St. Gregoire. Each word, English as well as French, is accented according to its pronunciation. The work has cost the editor many years of labour and research. We add the opinion of a competent person, who has used this dictionary, that it is the very best. The paper and printing are beautiful. The Paris price is forty francs. We have not heard whether it is in contemplation to publish a portable abridgment, or not.

A periodical, entitled *L'Exilé*, has been commenced by some Italian refugees in Paris. It is printed both in Italian and French, on alternate pages. Its object is to give an abridged view of Italian literature, from the earliest period to the present, with specimens, illustrative remarks, and biographical notices. The Fine Arts are to be included. A series of articles is proposed on the present state of letters and arts in Italy. Each number is to contain about 160 pages 8vo. Among the contributors are Count Mamùani Della Rovere, Orioli, Frignani, Gilio, Count Pepoli, Pellico, and Maroncelli the musician.

Mr. J. S. Smith, F.R.S. and member of other learned societies in England and on the Continent, has published a trans-

lation of Von Hammer's work on the worship of the sun, entitled *Mithriaca, ou le Culte de Mithra*.

One of our principal African travellers, Mr. James Grey Jackson, whose account of Morocco is so frequently quoted as of decisive authority, is now residing at St. Servan, near St. Malo, and, we regret to say, in declining health, but with his literary zeal unimpaired.

It is said that several Opposition Deputies, among whom are MM. Cormenin, Arago, Salverte, Lherbette, and Passy, have determined on publishing a series of popular lectures on the Budget, to be distributed among the least informed classes of the people. This is not unlike the object of our own Society for the Promotion of Ecclesiastical Knowledge, and with due respect to the motives of the originators, is just as likely to promote discontent as intelligence, and to inflame ignorance as to remove it.

The *Académie Française* has accorded the prize of poetry for the present year, the subject of which is *The Death of Bailly* (Mayor of Paris during the Revolution), to M. Emile de Bonnechose, librarian to the King at St. Cloud, author of the tragedy of *Rosemonde*, and other works.

It appears from a list in Galignani's Messenger, that the English contributions to the subscription for a monument to the memory of Cuvier, amounted to 115*l*.

#### GERMANY.

M. Ideler, of Berlin, the author of a work on Mathematical Chronology, has recently published a pamphlet, tending to shew that the birth of CHRIST took place six years before the common account, and consequently, that the present year ought to be dated 1839. This idea is no novelty, and indeed all respectable tables acknowledge an error of four years at least in the Dionysian computation, which is the popular one. M. Ideler's calculation only reaches farther back. It is not, however, without its importance, since the Socinians have endeavoured to disprove the events in the two first chapters of St. Matthew, by placing our Lord's birth at a later date. The year 6 B. C.\* is the year in which Herod put to death his children, and accords well with the Massacre of Bethlehem, as the ferocious suspicions he then indulged were likely to have occasioned both instances of cruelty.

#### ICELAND.

Thorlakson, the poet of Iceland, who has translated Milton's Paradise Lost into his native language, inhabits a poor hut at Baegisa. His chamber is scarcely six feet long and four feet wide, and con-

tains only his bed and the table on which he writes his verses. Its situation, however, is most picturesque, being seated between three high mountains, and as it were surrounded by torrents. His whole income is said not to exceed six pounds per annum.

#### ITALY.

A lady of Castro Certaldo, named Lenzoni, has purchased the house formerly occupied by Boccaccio, which she has restored with the utmost care. In the room which he formerly occupied, she has placed his portrait at full length. In an adjoining cabinet is a splendid book-case, filled with the various editions of his works. An old woman who formerly occupied this chamber, having accidentally thrown down a part of the panelling, found a great number of MSS., which she committed immediately to the flames. It is said that the reason of her doing so, was a dislike of the tendency of Boccaccio's writings, which, it is well known, drew upon him the rebukes of the clergy. We would be the last to sneer at a zeal which was doubtless sincere, but still we must regret that the papers were not first inspected, as possibly her well-meaning apprehensions were groundless. It is not known what has become of fourteen vellum MSS. which were discovered some years ago on opening the tomb of Boccaccio in the church of Castro Certaldo.

#### RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has instituted new armorial bearings for its latest-acquired province of Armenia. They consist of a quarterly shield, in which are placed the summit of Mount Ararat, the ancient crown of the kings of Armenia, and the church of Etsch-Miadsin. The whole is surmounted by the Russian eagle. What the metals and colours are, is not said.

A new and curious publication has just been undertaken in Russia. It is formed upon the plan of the *Livre des Cent-et-Un*, and contains a collection of original productions in prose and verse, by the most celebrated living Russian authors. It is entitled the *Novosselje*, and is published by a bookseller named Smirdin. The following anecdote will account for the publication of the book, and also for the name. This bookseller having built a magnificent house in the capital, invited every writer then resident there to the house-warming. As a mark of gratitude, his guests conceived the idea of the *Novosselje*. The term is used in Russia and in some parts of Germany to designate the presents which are made to such as have built a new house for themselves. It is said that the getting up of this work, which is enriched with many fine en-

\* A. M. 3998.



gravings, has cost M. Smirdin 22,000 roubles, or to speak in round numbers, about 1000*l*. Twenty-seven Russian authors have sent contributions to it, and it will give a complete picture of the modern literature of Russia. This affair will hardly fail to remind the classical reader of an epigram in the Greek Anthologia, which says that Herodotus entertained the Nine Muses, and each of them at parting made him a present of a book, alluding to the nine books of his History.

The *Livre des Cent-et-Un*, on the plan of which this Russian miscellany is founded, is a voluntary association of literary talent, for the benefit of Ladvoat the bookseller, whose affairs had become embarrassed, in

consequence of the stagnation of trade which followed the Revolution of July. A hundred and one authors of all ranks, kinds, and opinions, have combined in this work to present a picture of Paris, in local tales and sketches. This curious book, which forms two volumes, is noticed, at length in the Foreign Quarterly Review, No. 18. We will merely observe, that it partakes, in a great measure, of the predominant character of French literature in the present day, namely, Infidelity distilled and served up in the various shapes of vice, suicide, the horrible, and the disgusting. We hope that the Russian design is executed in better and purer taste.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

### KILN FOR ANCIENT CHURCH TILES, FOUND NEAR MALVERN.

We have been favoured by Mr. Harvey Eginton, of Worcester, with the following interesting communication relative to the ancient kiln recently found near Malvern, and proving that the ornamental tiles seen in many of our churches were of English and not continental manufacture.

The site of the kiln was on land formerly belonging to the Priory of Malvern, and situated about 200 yards from the church and abbey-house. Fine clay is found on the spot, and at a few yards distance is a worn-out clay or marl pit. The kiln was about seven feet under ground, and consisted of two parallel arches, about thirty-five feet in length, each two feet three inches wide, and fifteen inches high. The arches were composed of layers of brick and tile, the outside being of the latter, and the inside of the former material. Considerable precautions had been taken to prevent the heat from bursting the kiln, by backing up the arches with large masses of the Malvern ragstone bedded in clay; and the equal necessity of lowering the crown of the arch, probably suggested the idea of burying the kiln under ground. No flue or fire-holes were found in the kiln except at each end. The floor on which the tiles appear to have been burnt, was found entire, though in some cases supporting the fallen arch and the weight of soil above; it was constructed without any other support than the outside bricks (the floor being composed of three) worked into the arch at the springing, with the middle brick, from its wedge form, acting as a keystone.

A peculiarity of this floor was, that whilst the brick and tile forming the arch were highly vitrified, the floor remained not in the slightest degree so, being composed of a much whiter clay (possibly Stourbridge) than the bricks of the arch.

Below the floor already described was the fire-place, also about fifteen inches in height; its bottom was the natural soil, but burnt, until, in hardness and colour, it resembled limestone. The tiles found in and near the kiln correspond with those in Great and Little Malvern churches; some pieces were vitrified together, and one fragment was a portion of a tile similar to that engraved in Nash's Worcestershire, bearing the English inscription commencing, "Thincke, mon, thy life," &c. Among the rubbish was found a quantity of horns and bones, with some pieces of charcoal, the former probably used in the manufacture of the tile, and the latter in burning them.

### EPITAPH OF HEARNE.

The inscription on the tomb-stone of the celebrated THOMAS HEARNE, A.M., in the church-yard of St. Peter's, Oxford, having been nearly obliterated, Sir R. C. Hoare has (by permission) placed a brass plate *within* the church, recording the original inscription ordered by the said distinguished scholar in his will.

"In the adjoining church-yard lie interred the remains of THOMAS HEARNE, M. A., who by his will desired this simple inscription to be placed on his tomb, which is now defaced:

"Here lieth the body of THOMAS HEARNE, A.M., who studied and preserved ANTIQUITIES. He died 10 June, 1735, aged 57 years.'

"In memoriam viri tam eruditi, R. C. HOARE, Wiltuniensis, hanc tabulam aheneam poni curavit, A.D. MDCCCXXXIII."

There is a fac-simile engraving of Hearne's grave-stone, after it was repaired by Dr. Rawlinson in 1754, and another of the epitaph, in the *Life of Hearne*, 8vo. 1772.

### EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

July 13. A mummy lately brought from Thebes was unrolled by Mr. Davidson in the theatre of the Royal Institution, after

he had previously delivered a lecture on the subject. Mr. Pettigrew gave his assistance and experience; but it was found that the bitumen had been applied too hot to preserve the body properly. A large scarabæus was found on the chest of the mummy, portions of a necklace on the breast, and a quantity of odoriferous substance in the cavities of the skull.

#### BRONZES OF SIRIS.

The beautiful bronzes found about ten years ago on the banks of the Siris, in Magna Græcia, on the field where Pyrrhus of Epirus defeated the Romans about 280 A. C., are likely to be deposited in the British Museum. The subjects are the Wars of the Amazons. The proprietor asks 1000*l.* for them; and a subscription having commenced, the Duke of Buccleugh and Mr. Alexander Baring have each given 50*l.*, and more than 800*l.* are already in the hands of Messrs. Coutts.

#### COINS OF NORMAN KINGS.

As some boys were lately playing in a meadow at Beaworth, near Cheriton, Hants, one of them discovered just under the surface of the earth, a leaden box, which proved on examination to contain about fifteen thousand silver pennies of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, in a most excellent state of preservation. The field in which they were discovered, is the property of John Dunn, Esq. of Alresford, and was formerly, it is believed, used as a burial ground. Mr. Dunn has secured about seven thousand of the coins, a considerable number having been taken away by the boys who found them.

On July 23, the King of the French granted a private audience to M. Alex. Lenoir and M. Cha. Farey, of the Society of Antiquaries, who presented to his Majesty the valuable materials relative to the publication entitled *Mexican Antiquities*, particularly those of *Ralengue* and *Milla*, from which it is inferred that this part of the *New World* (as it is called) was civilized as early as Egypt and India. The King examined the drawings and other documents of this important work, which tends to change the received opinions respecting America, and to prove that at the most remote period it must have had intercourse with Egypt and Hindostan. His Majesty was struck with the grand results of this work, and condescended to communicate to the authors some appropriate remarks of his own, respecting his travels in America and Sicily.

A letter from Sezanne (department of Marne) states that in July twelve skeletons were discovered, on the slope of a small hill, and only four feet below the surface of the earth. They were sepa-

rated from each other by a line of rude and unwrought stone. The head of each was covered by a flat stone. Each skeleton had a brass collar round the neck, and in the place of the arms by the side of the hip-bone a strong ring of the same metal, opening like the antique bracelets. The first of the row had by his side a straight two-edged sword, but none of the others had any arms. Unfortunately, no coins or article bearing any inscription had been found, to throw any light on the date of these human remains.

The *Echo du Nord*, a Valenciennes paper, says that the workmen employed in the immense quarries of freestone at Fontenelle, near Famaris, make frequent discoveries of antiquities. They lately found a glass vase, in a good state of preservation, containing some human bones and some locks of hair. Other vases, with some medals, have likewise been found, but they are often damaged by the carelessness of the labourers.

On forming a towing-path on the banks of the Moselle, near the village of Bruttig, the ruins of a Roman building have been discovered at a very few feet below the surface. The President of the Regency of Fritsche immediately ordered it to be explored, and some interesting historical elucidations may be expected from it. One of its most remarkable features is, that the tops of the walls are on a level with the plain, thereby affording reason to believe, that the whole building has been overwhelmed by some great convulsion of the earth, which threw a part of the mountain upon it.

A memoir which was lately read before the Royal Academical Society of Nantes, on the Worship of the Serpent, by M. de Penhouet, formerly Maréchal-de-Camp, has been printed separately, under the title of *Ophiolatrie*. The author has adopted the views of our countryman, Mr. Deane, but supplies some additional particulars, from local antiquities and from heraldry. He considers the monumental stones of Carnac as forming a *Dracontium*, or temple of the Serpent-deity. We are sorry to observe some typographical errors, which chiefly occur in the English quotations.

There has lately been found on the estate of Battoir, in the commune of Champroux, (department of Nièvre), an earthen vessel containing about 150 ancient French coins, of mixed metal, consisting of small and thin pieces of Louis VI. and IX., Philip IV. and V., Kings of France; Maude, Countess of Nevers; Robert III., Louis I. and II. Counts of Nevers; the See of Tours, bearing the effigy of Saint Martin; William, Archbishop of Rheims; and the Counts of Tonnerre and Vendôme.

## SELECT POETRY.

I HAVE SET MY HEART UPON  
NOTHING.\*

By HENRY BRANDRETH, author of "*Songs of Switzerland*," &c.

I HAVE set my heart upon nothing,  
There's not a thing on earth  
For which I care a farthing,  
Or deem a farthing worth.  
I'm free to go, and I'm free to come,  
And I wander the wide world through;  
And I listen, by day, to the wild-bee's  
hum,  
And, by night, to the owl's "to-who,"  
"To who! to who."  
And, by night, to the owl's "to-who."

I revel'd, in youth, in the sunny smile  
That plays around Woman's lip;  
They told me the cup was a cup of guile,  
And I said I would only sip.  
Yet I drank till the bumper of love ran o'er,  
And its fever dried up my brain;  
But I'll bask in the sun of her smile no  
more,  
Nor drink in her cup again.  
For I've set my heart upon nothing, &c.

I turned me from Woman and laid in a  
stock  
Of Jewels, and Gold uncoin'd;  
But a thief from the chest wrench'd off  
the lock,  
And jewels and gold purloin'd.  
But jewels and gold are no more for me,  
No more can their loss give pain;  
They may sleep in the depths of the earth  
or sea,  
So they trouble not *me* again,  
For I've set my heart upon nothing, &c.

The name and the fame of the Poet then  
I gain'd by the midnight lamp:  
I sought and I won the applause of men,  
For mine was the foeman's camp.  
But the poet's fame, and the victor's crown  
Are baubles, alas! how vain!  
And, whether they come with a smile or  
frown,  
They shall never be mine again.  
For I've set my heart upon nothing, &c.

I laugh and I quaff, and I sometimes sing,  
If the world go merrily on;  
But when cometh Sorrow, with darkling  
wing,  
My mantle and hat I don;  
And away I speed to a summer land,  
Or I launch my bark on the main;

\* This song was suggested by having heard freely translated to me, by a friend, a German song, entitled, "I have set my heart upon nothing."

For I'll never be more one of Sorrow's  
band,  
Nor drink of her cup again.  
For I've set my heart upon nothing—

There's not a thing on earth  
For which I care a farthing,  
Or deem a farthing worth.  
I'm free to go, and I'm free to come,  
And I wander the wide world through;  
And I listen, by day, to the wild-bee's hum,  
And, by night, to the owl's "to-who."  
To-who! to-who!  
And, by night, to the owl's "to-who."  
June 29, 1833.

## LA BAGATELLE.

THE waltzing galloping crew  
Of fopling and of belle,  
Incapable of higher view  
Cry, vive la bagatelle.

The witling pert, the sciolist muddy,  
Leave Truth within her well:  
And change the diving-bell of study  
For, vive la bagatelle.

Booby and fribble, sculls of wood,  
Who scarce can read or spell,  
To nothing bred, to nothing good,  
Cry, vive la bagatelle.

Rustics at market, plough, or spade,  
Work, chaffer, buy and sell;  
And sweeten talk of toil and trade  
With, vive la bagatelle.

When youths or maidens sing, or dance  
In forest, mead, or dell,  
Then hail, love, poetry, romance,  
Then, vive la bagatelle.

Soldiers and sailors, escaped from sword,  
From bayonet, ball, or shell,  
In mess or ward-room pass the word  
Of, vive la bagatelle.

By sea or land, in coach or hoy,  
With strangers forced to dwell,  
Let mutual mirth give mutual joy,  
And, vive la bagatelle.

Surmising that the fair are frail,  
A rat if scandal smell,  
Let jest and jabber choke the tale,  
With, vive la bagatelle.

If disputants look big and bigger,  
Eyes flash, and features swell,  
Then parry ugly words and trigger  
With, vive la bagatelle.

When growlers, hypochondriacs, croakers,  
Predict disasters fell,  
There is no cordial then like jokers:  
So, vive la bagatelle.

When snarlers cavil at a straw,  
Till home resembles hell ;  
In lieu of reason, logic, law,  
Quote vive la bagatelle.

To warm the heart of a curmudgeon,  
Ill-humour to dispel,  
Or dulcify spleen, dumps, or dudgeon,  
Vive, vive, la bagatelle.

But when experience, care, and time,  
Awake reflections new,  
Then truce to levities of rhyme ;  
La bagatelle, adieu.

From circumspection, care, and thought,  
Peace, comfort, fame accrue :  
And shall they not be duly sought ?  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Sooner or later our mispent  
Or lavished time we rue ;  
Sow industry, and reap content ;  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Would we with equity and law  
The tender mind imbue,  
Or teach religion's love and awe ?  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Of classic and historic lore  
The wonders would we view,  
Or treasure wisdom up in store ?  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Would we of metaphysic maze  
Investigate the clue ?  
From mirth and pleasure turn the gaze ;  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Would we with Newton dive for truth,  
Or fly where Milton flew ?  
Adieu, the vanities of youth,  
La bagatelle, adieu.

On sea or mountains when we gaze,  
Or heaven's unclouded blue,  
And meditate the Maker's praise,  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Would we secure the public weal,  
Or private good pursue,  
Protect, enlighten, bless, and heal ?  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Walk we toward Honour's fane sublime,  
Through Virtue's avenue ?  
Rugged the way, and steep to climb :  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Hark ! how the thunder and the wind  
Wide wasting tempests brew :  
An echo in each heart they find ;  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Think how in every clime and age  
Ambition fought and slew ;  
A tear of pity blots the page ;  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Think how from ancestral sin  
Guilt, pain, and sorrow grew ;  
Then try thyself, and search within :  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Muse on the records of the tomb,  
How mournful, yet how true ;  
On death, on judgment, and on doom :  
La bagatelle, adieu.

What years misused are flown away ;  
The moments left, how few !  
Shake off incumbrance and delay ;  
La bagatelle, adieu.

Overton.

C. H.

### SONNETS

*In memory of the Rev. Hugh Bailye, Canon  
of Lichfield, who died June, 1833.\**

I.

FAREWELL, my earliest Friend !—  
alas ! to me  
Dearer than ever mournful Muse hath  
told !  
Friend of my bosom, from the brightest day  
Of ardent youth to this dejected hour !  
How oft, when life was new, how oft with  
thee

I wander'd (nor a care perplex'd our way)  
Through groves of fragrance, and o'er  
meads of gold !

With fairy radiance Isis seem'd to play ;  
Danc'd every stream, and warbled every  
bower. [cloud

O ! for that brilliant prospect, one deep  
Oerwhelms my spirit ! And, whither—  
whither tend [shroud

My wildering fancies ? O'er thy pallid  
They flutter—o'er thy corse "in earth  
so cold†," [earliest friend !

With trembling wing ! Farewell, my

II.

Yet, yet, ye visions of romantic youth,  
Illusions once so flattering and so fair,  
I hail you, with fond chace—and grasp at  
air !

Go—go—nor thus usurp the place of truth.  
Though ye have oft illumed the sha-  
dow vale

Of Life, and haply cheer'd me, not in vain,  
Your fainting forms, at every step more  
pale,

Glimmer, amidst the phantoms of despair !  
But hark !—I hear—I hear—I hear a  
seraph strain [heart :

Whispering sweet comfort to my anguish'd  
"Where friendship fades not, shall ye  
meet again,

'In realms of glory, never more to part !'"  
Yes ! 'tis from Heaven descends the  
gracious voice, [rejoice !

That bids, in union linkt, the Just  
*Polwhele House,*  
*June 26, 1833,* R. POLWHELE.

\* His death was occasioned by the  
breaking of a blood vessel at the heart.  
In high health, he had lately promised  
himself the pleasure of a visit to his most  
intimate friend, the Author, this very  
summer. They had never met since their  
parting at Christ Church, but had regu-  
larly corresponded. † Langborne.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 22.*

The SLAVERY ABOLITION Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time, and committed.

The third reading of the JEWS' CIVIL DISABILITIES Bill was opposed by Messrs. *Finch, C. Bruce, and A. Johnstone*, and Sirs *C. Burrell and R. Inglis*, on the ground that it would be a singular anomaly to behold the parliament of a Christian land composed of Jews, Mahomedans, &c.; that the Jew would ever be an alien and a stranger in the land of Gentiles—a stranger, entitled to protection, but not to participate in the functions of legislation; and that the rejection of the Bill would be hailed with gratitude by the great mass of the people.—The Bill was supported by Sir *E. Codrington*, Mr. *Shiel*, Mr. *R. C. Fergusson*, Mr. *Buckingham*, Lord *Sandon*, Col. *Fox*, and Mr. *R. Grant*, on the broad principle that in no case did religion require any religious test to be applied to persons previous to their enjoyment of political power.—On a division, there were—for the third reading, 189; against it, 52:—the Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

*July 23.* Mr. *Tennyson* brought forward a motion for leave to bring in a Bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments. He said the Bill would contain two clauses—one simply repealing the Septennial Act; the other determining the period of each Parliament's existence.—Lord *Althorp* objected to the measure, as unseasonable, and at present uncalled for. After a lengthened discussion the House divided, when there appeared,—for the motion, 164; against it, 213.

The CHINA TRADE BILL was then read a second time.

*July 24.* Mr. *E. L. Bulwer* moved the third reading of the DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL, which was eventually carried by a majority of 38 to 7.

The COMMISSIONERS OF LUNACY Bill, the ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGE (England) Bill, and the COURT OF CHANCERY Bill were then read a second time.

*July 25.* The House was chiefly occupied with discussing the successive clauses of The WEST INDIA SLAVERY Bill.

The STAGE COACH AMENDMENT Bill was read a third time, and passed.

*July 26.* The EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 29.*

Various petitions having been presented, on the motion for bringing up the report of the IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES' Bill, the *Earl of Winchelsea*

strongly opposed the measure, observing, that, looking upon it as one of the most unconstitutional propositions ever brought forward, he could not go into committee on it, and felt himself bound to move that the report be received that day six months. He conceived that the Bill would prove utterly subversive of the Protestant religion.—*Earl Grey* affirmed that the Bill was introduced with the view of strengthening, not overturning the Protestant religion.—On a division, there were—for bringing up the Report, 68: for the amendment, 30. The various amendments were then read, when several unimportant alterations having been agreed to, and others rejected, on the motion of *Earl Grey* it was determined to amend the 33d clause, by providing that ten livings, not exceeding 800*l.* a-year each, be placed at the disposal of two Archbishops, for the purpose of bestowing them on the junior members of the Dublin University.—The report was eventually agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time.

*July 30.* On the order of the day being moved for the third reading of the IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES' Bill, the motion was opposed by the Earls of *Edon* and *Longford*, Lord *Ellenborough*, the Dukes of *Gloucester* and *Buckingham* (the latter of whom moved that the Bill be read that day six months), and Lords *Wynford* and *Bexley*, on the ground that it would subvert the Protestant Established Church of the State.—The motion was supported by the Marquesses of *Headford* and *Lansdowne*, who regarded the enactment as indispensable to the safety and prosperity of the Irish Church.—The Duke of *Wellington*, although disapproving of many of the details of the measure, found it impossible to vote against the third reading, convinced, as he was, of the necessity of agreeing to the present, in the absence of a better measure.—The Earl of *Haddington* declined voting at all on the question. He disliked the measure, but was apprehensive of the consequences of a collision between the two Houses. On a division, there were—Contents, 135; Non-contents, 81. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

*Aug. 1.* After the presentation of various petitions for the removal of the CIVIL DISABILITIES of the JEWS, Lord *Bexley* moved the second reading of the Bill which had been framed for that purpose.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* stated that he could not conscientiously

vote for the present Bill. His Grace declared, that he would give the Jews every privilege and advantage which could really benefit them, or which could gratify their feelings or increase their consideration in the State, except the privilege of sitting in Parliament. The Most Reverend Prelate then moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Archbishop of *Dublin* supported the Bill: observing, that the restrictions on the Jews were not of the smallest advantage, and that the present was less objectionable than the Catholic Relief Bill.—The Earl of *Winchelsea* regretted that the Bill, which was a tissue of blasphemy and impiety, was not spurned from the House when the first reading was proposed.—The Bishop of *London* was adverse to the measure, not merely because it had reference to Jews, but because he felt it due to the Country to support Christianity as a part of the Constitution of the kingdom and of the law of the land.—The Bishop of *Chichester* supported the measure, conceiving that the Jews were much more likely to be converted to Christianity by conciliation than by exclusion.—The *Lord Chancellor*, and the Duke of *Sussex*, gave their entire support to the Bill.—The Dukes of *Gloucester* and *Wellington* could not allow that persons who denounced Christianity should be admitted into the Legislature. After some further discussion, the House divided: when the numbers were—for the second reading of the Bill, 54; against it, 104.

Aug. 2. The EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER BILL, was read a second time.

The Marquis of *Lausdowne* moved the second reading of the DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL, and, entering into a history of the Patent Theatres, contended that monopoly in such matters was ruinous to the best interests of the drama and dramatic literature.—The Earl of *Glengall* opposed the motion, and moved, "that the Bill be read a second time this day six months," which, after some observations from several Noble Lords, the House divided upon—for the second reading, 14; against it, 19.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, in a Committee on the SLAVERY ABOLITION Bill, it was agreed, on the motion of Lord *Althorp*, that the 20,000,000*l.* which would be required, should be raised on annuities payable for a hundred years.

The BANK CHARTER Bill was read a second time, after having been opposed by Mr. *P. Scrope*, Sir *H. Willoughby*, Mr. *Howard*, and Mr. *W. B. Brodie*, the latter of whom defended the Country

Bankers from the attacks which had been made upon them.—The Bill was supported by Mr. Alderman *Thompson*, Mr. *P. Thomson*, and Lord *Althorp*.—Mr. *Howard*, Mr. *M. Attwood*, Sir *R. Peel*, and Mr. *Herries* disapproved of that part which declared Bank-notes to be a legal tender. The Bill was read a second time.

Aug. 5. Mr. *Littleton* brought forward a resolution for the grant of 1,000,000*l.*, to be raised by the issue of Exchequer-bills, to the Irish clergy in payments of the arrears of tithes due to them, and to be repaid by ten half-yearly instalments. The resolution was, after a good deal of discussion, carried on a division by 87 to 51.

On the motion for the second reading of the LABOUR RATE Bill, Mr. *C. Bulker* opposed it, as a measure calculated to do more injury than good to the agricultural labourer. He moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months.—Lord *Althorp* assented to the Bill as a temporary measure.—Sir *R. Inglis* and Mr. *Ord* opposed the Bill as one of those palliatives which, in the result, would do more harm than good. On a division there appeared—for the second reading, 17: against it, 29.

Aug. 6. On the motion of Mr. *Murray* a Bill was read the first time, after some opposition, for repealing the FOREIGN ENLISTMENT Bill.

Aug. 7. The SLAVERY ABOLITION Bill was read a third time, and passed. A clause, to the effect that apprenticed labourers should not be compelled to labour on Sundays, but have freedom for religious worship, was agreed to.

Aug. 9. The House was occupied by a discussion on the FACTORY Bill in Committee. It was provided that children under 13 shall not work more than 8 hours a day; from 13 to 18, not more than 69 hours a week; and that no children be employed under 9 years of age.

On the House going into committee on the BANK CHARTER Bill, Mr. *Gisborne* moved, as an amendment that the House resolve itself into Committee that day six months. This proposal was, after some discussion, in which Mr. *Hume*, Sir *H. Parnell*, Sir *H. Willoughby*, and Mr. *Cobbett* advocated delay, and Mr. *T. Attwood* protested against it, defeated by a majority of 79.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 12.

The Earl of *Ripon* moved the second reading of the SLAVERY ABOLITION Bill.—Lord *Colville* wholly condemned the measure, as one not called for by necessity, but introduced in compliance with a delu-

sion which had been practised on the Government and on the country.—The Earl of *Belmore* did not think the Bill calculated either to advance the prosperity of the negroes, or to advantage the commerce of the country.—The Earl of *Ripon* remarked, that Government were desirous to see the question settled in such a manner as would prove beneficial to the Colonies themselves, and prevent it being a source of perpetual agitation.—The Duke of *Wellington* said, that Government having, with a contempt of the rights of private property, proposed their plan for the abolition of slavery, it was impossible for Parliament any longer to stand still. At the same time, he could not help thinking that the slaves should have previously been educated, and familiarised to industrious and sober habits, in order to render the abolition of slavery a safe and advantageous measure to all parties concerned.—The *Lord Chancellor* affirmed that the present measure was not volunteered by Ministers—that they had not led the way in proposing its adoption—that it was no precipitate and ill-advised scheme of their own crude fancies—but one loudly demanded by the all but unanimous voice of the people of England. After some further discussion, the Bill was read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the Bill authorizing a grant of 1,000,000*l.* of the public money by way of loan (to be repaid by instalments) to the Irish Clergy who had, owing to the disturbed state of that country, been prevented from collecting their tithes, was, after a long debate, and a division of 109 to 53, read a second time.

The CHINA TRADE Bill was, after some discussion, read a third time, and passed. The FORGERY OF STAMPS Bill was read a second time. The COURT OF EXCHEQUER Bill, the UNIFORMITY OF PROCESS Bill, the COMMISSIONERS OF LUNACY Bill, and the DISEMBODED MILITIA Bill, were read a third time, and passed.—The METROPOLITAN POLICE Bill, to authorize the issue of a sum of money out of the Consolidated Fund towards the support of the Metropolitan Police, was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 14th.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 13.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of the SCOTCH BURGHS Bill, the object of which was to apply the benefits of the Reform Bill to the Scottish boroughs, the inhabitants of which have for a great number of years been almost wholly prohibited from sharing either in

the choice of the municipal body, or in the election of Members of Parliament—those functions having been performed by small bodies of men in each borough, who possessed the power of self-election. In order to remedy this state of things, it was proposed to vest the election at once of the municipality and Members of Parliament, in the 10*l.* householders generally of these hitherto close boroughs,—the magistracy, &c., to be elected annually. After some remarks from the Earls of *Rosstyn* and *Haddington* and the Marquess of *Bute*, who opposed the measure, the Bill was read a second time without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the FACTORIES REGULATION Bill was considered in Committee, when it was agreed that, at the expiration of six months after the passing of the Act, no child under 11 years of age should be permitted to work more than eight hours a day; that no child under the age of 12 years should be permitted, after the expiration of twelve months from the passing of the Bill, to work more than eight hours a day; and that, after the expiration of two years from the passing of the Bill, no child under the age of 13 years should be permitted to work more than eight hours a day. After a good deal of discussion, and many divisions on amendments which were rejected, the whole of the clauses were agreed to.

Aug. 15. Mr. *Blamire* brought in a Bill “to amend an act passed in the last session of Parliament, for shortening the time required in claims of *modus decimandi*, or exemption from, or discharge of Tithes;” the object of the Bill being to stay the numerous proceedings lately commenced by the Clergy under Lord Tenterden’s clause in the said act, which was to come into operation on the 16th Aug. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 19th.

The FOREIGN ENLISTMENT REPEAL Bill was read a third time and passed: and the METROPOLITAN POLICE Bill was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 16.

The FINES AND RECOVERIES Bill was read a second time; the EAST INDIA CHARTER Bill was read a third time; and the CHINA TRADE Bill was read a second time.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the whole of the votes for the MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES having been gone through, the FACTORY REGULATION Bill was read a third time, and passed, after a clause

had been added to the effect that the children should have Good Friday and Christmas-day as holidays, and eight half-holidays in the course of the year.

Aug. 19. On the motion for the third reading of the BANK CHARTER Bill, Mr. *Cobbett* opposed it, chiefly in consequence of that provision which went to make Bank-notes a legal tender. He observed that it was a direct invasion of the King's prerogative to make any paper currency stand on the same footing as the King's coin. The object of the whole was to raise prices and occasion dissension.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* denied the position that to make Bank-notes a legal tender would depreciate the currency; his decided impression now was, that in this Bill there was no infraction whatever of any privilege which the Bank had possessed before. After much discussion the debate was postponed.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 20.

The COLONIAL SLAVERY ABOLITION Bill, was read third time, and passed; and the CHINA TRADE Bill, after considerable discussion, went through a Committee.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, a Bill for staying the suits commenced by the Clergy for the recovery of Tithes was read a second time.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated that he hoped by next session to have a Bill prepared for the settlement of the question of Tithes in England.

Aug. 21. A Bill for allowing, in certain cases, the CHANGING OF THE VENUE in the trial of offences in Ireland, was read a third time, and passed.

The TITHES ARREARS (Ireland) Bill, sanctioning the issue of 1,000,000*l.*, by way of loan, to pay arrears of tithes, was read a third time, and passed; Mr. *O'Connell* declaring that it reflected great credit on the Government, that it purchased peace in Ireland, and that it was right to make those pay for a Protestant Establishment in Ireland who wished to continue it as part of the State.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 22.

The CHOLERA PREVENTION Bill, the SCOTCH BURGHS' Bill, and the CHINA TRADE Bill were read a third time, and passed; and the BANK CHARTER Bill was read a second time.

The *Lord Chancellor* laid upon the table a Bill for the establishment and the regulation of the affairs of MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. His Lordship said the Bill was intended to regulate the municipal affairs of those Boroughs, 30 in number, which, under the provisions of the Reform Bill, had the privilege of sending Members to Parliament, but which had not as yet proper municipal constitutions. The general principle was, that the qualification which, under the provisions of the Reform Bill, gave to an elector the right of voting in the election for the representative to Parliament, should, under the provisions of the present Bill, confer upon him a right to vote in the election of municipal magistrates: and the boundaries under that Act would regulate the franchise under this Bill. The Bill also proposed that the Common Councilmen should have the choosing from their own body the Board of Aldermen. The Common Council were to be chosen for three years, while the Aldermen would be elected to hold their offices for life. The Bill was read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the TEA DUTIES Bill, the LAND TAX COMMISSIONERS NAMES Bill, and the CHANCERY OFFICERS Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

On the 24th Aug. the House of Commons adjourned to the 28th, to enable the Lords to bring up the arrear of public business, and pass the numerous bills which had received the sanction of the Lower House.—On the 29th, Parliament was prorogued by his Majesty in person, who delivered a most gracious speech on the occasion; a correct copy of which shall appear in our next.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

On the 27th of July commenced the grand national fêtes in celebration of the "three glorious days" of the Revolution of 1830. They were conducted with great show and splendour. Some political disturbances were anticipated; but the measures previously adopted by the

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Government, of arresting some of the fiercest and influential republicans, effectually prevented any popular commotion.

Saturday, the first of the great days, was arranged to be the feast of mourning for the slain. Accordingly, at day-break, guards of honour and military bands, which continued to play funeral music



every quarter of an hour till midnight, were placed upon the spots most distinguished as the last resting-places of the martyrs of the revolution. In the several churches services for the dead were repeated, many people were seen in mourning in the streets, and the whole capital presented a gloomy and funeral appearance. On Sunday there was a grand review, at which the King attended, with an unusually numerous and brilliant staff. His Majesty was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The same day there were concerts, fire-works, and grand illuminations. But the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon at the Place de la Bastille, in the presence of the King and all the royal family, was perhaps the most imposing spectacle of the day. The pedestal of the column was decorated with wreaths and garlands of *immortelles*, and round it were placed twelve small columns, painted in imitation of bronze, and surmounted with a gilt ball, terminating in a spike. On these were inscribed the names of the battles gained in 1805, which furnished the cannon for the formation of the column, and also those of the generals who commanded in each. The gallery at the top of the column was profusely decorated with tri-coloured flags. On Monday was a general fête for the people, which for spectacle and splendour must stand unrivalled by any since that of the Empire; the crowds in the Tuileries, the Quays, and the Champs Elysees, were incredible, and in all the motley mass every faculty appeared absorbed in that of enjoyment.

#### PORTUGAL.

Lisbon is at length in the occupation of the troops of Don Pedro. This important event took place on the 24th of July. Villa Flor, the Duke of Terceira, with 1,500 men, had pushed forward to St. Ubes, about twenty miles from Lisbon. Telles Jordao, at the head of about 6,000 troops, advanced to resist his progress; but on the 23d Villa Flor attacked and completely routed him. Jordao himself was slain. On the night of the same day the Duke de Cadaval, the Miguelite governor of Lisbon, evacuated it, with about 4,000 who composed the garrison. The inhabitants immediately rose *en masse*, and breaking open the prisons, liberated all the captives. They then proclaimed Donna Maria, took up arms, and embodied themselves into a national guard. This was done before a single soldier from the army of Villa Flor had crossed from the south bank of the Tagus, or one of Napier's ships had been seen within the bar. On the morning of the 24th a communication was made to Villa Flor, who marched into Lisbon at the head of his troops. The Queen's flag was hoisted

on the citadel, and afterwards that of England; which was saluted with twenty-one guns, and the salute was returned to the royal standard of Portugal by Admiral Parker. On the 25th Napier and his fleet, with Palmella on board the flag-ship, entered the river.

At Oporto a battle took place on the 25th July, when Marshal Bourmont, with the main body of the Miguelites troops, attempted to carry that city by storm, but after eight hours fighting he withdrew his troops. At one time the Miguelites entered the place, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, having lost 1,400 men. The Pedroite loss was 700, among whom was the brave Colonel Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the heat of the action. The inhabitants gave a very spirited assistance to the garrison. The women carried ammunition to the lines, and bore back the wounded to the hospitals in the midst of the thickest fire.

The news of the capture of Lisbon reached Oporto on the 26th; and on the evening of that day, Don Pedro took his departure in a steam-boat for the capital. He arrived at Lisbon on the 28th. The British ships in the Tagus joined the Portuguese vessels and forts in firing a royal salute. At night the city was brilliantly illuminated with grand displays of fireworks, and a continuance of gaiety had been observed on every successive night: Don Pedro has established himself as Regent for the young Queen, and has been extremely active in organizing the municipal and military bodies, and otherwise preparing for the defence of the city. He has sent away the Spanish Ambassador and the Pope's Nuncio, as instigators and abettors of the late usurpation, and has notified to the Jesuits that he means to put in force the laws that banish them from Portugal.

On the 9th of August Miguel's army under Marshal Bourmont raised the siege of Oporto, and retreated on Vallonga, about two leagues from that city, and then proceeded to Coimbra, as the head quarters, a considerable force being left before Oporto. On the 18th, however, this force was attacked by the Constitutionals and completely routed, a great number being taken prisoners, the rest escaping to Coimbra.

Lisbon papers of the 17th Aug. and Oporto of the 21st, represent the cause of the Constitutionals as completely triumphant. On the 15th, it appears, the recognition of Donna Maria, as Queen of Portugal, by the British Government formally took place, Lord W. Russell presenting his credentials to Don Pedro. Sweden has also acknowledged her. Don Pedro has issued a proclamation for convoking the Cortes.

## GERMANY.

Doctors Wirth and Siebenpfeffer (accused of sedition) were tried on the 16th of Aug. by the tribunal of Landau, and acquitted. The trial and result has caused a strong sensation throughout Germany. A serious riot occurred in the town the evening before, caused by an attack of the Bavarian soldiery on the inhabitants, in the course of which a magistrate, and the editor of the Landau Feuille de Jour, were wounded.

## SWITZERLAND.

Several of the Swiss Cantons, but especially those of Basle and Schwytz, have lately been in a very disturbed state, in consequence of the resistance made by the aristocratic party to the new order of things, introduced by the friends of Liberal Government since the French Revolution of 1830. The Federal Diet, however, have acted with vigour, and the malcontents, who, it is said, have been encouraged by Prussia and Austria, are completely put down for the present. It is said that the French Government had signified that no foreign interference in Swiss affairs would be tolerated. Thus backed, the Liberal party was enabled to crush their opponents with ease.

## ITALY.

The King of Naples has determined to dissolve the monastic establishments in Sicily, and to sequester the property to the use of the state, giving the Ecclesiastics who shall be sufferers by the transaction, an indemnity in the shape of annual pensions.

Numerous arrests have taken place at Naples, of persons charged with being implicated in a late conspiracy to overturn the Government. The plot was organized by some officers, and is said to be a branch of a very extensive one against all the existing Governments in Italy. The assassination of the King was a principal object of the conspirators.

Letters from Naples, of June 10th, state, that since the 28th of May, a new crater has formed itself on the old one, filled up by the lava from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in February last. This new crater threw up stones and ashes to a great height, with detonations heard at a great distance. Another opening is also formed on the eastern flank of the mountain, from which torrents of burning lava rush down toward the village of Torre dell' Annunziata, so often injured by the lava. The volcanic phenomena continued with increased violence until the 6th, when they ceased, just as apprehensions of serious consequences were beginning to be entertained.

## GREECE.

King Otho is about to found a city on the isthmus of Corinth, to be called Othonopolis. He has founded a new or-

der of merit, to be called St. Saviour. A separation is to take place between the Greek church and the Patriarch of Constantinople. The clergy of the former are to depend upon a Synod.

## RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Emperor Nicholas has published two new decrees, one for the more effectual rooting up of the Polish language, the other for making political offences subject to the jurisdiction of courts martial. It seems that an association for the preservation of their language had been formed by a body of young Polish students in the University of Winnicza. For this offence they are to be drafted into Russian regiments; and the tutors and professors in the University, who were cognizant of the association, are some to be displaced, and others to be reprimanded by the Russian authorities.

## TURKEY.

The Russian troops quitted the neighbourhood of Constantinople on the 2d of July. The Egyptians at that time had nearly all marched out of the Sultan's territory, and Sir Pulteney Malcolme had sailed away from the Dardanelles. A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has also been formed between Russia and Turkey.

## WEST INDIES.

Accounts from Jamaica state that the planters and slaveholders generally were excessively alarmed and exasperated upon receiving intelligence of the first edition of Mr. Stanley's emancipation project, by which they were to be deprived of their slaves without any compensation, except the loan of fifteen millions for twelve years, to be returned out of the wages paid by the planters to the slaves. When this news arrived a public meeting was held, and the following memorial was drawn up and subscribed:—"We claim from the general Government security from future interference with our slaves. We claim that sectarian missionaries shall be left to the operation of those laws which govern the other subjects of his Majesty. We ask for such alterations in the revenue acts as shall revive our prosperity; and, should compensation also be refused, we finally and humbly require that the island of Jamaica should be separated from the parent Country, and that being also absolved from the allegiance to the British crown, she be free either to assume independence, or to unite herself to some state by whom she will be cherished and protected, and not insulted and plundered."

According to the last accounts the black population was perfectly quiet; and on the 29th June the governor, Lord Mulgrave, had issued a proclamation exhorting peace, and obedience to the intended laws for the regulation of negro slavery.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## IRELAND.

Aug. 10. Early this morning the principal bonding warehouse attached to the Custom-house docks, at Dublin, was burned to the ground, and the bulk of property in it totally destroyed. Every exertion to save the property in the stores proved fruitless. About 200 puncheons of spirits were taken out and thrown into the dock, where some of them were staved by collision with others. This was the greatest fire which has ever taken place in Dublin. The value of the goods consumed is nearly 200,000*l.* and the building cost upwards of 50,000*l.* Several merchants and insurers have sustained an immense loss, as the goods in bond are not insured by Government against fire.

## SCOTLAND.

A Royal Commission has been issued for enquiring into the existing state of municipal corporations in Scotland.—Messrs. J. B. Greenshields, Thomas Thomson, Robert Bell, James Campbell, Robert Graham, Andrew Skene, John Cuninghame, Robert Jameson, James Ivory, Robert Hunter, Cosmo Innes, and Robert Handyside, advocates, are the commissioners; and Mr. Phineas Daniel, writer to the signet, secretary.

## VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

## NEW CHURCHES.

On the 9th of July, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry consecrated the new chapel at *Newhall*, in the parish of Stapenhill, Derbyshire. This is one of the first erected and consecrated under the Act 1 and 2 Will. IV. by which the builders and endowers become entitled to the patronage on the several terms of the Act being complied with. The founders in the present case—the Rev. Joseph Clay, curate of Stapenhill, John Clay, esq. and Miss Sarah Clay—have built this church at the expense of not less than 2000*l.* They have endowed it with 1000*l.* for the minister, and 100*l.* for repairs, have also built a national school, and laid the foundation of a parsonage, to which will be added three or four acres of glebe. They also intend to give a further sum of 2000*l.* to meet an equal benefaction from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

July 31, the new church at *Hilderstone*, in the parish of Stone, Staffordshire, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. It is built of stone, 72 feet long by 32 broad; and contains about 420 sittings, of which 220 are free. The patronage is vested in Ralph Bourne, esq. at whose sole ex-

1 it has been erected.

25 the new church at *Perry*

*Bar*, in the same county, received the rite of consecration. It has been erected by John Gough, esq. at the expense of upwards of 10,000*l.* being furnished with a burial ground of one acre, a fabric fund, and a liberal endowment for the incumbent. The structure is cruciform, with a handsome tower; the walls of stone, and the furniture of oak, grown upon Mr. Gough's estate. The architect is Mr. Studholme, of Sutton Coldfield. It affords 510 sittings, of which 150 are free. No accessory, which could render this pious work more complete, has been spared by Mr. Gough; there will be a peal of eight bells, and an organ; the communion plate has been furnished by Sir Edward Thomason, of Birmingham; and the east window is of painted glass by Eginton, containing figures of St. Peter, St. John, and St. Paul.

We have the pleasure to record a fourth ecclesiastical benefaction in the parish of *Thwing*, near Hull; where Robert Pricke, esq. of Octon Lodge, has put the church into complete repair at a considerable expense, has presented an east window of painted glass, and erected a tablet to the memory of Archbishop Lamplugh, a native of the parish.

On the 8th Aug. the first stone of a new church at *Holdenhurst*, near Christchurch, in Hampshire, was laid by the Earl of Malmesbury; and about the same time that of a new church at *Lytchett Minster*, in Dorsetshire; and on the 28th the foundation stone of St. Matthew's church, *Kingsdown*, near Bristol, for which more than 5,600*l.* has been collected by public subscription.

July 24. An immense avalanche of the lofty cliff at *Marcross*, in Glamorgan-shire, took place; and it is calculated that 200,000 tons of limestone rock were precipitated upon the beach. It has unfortunately occurred very near one of the newly-erected lighthouses; and, though no immediate danger is apprehended, there is no saying how soon what old England calls "the rages of Severn" may undermine those substantial fabrics. A large party from Cowbridge and its vicinity had been spending the day on the *Marcross* rocks, and some of the party had left the spot only a few minutes before the fall took place.

July 27. A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, to consider the best mode of manifesting the public admiration of the skill and gallantry displayed by Captain Napier in the capture of the *Miguelite* fleet. The Duke of Sussex was in the chair, and spoke at length in eulogy of the Captain. A subscription was opened, and a committee formed.

Aug. 3, being the anniversary on which the cholera commenced its dreadful ravages at *Bilston* last year, a school for the education of the poor children who have become orphans by that awful visitation, was opened for their reception. To each of the children was given a neat and well executed medal, prepared by Mr. Ottley, of Birmingham, to commemorate the sad event; having on one side the front elevation of the school, with the following inscription:

“Cholera Orphan School, opened Aug. 3, 1833. Number of orphans by cholera under 12 years of age 450.”

On the obverse:—

“Erected and supported by the fund, subscribed by the British nation, for the relief of the sufferers by Cholera at *Bilston*, in the year 1832. Population in *Bilston*, 14,492; persons attacked by cholera, 3,568; persons who perished by cholera, 742; the first case, August 3rd; the last death, September 18; amount of contributions, 8,536*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* W. Leigh, A.M. incumbent.”

Mr. Leigh has published, in an octavo volume, with a map, a complete narra-

tive of the occurrences at *Bilston*, during the cholera, and including a list of the subscription in relief of the sufferers, from the surplus of which these schools have been built. The profits of this authentic and interesting volume will be appropriated to the clothing of the most deserving children.

Aug. 13. The commission issued by the Lord Chancellor for remedying a blunder committed by the Middlesex magistrates in permitting the oaths of witnesses about to appear before the Grand Jury, to be taken in the absence of a magistrate, was opened this day at the Middlesex Sessions-house; but the trial of the prisoners took place at the Old Bailey on the same day. A body of the Middlesex magistrates assembled in the Coldbath-fields prison, and there officially delivered an authority to the Governor, Mr. Chesterton, for the immediate discharge of the prisoners, who had been convicted at the last Sessions, but which convictions the irregular proceedings had rendered null and void.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 29. Lt. Gen. Sir Geo. Anson, and Lt. Gen. Sir John O. Vandeleur, to be G.C.B.

Aug. 1. Lt. Gen. Sir Thos. Dallas to be G.C.B.

Aug. 8. Sir J. M. F. Smith to be Extra Gentleman Usher of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Aug. 9. Scots Fusilier Reg. Foot Guards—Capt. Hon. John Craven Westerra, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

79th Foot, Lieut. Col. Geo. Macdonnell, to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 16. Geo. Wm. Fred. Villiers, esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Catholic King.

Rev. L. Latham, Baunton P. C. Gloucestershire.

Rev. T. Leah, St. Keyne R. Cornwall.

Rev. T. W. Meller, Haddenham P. C. Ely.

Rev. W. Tatham, Great Oakley R. Essex.

Rev. G. Waddington, Masham V. Yorkshire.

Rev. E. Walford, Bucklesham R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Watkins, Collingborn Kingston V. Wilts.

Rev. R. Whythead, St. Peter P. C. Ipswich.

Rev. H. F. Wilkinson, Market Weston R. Suff.

Rev. — Crane, Chap. to Lord Stuart de Rothsay.

### MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

London.—Wm. Crauford, esq.

### BIRTHS.

July 12. At Corfa, Lady Woodford, a son.

—The wife of the Rev. J. Nanney, of Belmont, Denbighshire, son and heir.—19.

At the seat of her father, in Staffordshire, the wife of Lovelace Stamer, esq. a son.—At the Vicarage, Pinhoe, the wife of the Rev. Daeres Adams, a son.—21. In Cavendish square, the wife of Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, a son and heir.—22. At Marley-house, near Exmouth, the wife of Capt. Phillips, a son.—23. In Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jas. Parke, a son.—25. At the Vicarage, Bassingbourne, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Herbert Chapman, a dau.—At Tatton-park, Cheshire, the lady Charlotte Egerton, a son.—At his residence, Moat-hall, Soham, the wife of the Rev. W. Wilson, a son.—26. At Erchfont Vicarage, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. D. Llewellyn, a son.—At the Vicarage, Anport, the lady of the Rev. Julian C. Young, a son.—In Park-street, Westminster, the wife of Fred. North, esq. of Rougham, M.P. a son.—27. The wife of the Rev. W. H. Parry, Holt rectory, Norfolk, a dau.—28. At Nocton, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Hon. the Dean of Windsor, a dau.

### CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Hon. C. E. Law, to be Recorder of the City of London.—John Mirehouse, esq. to be Commou Sejeant.—Michael Scales, esq. elected for the third time Alderman of Portsoken.—Ald. Samuel Wilson and James Harmer, esqs. to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

Rev. J. Skelton, to be Master of the Grammar School at Scarborough.

### ECCLIASIAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. C. Marsh, Preb. in Peterborough Cath.

Rev. G. Radcliffe, Preb. in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. J. Athawes, Loughton Magna R. Bucks.

Rev. F. F. Readon, Compton Bishop V. Somerset.

Rev. R. A'Court Beadon, Haselbury Pluckaett V. Somerset.

Rev. T. J. Blifield, Old Sodbury V. Gloucester.

Rev. J. E. Boscawen, Ticehurst V. Sussex.

Rev. — Boyton, Letterkeny, co. Donegal, Irel.

Rev. H. Brewster, Farnell Church, co. Angus, Scotland.

Rev. R. P. Crane, Heybridge V. Essex.

Rev. C. W. H. Evered, Exton R. Somersetshire.

Rev. J. Ewan, Hobkirk Church, co. Roxburgh, Scotland.

Rev. W. H. George, Spaxton R. Somerset.

Rev. R. Harrington, Ould R. co. Northampton.

Rev. T. Howell, Tremaine P. C. co. Cardigan.

Rev. D. Jones, Kingswood, P. C. Wilts.

### MARRIAGES.

April 30. At Abbeyleix, Patrick John Nugent, esq. to the Hon. Catherine Vesey, only dau. of Viscount de Vescl.—July 1. At Old Brompton,

Thos. Cave Brown, esq. brother of the late Sir W. Browne Cave, of Stretton Hall, Derbyshire, to Maria, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Milner, Rector of Middleton, Sussex.—11. At Beeston, William Bagge, esq. of Stradset Hall, Norfolk, to Frances, dau. of the late Sir Thos. Preston, Bart. of Beeston Hall.—15. Sir David Thurlow Cunyngnam, of Milnersig, Bart. to Anne, 3d dau. of Lt. Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade.—16. At Paris, Lieut. Col. M. R. Bayard, to Frances Sophia, only dau. of H. R. Harley, esq. Aiton, Hants.—At the New Church, Marylebone, Capt. Hedley, 2d Dragoon Guards, to Eliz. only dau. of the late R. Norman, esq.—17. At Chatham, F. Thornbury, esq. Capt. of the 54th regt., to Mary Ann-Eliz. only dau. of Capt. Paterson, 6th regt.—At Braccon Ash, Norfolk, Lee Thornton, esq. to Susanah, dau. of the late Robt. Fellowes, esq. of Shottesham.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. H. B. Tristram, great nephew of the late Bp. of Durham, and Vicar of Eggingham, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late H. Wood, esq.—18. At Dublin, the Rev. Jas. Muies, of Thorn Falcon, Somerset, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Robt. Grove Leslie, esq. formerly Deputy Judge-Advocate-General for Ireland.—At Sudmou h, J. W. Elliott, esq. to Mary, dau. of the late John James.—20. At Mantham, Sussex, John Faing, esq. of Mildenhall, Suffolk, to Isabella, youngest dau. of Joseph Chitty, esq. barrister.—23. At Southampton, the Rev. Geo. Morris, to Margaret Thorold, wid. of the late Chas. Wm. Arnott, esq.—At All Souls, Langham-pl. R. A. Cloyne Austin, esq. eldest son of Sir H. Austin, of Shaftford house, near Guilford, to Maria-Eliz. only child of Lieut. Col. H. Godwin.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. John Gray, son of Lord Gray and Knaifans, N. B., to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Lt. Col. C. P. Ainslie, 4th Light Dragoons.—At Evenlode, Worcestershire, W. F. Roberts, esq. of Moreton-in-Marsh, to Eliza, d. u. of the late Rev. W. James, Rector of Putecomb, Gloucestershire.—25. At Boulogne, Capt. J. Wigstone, R.N. to Mary-Theodora, only dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Chalmers.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Count Christian Dannekiold Samsoe, to the Lady Eliz. Brudenell Bruce, youngest dau. of the Marq. of Ailesbury.—At Berne, Caledon George, eldest son of James Du Pre, esq. of Wilton Park, Bucks, to Louisa, 3d dau. of Sir W. Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, Galloway.—At Great Thurlow, Suffolk, the Rev. Geo. Brettell, to Harriett Alice, eldest d. u. of the late Rev. S. Halsted.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone sq. Ambrose Lisle Philipps, esq. eldest son of C. M. Philipps, esq. M. P. for Leicestershire, to Laura-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Thos. Clifford.—At Ferntower, the Hon. W. H. Drummond, eldest son of Viscount Strathallan, to Christina-Maria-Hezzy Baird, dau. of the late Robert Baird, of Newbyth, esq.—At Matlock, the Right Hon. Lord Baham, to Lady Frances Jocelyn, dau. of the Earl of Roden.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. J. Guest, esq. M.P. of Dowdais House, Glamorganshire, to the Lady Charlotte-Eliz. Bertie, sister of the Earl of Lindsey.—The Rev. Peter Fraser, Rector of Keagworth, Leicestershire, to Eliz. Rachel, dau. of W. Blackburne, M.D. of Eastcott House, near Wells.—At Wandsworth, Thos. Paley, esq. barrister-at law, to Sophia, eldest dau. of H. Perkins, esq. of Springfield.—31. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston sq. Capt. P. Sandilands, to Caroline Arabella, dau. of the late W. T. Corbett, esq. of Eisham, Lincolnshire.

Aug. 1. At Clapham, the Rev. Rich. Young, Vicar of Risely, Bedfordshire, to Caroline Ellen, eldest dau. of Gen. J. Sullivan Wood.—At Frome, the Rev. Cyrus Morrall, to Emily Jane, dau. of the late Rev. F. Blackburne, Rector of Weston, Som.—At Dry Drayton, Cumb. the Rev. E. Harrington, Rector of Ould, Northamptonshire, to Cecilia, fourth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Smith, Presb. of Durham.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Maj. Hall, 1st Life Guards, to Jenima-Caroline, only dau. of J. Pole Carew, esq.

—At Royston, J. N. Foster, esq. of Biggleswade, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of J. P. Wedd, esq.—3. At Brussels, W. T. Smyth, esq. to Mary, dau. of Rich. Chambers, esq. of Cradley Hall, Herts.—4. At Dublin, Lieut. Col. Arbutnot, to Charlotte-Eliza, eldest dau. of Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart.—5. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Capt. E. G. Douglas, of Gren. Guards, brother of the Earl of Merton, to Juliana-Isabella Mary, eldest dau. of G. H. Dawkins Pennant, esq. of Penryn Castle, Caernarvosh.—At Marylebone Church, Capt. J. N. Hibbert, to Jane-Anne, only dau. of Sir R. Alexander, Bart.—At Keawyn, Cornwall, Capt. Palmer, to Jane, 2d dau. of the late J. James, esq. of Truro.—8. At Felton, Northumberland, S. Parker, esq. to Isabel-Anne, dau. of Lt. Col. Bates, late 21st Light Dragoons.—At Billinglinton, co. Chester, H. W. Townsend, esq. of Rugby, to Eliz-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Whitehouse, esq.; and at the same time, James Thos. Lake Whitehouse, esq. to Esther-Louise, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Rich. Lowndes Balms, Vicar of Sandbach.—At Fleet, Lincolnshire, the Rev. J. Jerram, to Miss Dods, only dau. of the Rev. Rich. Dods.—The Rev. F. Morse, to Anne-Emma, widow of the late G. F. Timberlake, esq. of Pullingspit house, Herts.—At Lowestoff, Wm. Innes Porock, esq. R.N., to Eliz-Anne, only dau. of Rich. Pearson, M.D.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. Linton, to Eliza, 2d dau.; and at the same time, J. Hatfield Gossip, esq. of Hatfield, co. York, to Fanny, 3d dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Wingfield, Rector of Teigh, co. Rutland.—At Exeter, W. H. Besly, esq. of Southerhay, to Frances, widow of the late Col. Ball.—9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Right Hon. Lord Garlies, eldest son of the Earl of Galloway, to the Lady Blanche Somerset, 7th dau. of the Duke of Beaufort.—10. At Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, T. Briggs, esq. of Fursden Egg, Buckland, to Miss Maria-Eliz. Archer Julian, youngest dau. of Maj. Julian, of Eastover, near Plymouth.—11. At Shabbington, Bucks, Edw. Rudge, esq. jun. of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, to Mar-Anne, elder dau. of the Rev. Phipps Long.—12. At Barnstaple, William, eldest son of Capt. Curry, R.N. to Eliz. dau. of F. Berry, esq.—At Crawley's Hotel, Albarmar-st. the Right Hon. Lord Visc. Lake, to Anne, dau. of the late Adm. Sir Rich. Onslow, Bart.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Rae Newall, of E.I.C. Serv. to Mary, widow of the late Edm. Blewitt, esq.—13. The Rev. P. Cotes, of Lichfield, Hants, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. R. Symonds, Rector of Hinton, Berks.—At Bath, the Rev. J. Dolphin, Rector of Antingham, Norfolk, to Mary, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Western, of Tattingstone Place, Suffolk.—15. At Clifton, co. Glouce. the Rev. Ames Hellicar, Vicar of Fivehead, to Jane, dau. of the late J. Steele, esq. of the Stock Exchange.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord Visc. Milton, to Selina-Charlotte Jenkinson, 2nd dau. of the Earl of Liverpool.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. C. Hamlyn Williams, R.N. 2d son of the late Sir J. H. Williams, Bart. to Harriet, dau. of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.—At West Wrattling, co. Camb., Alex. Cotton, esq. Lieut. R.N., grandson of the late Sir J. Hynde Cotton, Bart. to Marianne, dau. of Sir Chas. Watson, Bart.—17. At Edinburgh, the Rev. H. Baker Tristram, Vicar of Eggingham, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late H. Wood, esq.—21. At Ham House, the Marquis of Ailesbury, to Miss Maria Tollemache, youngest dau. of the Hon. Chas. Tollemache, and grand-dau. of the Countess of Dysart.—At Hoxne church, Fred. Doughty, esq. of Martlesham, Suffolk, to Beatrice, 3d dau. of Adm. Sir Chas. Cunningham, of Oak Lawn House.—At Barnes, Surrey, Thos. Bunbury Lenon, of Mortlake, esq. to Frances, 6th dau. of the Rev. John Jeffreys.—23. At Marylebone Church, Henry, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Darby Griffiths, Gren. Guards, esq. to Martha, dau. of the late Thomas Bainbridge, of Croydon Lodge, Surrey, esq.

## O B I T U A R Y.

## DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

*July 19.* At his seat, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland, aged 75, the Most Noble George-Granville Leveson-Gower, first Duke of Sutherland (1833), second Marquis of Stafford (1786), third Earl Gower and Viscount Trentham, co. Stafford (1746), fourth Lord Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire, (1702), and eighth Baronet (of the same place, 1620); K. G., a Privy Councillor, Custos Rotulorum of Staffordshire. Recorder of Stafford, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Vice-President of the Society of Arts, an Hereditary Governor of the British Institution, &c.

This illustrious nobleman was born Feb. 9, 1758, the eldest son of Granville the first Marquis of Stafford, K. G. by his second wife Lady Louisa Egerton, eldest daughter of Scroop first Duke of Bridgewater. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M. A. Oct. 31, 1777. Before he became of age, Lord Viscount Trentham (then his title by courtesy) was elected to Parliament in Sept. 1778, for the borough of Newcastle-under-line; for which he also sat in the following Parliament. On the 4th of September 1785, Lord Trentham married the Right Hon. Elizabeth Sutherland, in her own right Countess of Sutherland and Baroness of Strathnaver, in the peerage of Scotland. Her Ladyship, who has been no less distinguished for her amiable qualities than for her taste in the arts of design, is still living. Her portrait has been published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery.

The death of Sir John Wrottesley, in April 1787, having created a vacancy in the representation of the County of Stafford, his Lordship (then Earl Gower) succeeded to that honourable station; and held it in three parliaments, until called to the Upper House; when the seat was supplied by his brother the present Viscount Granville.

On the 22d May, 1790, Earl Gower was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France; and, in consequence, sworn a Privy Councillor. He was resident at Paris during many of the most important scenes of the revolution, until recalled in August 1792, upon the royal family being placed in imprisonment.

In 1798 or 1799 his Lordship was appointed Joint Postmaster-General, which office he held until 1801. On the 25th Feb. 1799, he was summoned by

writ to the House of Peers, and placed in his father's Barony of Gower of Stittenham. On the 25th of September following he took the oaths as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford, in the place of his father. In this office the late Earl of Uxbridge was appointed his successor June 2, 1801; but, a few years after, he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of Staffordshire, which appointment he held until his death. On his father's death Oct. 26, 1803, Lord Gower became Marquis of Stafford; and in Jan. 1803, on the death of his uncle Francis last Duke of Bridgewater, he became his heir-general, and succeeded to that part of his immense property which consisted in shares in those numerous and magnificent inland canals, of which his Grace was the founder, and by which he immortalized his name.

After the union of the Stafford, Sutherland, and Bridgewater possessions, the income of the Marquis was estimated as exceeding 300,000*l.* per annum. He expended that vast revenue nobly and munificently. From the Duke of Bridgewater, and by his own extensive purchases, he possessed a superb collection of paintings, which, during a certain portion of the year, he was accustomed to open to the public, at his mansion in Cleveland Row. Subsequently to his purchase of Stafford House (at the sum of 75,000*l.* from the executors of the Duke of York, who did not live to complete it), many pictures have been removed thither; but the Bridgewater pictures remain at Cleveland Row, and have now become the property of the Duke's younger son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, with very considerable estates, in pursuance of the Duke of Bridgewater's will.

On the 22d of March 1806, his Lordship was elected a Knight of Garter.

The Marquis of Stafford supported Mr. Pitt's administration for many years; but, towards the close of that Minister's career, he differed from him on several occasions. On the celebrated trial of Lord Melville he did not vote; and, in 1807, he divided in favour of the Catholic Petition. He voted in favour of Reform in Parliament, and generally supported the present administration; his proxy was recently given in favour of the Lord Chancellor's Local Courts Bill.

The Marquis of Stafford was also for many years Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sutherland, in which office he was succeeded by his son Earl Gower in

1831. The Hereditary Shrievalty of Sutherland accompanies the Earldom.

The Marquis of Stafford was raised to a Dukedom on the 14th of January last, together with the Duke of Cleveland, they being the only two Dukes created by his present Majesty.

He had laboured under an infirm state of health for several years; but up to his departure for the North, on the 2d of July, he was better than he had been for many months. We have been informed that he was charged the large sum of 700*l.* for the hire of the *Soho* steamer; which carried him to Dunrobin castle in sixty-one hours.

By the Countess of Sutherland his Grace had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. the Most Noble George-Granville now Duke of Sutherland, and Lord Lieutenant of Sutherland, born in 1786, and summoned to Parliament as Lord Gower in 1826; he married in 1823 Lady Harriet-Elizabeth-Georgiana Howard, third daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he has a son, now styled Marquis of Stafford, and three daughters; 2. the Right Hon. Charlotte-Sophia Countess of Surrey; married to the Earl of Surrey in 1814, and has two sons and three daughters; 3. the Hon. William, who died an infant; 4. the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Mary Countess Grosvenor; married to Earl Grosvenor (then Viscount Belgrave) in 1819, and has one son and seven daughters; 5. the Rt. Hon. Lord Francis Leveson-Gower, a Privy Councillor, and late Secretary for Ireland; he married in 1822 Harriet-Catherine, daughter of the late Charles Greville, esq. sister to C.C.F. Greville, esq. Clerk to the Privy Council, and cousin to the Earl of Warwick; and has four sons and a daughter; 6. the Hon. Henry, who died young; and 7. Lord William-John, who died an infant in 1804.

The body of the late Duke of Sutherland was interred at Dornoch, in the family mausoleum of the Duchess's ancestors. The present Duke went down to Scotland immediately upon hearing of his father's decease, accompanied by his sister the Countess of Surrey. The funeral took place on the 31st July, when nearly 8000 people were assembled.

A portrait of his Grace was published in 1811 in Cadell's "Contemporary Portraits," engraved by H. Meyer from a picture by W. Owen, R.N. His bust, by Nollekens, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1806. Another, executed by Chantrey in 1829, is now placed in the centre of the British Gallery. It is said that the family have commissioned Westmaoott for a statue, to be placed among the monuments of the Earls of Sutherland.

#### EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

July 11. At Balinglass, co. Wicklow, the Right Hon. Benjamin O'Neale Stratford, fourth Earl of Aldborough and Viscount Amiens, of the palatinate of Upper Ormond (1777), Viscount Aldborough, of Belan, co. Kildare (1776), and Baron of Balinglass, co. Wicklow (1763).

His Lordship was the fourth of the six sons of John the first Earl, by Martha, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Benjamin O'Neale, Archdeacon of Leighlin. From 1776 to 1784 he was a member of the Irish parliament for the borough of Balinglass; and again from 1790 to the Union. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother John without male issue, March 7, 1823. In his political opinions he was a conservative and an orangeman.

The Earl married, early in life, Martha, only child of John Burton, esq. and niece and heiress to Mason Gerrard, esq. of the county of Dublin; and by that lady, who died August 24, 1816, he had issue one son and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Mason-Gerrard now Earl of Aldborough, who married in 1804, Cornelia-Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy, esq. of Waterford, and has two sons; 2. Martha-Augusta, who died in 1820; 3. Lady Eliza; and 4. Lady Sophia.

#### VISCOUNT HARBERTON.

July 3. At Merrion, near Dublin, aged 74, the Right Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy, fourth Viscount Harborton (1791), and Baron Harborton of Carberry, co. Kildare (1783); Vicar of St. Anne's parish, Dublin.

His Lordship was born Dec. 19, 1758, the third son of Arthur the first Viscount, by Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Colley, of Castle Carberry, co. Kildare, esq. (brother to the first Lord Mornington) and Lady Mary Hamilton, third daughter of James sixth Earl of Abercorn. In the year 1789 he was the Rector of Loughgilly, in the county of Armagh; but, before 1806, he had resigned that benefice, and become Vicar of St. Anne's in Dublin. Upon the death of the late Lord Downes, in March 1806, he was nominated Governor of all the charitable institutions endowed by the late Erasmus Smith, esq. He succeeded to the peerage only on the 27th of last September, on the death of his brother Arthur-James, who also had borne it for less than three years; their eldest brother Henry, the second Viscount, having died in 1809.

His Lordship married, Oct. 31, 1785, Esther, eldest daughter of James Spencer, of Rathangan, co. Kildare, esq. and by that Lady, who survives him, had

issue six sons and one daughter: 1. the Right Hon. John James now Viscount Harborton; born in 1790, and married in 1822 to Caroline, 6th daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart.; their only son died in 1830; 2. the Hon. and Rev. Arthur-William Pomeroy; 3. the Hon. George-Francis Colley (which surname he has assumed instead of Pomeroy), a Lieut. R.N.; he married in 1825 Frances, 3d daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Trench, Dean of Kildare, and niece to Lord Ashtown, by whom he has two sons; 4. Spencer-Stewart, who died in 1812, aged 9; 5. the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, he married in 1829 Elizabeth, 3d daughter of the Rev. Robert Truell, D.D. by whom he has a daughter; 6. the Hon. Elizabeth-Esther; and 7. the Hon. William-Knox Pomeroy.

#### LORD DOVER.

*July 10.* At Dover house, Whitehall, aged 36, the Right Hon. George James Welbore Agar Ellis, Baron Dover, of Dover in the county of Kent, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum and of the National Gallery, a Commissioner of the Public Records, President of the Royal Society of Literature, a Director of the British Gallery, M. A. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

This accomplished nobleman was born Jan. 14, 1797, the only son of Henry-Welbore the present Viscount Clifden, by Lady Caroline Spencer, sister to the Duke of Marlborough. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where, at his examination in 1816, he was placed in the Second Class, and took the degree of M.A. April 21, 1819. At the general election in 1818, he was returned for the borough of Heytesbury; and thus, at the age of 21, took his seat in the House of Commons. In the Parliament of 1820 he sat for Seaford; in that of 1826 for Ludgershall; and in that of 1830 for Oakhampton. During this period of twelve years he distinguished himself as an active member of the Legislature—seldom, indeed, taking a very conspicuous part in debates upon great political questions; but, while he maintained his principles upon these in a way not to be understood, applying himself with more congenial and prominent zeal to every subject which involved the cause of learning, the fine or useful arts, charities, and the improvement of the people. Thus, in 1824, when the sum of 57,000*l.* was appropriated to the purchase of Mr Angerstein's pictures, as the foundation of a National Gallery, Mr. Agar Ellis, it must be remembered to his lasting fame, was the first person who suggested this illustrious design, and one of the most earnest and enlightened

of its advocates whose energy conduced to the accomplishment of the measure. On the formation of the present administration, in Nov. 1830, he was selected by Earl Grey to succeed Viscount Lowther as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. This office, however, he resigned only two months after, on account of his delicate health; but, a new street leading from the Strand to Chandos street, will preserve in its name of Agar Street, a memorial of his Lordship's administration. Lord Dover was also a promoter of the New Hungerford Market, of which, about two years ago, he laid the first stone; of the National Repository of Arts; and, indeed, of every great design intended to promote the advance of public improvement and the arts.

In his patronage of painting, Lord Dover was the steady and generous friend of our native school. One of his first purchases was the magnificent picture of the Queen's Trial, by Hayter, so interesting and valuable for the large number of portraits it contains. The works of Lawrence, Collins, Jackson, Leslie, Newton, and other eminent contemporaries, were added to the treasures of his collection. In 1822 he prepared a "Catalogue Raisonné of the principal Pictures in Flanders and Holland," which was printed, but not published.

Lord Dover's literary studies were chiefly directed to the investigation of history, particularly that of his own country. Among the nobility who have inherited the titles and the property of the great historical characters of England, it might be expected that there would be many who would make such an employment one of the most favourite occupations of their leisure hours. This, however, whether from a want of a taste for letters and a true patriotism, or from an imperfection in their ordinary system education, is unfortunately too seldom the case. A Nugent, a Mahon, or a Dover, are only honourable exceptions, among a host whose political ideas are confined to modern parties; and their amusements to the race course, the chase, or the yacht.

Lord Dover's first published production was "The true history of the State Prisoner commonly called the Iron Mask, extracted from documents in the French archives." Following M. Delort, he demonstrated that mysterious personage to have been Count Hercules Anthony Matthioli, Secretary of State to Charles the third, Duke of Mantua.

In 1828 he published "Historical Inquiries respecting the character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England;" in which he adopted that view of the distinguished personage in question, which puts his



personal qualities in strong opposition to his excellence as an historian, and places his moral character, like that of Lord Bacon, far below his great talents. It was remarkable that his opinion of Lord Clarendon's character was seconded shortly after, by the late Earl of Ashburnham's exposition of the conduct of Hyde towards his ancestor, the Jack Ashburnham of the unfortunate Charles I.

In 1829, Lord Dover edited, in two octavo volumes, "The Ellis Correspondence," consisting of letters written between Jan. 1666 and Dec. 1688, by various persons to his ancestor, Mr. John Ellis, who was Secretary of the Revenue at Dublin; and illustrative of the same period as the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys. In 1831 he published a *Life of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia*, in two vols. 8vo.

His last literary task was that of editing the *Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann*. A small volume of *Lives of the most eminent Sovereigns of modern Europe*, written for the instruction of his son, has also been published since his death.

Besides these works, he was the writer of some able articles in both the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, as well as in the *Annuals*, *Magazines*, and other periodicals. To the *Keepsake* for 1831 he contributed an original memoir of "Lady Fanny Shirley," Chesterfield's "Fanny, blooming fair!" and to that for 1832, "Vicissitudes in the life of a Princess of the House of Brunswick" (Charlotte Louisa, wife of Alexis of Russia, eldest son of Peter the Great).

In 1832, on the resignation of the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Dover was elected President of the Royal Society of Literature; of which, nearly from its foundation, he had been an active friend, and a diligent member of the Council. By way of an Anniversary address, his Lordship prepared for the Society an historical memoir; the subject of that for 1832, was the death of King Richard the Second; and, of that for the present year, the Gowrie Conspiracy. The latter he did not read in person, his health being then so impaired as to prevent his attendance.

Lord Dover received his title of peerage by patent dated June 16, 1831. He married, March 7, 1822, Lady Georgiana Howard, second daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and sister to the present Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Cavendish, &c. Her Ladyship, as might indeed be expected from her parentage, partook warmly with his Lordship in his admiration and patronage of the fine arts. A charming portrait of her, by the late J. Jackson, R.A. was published in

Fisher's National Portrait Gallery in 1830; and her picture, with her son, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, now exhibiting among the works of the late President at the British Gallery, has also been engraved, we believe in one of the *Annuals*. She is left with three sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry now Lord Dover, born Feb. 25, 1825; 2. the Hon. Lucia-Caroline-Elizabeth; 3. the Hon. Caroline-Anne-Harriet; 4. the Hon. Leopold-George-Frederick, a godson of the present King of the Belgians; 5. the Hon. George-Victor; and 6. the Hon. Diana-Mary-Blanche-Georgiana.

Amiable and exemplary in all his private relations, an upright, zealous, and intrepid supporter of his political opinions, Lord Dover will long be regretted by his family and friends. His elegant accomplishments as a man of society, and his various and extensive attainments as a man of letters, were such that it would be difficult to find in the whole range of English gentry and nobility a personage who will be more severely missed. He possessed in his family, and fortune, and character, every motive which can make life desirable; but he had discharged his various duties, both domestic and social, so conscientiously and honourably, that, short as his life has been, it has been long enough to establish a reputation which there are few men, past or present, who have lived to the greatest age, would not be proud to enjoy.

The body of Lord Dover was deposited in the family vault at Twickenham. A portrait of his Lordship, engraved by E. Scriven, from a fine picture by T. Phillips, esq. R.A. was published in 1830 in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery. Another by Sir Thomas Lawrence is now exhibiting, together with that of Lady Dover, at the British Gallery.

#### SIR E. M. WINN, BART.

June 25. At Acton, Yorkshire, aged 70, Sir Edmund Mark Winn, the seventh Baronet of that family (1660).

He was born Aug. 15, 1762, the only son of Thomas, the younger son of Edmund Winn, esq. of Aekton in Yorkshire, the second son of Sir Edmund the second Baronet (see a pedigree of this as well as the other branches of the family in Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. II. p. 216.)

He succeeded to the Baronety on the death of his cousin, Sir Rowland Winn, of Nostel, Oct. 13, 1805. The family estates principally devolved, at that time, on Sir Rowland's nephew, John Williamson, esq. who took the name of Winn, and, dying unmarried in 1817, was succeeded by his brother, the present Charles Winn, esq.

Sir Edmund was not married; and, we believe, his only immediate relations are his nieces, Mary, wife of Arthur Heywood, esq. of Stanley hall; and Elizabeth, wife of George Foot, of Torre Abbey, in Devonshire, esq. daughters of his sister Sarah, by Lt.-Col. John Duroure, of the Coldstream Guards, who died Feb. 28, 1801 (see our vol. LXXI. p. 279). The title of Baronet has merged into the Barony of Headley. Lord Headley is fourth in descent from Sir George Winn, the first Baronet of Nostel; and was already a Baronet by patent dated 1776, his father having been first raised to a Baronetcy in that year, and afterwards created a Peer of Ireland in 1798.

GEN. SIR R. BROWNRIGG, BT. G.C.B. *April 27.* At Helston House, near Monmouth, aged 74, General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th foot, and Governor of Ceylon.

Sir Robert Brownrigg was the second son of Henry Brownrigg, of Rockingham, co. Wicklow, esq. (descended from a Cumberland family), by Mary, daughter of Michael Alcock, esq. of Norwich. His three brothers were all officers in the army, and have all died before him. Sir Robert was appointed an Ensign in the 14th foot in 1775; he soon after joined the regiment in America, but almost immediately, returned with it to England. In 1778 he was made Lieutenant, and Adjutant to the regiment; and in 1780-1 served with it (as marines) on board the Channel Fleet. In 1782 he went with it to Jamaica, and returned in 1784. In March, 1784, he was promoted to a company in the 100th foot, from which he exchanged in the following October to the 35th, and from that regiment, in June 1786, to the 52d. He attained the rank of Major May 19, 1790; and was appointed Deputy Adjutant-general to an expedition then fitting out to act against the Spaniards in South America, but which never proceeded to its destination. He exchanged to the 49th; and, in the latter part of this year, was appointed Commandant and Paymaster to the detachments of regiments on foreign service, assembled at Chatham; in which situation he continued until, in Dec. 1793, he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general to the army serving in Flanders, having, on the 25th Sept. preceding, been promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 88th foot. He was present in the several actions in which the British forces were engaged in 1794, and in the retreat of the army through Holland and Westphalia in the following winter.

On the Duke of York's becoming Commander-in-chief in Feb. 1795, his

Royal Highness appointed Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg to be his Military Secretary. In June 1795 he exchanged to a company in the Coldstream guards; and, on the 3d May 1796, he received the brevet of Colonel. He accompanied the Duke of York to Holland in 1799; and continued Secretary to his Royal Highness until March 1803, when he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the forces. He was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 6th battalion of the 60th, 1799; a Major-general 1802; Colonel of the 9th foot, in 1805; a Lieut.-General 1808.

In July 1809, as Quartermaster-general, he accompanied the expedition to the Scheldt; he was present at the siege of Flushing, and the operations in South Beveland. In the subsequent inquiry before the House of Commons, he gave it as his opinion, that the failure of the expedition was owing to the intricate and tedious navigation of the Slough passage.

In 1813 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon; and, on the enlargement of the order of the Bath, Jan. 2, 1815, he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross. In Feb. 1815 Sir Robert Brownrigg successfully invaded and immediately conquered the kingdom of Kandy, (situated in the interior of the island of Ceylon,) which was, in consequence, annexed to the possessions of Great Britain. Lord Bathurst, in his reply to the dispatch which announced this event, declared that "His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has commanded me to assure you, that he considers this favourable result as mainly to be attributed to the wise and judicious policy which you have uniformly adopted; to the promptitude with which, when war was unavoidable, you decided upon its immediate commencement, and to the vigour with which you planned and conducted its operations." Sir Robert Brownrigg was created a Baronet, by patent dated March 9, 1816; and received on the 23d March, 1822, an honourable augmentation to his arms, consisting of the crown, sceptre, and banner of Kandy, on an embattled chief; and for a crest, a demi-Kandian, holding a sword and the crown. Sir Robert continued Governor of Ceylon until the year 1820. He arrived at the full rank of General in 1819.

Sir Robert Brownrigg was twice married. His first marriage took place when he was serving in Jamaica, April 8, 1783, with Elizabeth-Catherine, 5th daughter of William Lewis, of Cornwall, in that island, esq. by whom he had four sons and a daughter: 1. Henry-Lewis, who died young; 2. Lieut.-Col. Robert James Brownrigg, who was Major of the 2d

Ceylon regiment, and Military Secretary to his father in that island; he married in 1816, Emma, daughter of Major-Gen. Colebrooke Nisbett, by whom he left a son, who has succeeded his grandfather in the Baronetcy, and other children; 3. Catherine, married in 1811 to Major-Gen. Sir John Ross, K.C.B.; 4. Frederick, who died in 1799; 5. Charles, an officer in the civil service of Ceylon; and 6. John-Herbert, who died in 1801. Sir Robert Brownrigg became a widower April 14, 1804; and married secondly June 27, 1810, Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bissett, of Knighton House in the Isle of Wight. Sir Robert Brownrigg was a great favourite with the late Duke of York, and indeed with all persons who became acquainted with his manly and exemplary character.

VICE-ADM. SIR E. J. FOOTE, K. C. B.

May 23. At his residence, Highfield house, Southampton, aged 66, Sir Edward James Foote, K. C. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Sir Edward was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Francis Hender Foote, of Charlton Place in Kent, and Rector of Boughton Malherb in that county, by Catherine, daughter of Robert Mann, esq. of Linton, and sister to Sir Horace Mann, Bart. and K. B.

In 1791 Capt. Foote was Commander of the *Atalante* sloop in the East Indies; from which he exchanged into the *Ariel*, and returned home in August 1792. At the commencement of the ensuing war he was appointed to the *Thorn* 16; and was promoted to Post rank, June 7, 1794.

Toward the end of the same year, he obtained the command of the *Niger* 32, in which he assisted at the capture of a French convoy, off Jersey, May 9, 1795. On the 12th April 1796, he destroyed l'Écurieul 18, near the Penmarks; and Feb. 14, 1797, the *Niger* was one of the three frigates present at Sir John Jervis's action off Cape St. Vincent.

In Oct. 1797 he was appointed to the *Seahorse* 46, in which he cruized for some time on the coast of Ireland, and assisted at the capture of la *Bellequeux*, a French privateer of 18 guns. He afterwards returned to the Mediterranean; where, on the 27th June 1798, off the Island of Pantellaria, he captured, after a close action of eight minutes, la *Sensible* of 36 guns; in which was a French general of division bound to Toulon, with an account of the capture of Malta, by the forces under Gen. Buonaparte. Among the spoils the Frenchmen were carrying off were found a brass cannon formerly taken from the Turks, and which Louis XIV. had presented to the Knights of Malta; and also a model of a galley, of silver gilt.

Buonaparte had already commenced his plunder of works of art.

In 1799 Capt. Foote, in the *Seahorse*, took charge of the blockade of the bay of Naples, by order of Lord Nelson. Whilst employed on this service, he concurred with Cardinal Ruffo, the Sicilian minister, in signing a treaty with the insurgents; but which Lord Nelson thought proper to annul, on the ground that "Captain Foote had been deceived by Cardinal Ruffo." These transactions gave rise to various accounts, and various reflections upon the parties concerned: whilst by some it was considered that Lord Nelson, in the height of his self-confidence, had exceeded his authority, by others they were deemed to cast disgrace upon Capt. Foote. Some years after a person named Harrison, in writing a *Life of Lord Nelson*, thought proper, like many other biographers, so warmly to take up the part of the hero of his narrative, as to presume to make some severe and unjust observations on the conduct of Capt. Foote; who replied in a pamphlet containing a "Vindication of his Conduct."

It is evident that Lord Nelson himself did not attach any very grave censure upon Capt. Foote's conduct, from the letter which he wrote to him shortly after, in which he declared: "I can assure you, my dear Sir, that it affords me infinite pleasure to convey to you this distinguished mark of his Sicilian Majesty's approbation." This was an elegant snuff-box, with the initials F. R. in small diamonds, and worth about three or four hundred guineas; sent by the King in return "for most important services when left with the command in the bay of Naples, when Lord Nelson was obliged to order Commodore Troubridge to join him; and for taking Castel a Mare."

In consequence of the *Seahorse* getting on shore off Leghorn, and sustaining very considerable damage, she was obliged to return to England in the autumn of 1799.

In May 1800 she was again sent to the Mediterranean, conveying thither Rear-Adm. Sir Richard Bickerton, and Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby; the latter returned to England in her in September following. During the summer of 1801 Capt. Foote was in attendance on their Majesties at Weymouth. He afterwards escorted ten sail of East India ships bound to Calcutta; and on his return was finally paid off in Oct. 1802.

For several years, Capt. Foote commanded, first the *Princess Augusta*, and afterwards the *Royal Charlotte*, yachts. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1812; and shortly after hoisted his flag, as second in command, at Portsmouth, which station he retained until Feb. 1815. He was promoted to the

rank of Vice-Admiral in 1821, and nominated a K.C.B. May 19, 1831.

Sir E. J. Foote was twice married. His first wife was Nina, daughter of Sir Robert Herries, banker in London, by whom he had one son, Francis, and two daughters, Catherine, deceased, and Caroline. He married secondly in 1803, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Patton, who died at Nice in 1816, leaving four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Helena, and Anne.

He had resided for many years in the neighbourhood of Southampton; where he was highly respected for his mild and gentlemanly manners.

VICE-ADM. SIR H. HOTHAM, K.C.B.

*April* 19. At Malta, aged 57, the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B. G.C. St. M. and G., Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station; uncle to Lord Hotham, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Stradbroke.

Sir Henry was born Feb. 19, 1777, the third and youngest son of Beaumont 2d Lord Hotham, by Susanna, second daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, and widow of James Norman, esq. He commanded the *Fleche* sloop, on the Mediterranean station, in 1794, and from that vessel was removed successively into the *Mignone*, *Dido*, and *Blanche* frigates. His Post commission bore date Jan. 13, 1795.

On the 20th Sept. 1800, Capt. Hotham, then cruising in the *Immortalité* 36, retook the English ship *Monarch*, of 645 tons, laden with timber, which had been in the possession of the enemy for four days; and two days after, he totally destroyed a French brig of war, which grounded near *Noirmontier*. On the 26th and 29th of the following month he assisted at the capture of *le Diable a Quatre*, a privateer of 16 guns; and of a schooner letter of marque, laden with coffee. He subsequently took *la Laure*, of 14 guns; and *l'Invention*, a remarkably fine privateer of 24 guns, and four masts, which had left *Bordeaux* only nine days, on her first cruise. Towards the close of the war, the *Immortalité* was stationed off *Brest*, watching the enemy's fleet.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1803 Capt. Hotham was appointed to the *Imperieuse* of 40 guns; and then to the *Revolutionnaire* 44, in which he conveyed the Duke of Sussex from *Lisbon* to *Portsmouth* in the summer of 1804, and afterwards escorted the *East India* fleet on part of their outward voyage. On the 4th Nov. 1805, he assisted at the capture of *Adm. Dumanoi's* squadron, of four ships of the line, by the squadron of Sir R. Strachan.

In March 1806 Capt. Hotham was appointed to the *Defiance* 74. In Feb. 1809 he was warmly engaged in an attack on three French frigates which were driven on the *Sable d'Olonne*; and in the summer of that year he was employed on the north coast of Spain, where he greatly aided the patriots of that country, particularly in dismounting the batteries on the sea lines at *Corunna*, and in the capture of the castle of *Ferrol*, which was held in the interest of the French.

In the spring of 1812, Capt. Hotham, then commanding the *Northumberland* 74, was ordered to cruise off *l'Orient*, for the purpose of intercepting two French frigates, and a brig, that were supposed to be on their return to some port in the bay. On the 22d of May, when the *Growler* gun-brig was in company, the expected enemy was discovered; and after a whole day's skilful manœuvring, to cut off the entrance to the harbour, he at length drove them all on shore, where they caught fire and blew up. They were *l'Ariane* and *Andromache*, each of 44 guns, and the *Mameluke* of 18; the crews escaped to land. They had been cruising for four months in the Atlantic, and were deeply laden with the most valuable portion of the cargoes of thirty-six vessels of different nations, which they had taken or destroyed. The gallantry of this action with such a force, under numerous galling batteries and a very intricate navigation among dangerous rocks, at the very mouth of the enemy's harbour, reflected the highest honour on the courage, skill, and extraordinary management of all concerned. No officer but one who possessed great local knowledge, could, under such difficult circumstances, have ventured to undertake the service that Capt. Hotham so bravely and effectually performed. The loss sustained by the *Northumberland* amounted to 5 men killed and 28 wounded.

In Dec. 1812 Capt. Hotham was appointed Captain of the Fleet under Sir John Borlase Warren; and he served in that capacity, and as Commodore under Sir Alexander Cochrane, on the American station. At the general promotion, Dec. 4, 1813, he was nominated a Colonel of Marines; and he attained the rank of Rear-Admiral June 4, 1814. At the enlargement of the order of the Bath, Jan. 2, 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander.

On *Buonaparte's* return from *Elba*, Sir Henry Hotham commanded a division of the Channel fleet; and after the battle of *Waterloo*, he was stationed on the French coast to prevent the ex-Emperor's escape, who, as is well known, surrendered himself to the *Bellerophon*, which was under Sir Henry's orders.

On the 25th March 1818 Sir Henry Hotham was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty board, where he remained until March 1822. In March 1831 he was appointed to the chief command in the Mediterranean, which he held until his death.

Sir Henry Hotham married, July 6, 1816, Lady Frances-Anne-Juliana Rous, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Stradbroke, by whom he has left issue three sons; 1. Henry-John, born in 1822; 2. Frederick-Henry, born in 1824; and 3. Beaumont-William, born in 1825.

#### MAJOR-GEN. BOWNESS.

July 6. At his residence, Sutton-Benger, Wiltshire, deeply lamented, Major-General George Bowness, of the East India Company's Madras establishment.

On this officer's first arrival in India, he was attached to the grand army, and continued with it until after the battle and siege of Cudalore. He then went with a detachment to the northward, with Col. George Muat, to secure a refractory Ranees, who, after some delay, gave herself up, and was escorted by this officer to within a march on Masulipatam. He was next placed in charge of another widowed Ranees at the fort of Mungletoore, near Muddipullam; where he had to withstand at first the intrigues and the proffered bribery of Bopiah the minister of the late Rajah, and afterwards his attack in arms at the head of a chosen band of Rajpoots. To oppose this force Lieut. Bowness had only one company of sepoy and a few invalids; but, having frustrated Bopiah's intentions, the Collector, Mr. Gambier, requested the formation of a Revenue corps for the protection of his district, and that the command should be given to Lieut. Bowness. This request was immediately granted by Lord Hobart, and Capt. Bowness commanded this corps for seven years.

Some time after, this officer, when a Major, was appointed to the command of Nellore; and after the Newaub was placed upon the Musnud, he carried the battering train into the Mysore country, preparatory to the formation of the grand army; in the operations of which he was actively engaged. He afterwards held the command of Masulipatam. He returned into England in 1817, after a residence of thirty-three years in India, without furlough; and attained the rank of Major-General in 1819.

#### CAPT. C. J. KERR, R. N.

July 6. In Pall Mall, Charles Julius Kerr, esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy.

Capt. Kerr was descended in the male

line from some of the early Kerrs of Fernihurst, and more immediately through his grandmother from the first Marquis of Lothian. His grandfather, James Kerr, esq. of Bugtrig, was M.P. for Edinburgh, and married Elizabeth, third daughter of Lord Charles Kerr, second son of the first Marquis; and sister to Jean-Janet wife of her cousin William the third Marquis. Capt. Kerr's father, being a younger son, was brought up to the profession of medicine; and married a daughter of David Wardrobe, esq. formerly a surgeon in Edinburgh.

Capt. Kerr entered the navy in July 1799, as a midshipman on board the Ajax 80, Capt. the Hon. Alex. Cochrane, under whom he served until that ship was paid off, on her return from the Mediterranean, in the spring of 1802. He then joined the Diamond frigate, Capt. Thos. Elphinstone, who gave him in charge of a detained American from Bourdeaux, in which vessel he was captured by l'Avanture French privateer, and carried into St. Anders, where he fortunately obtained his release, through the interference of the British consul, thereby escaping a ten years' sojourn at Verdun. In Dec. 1804, he assisted at the capture of the Spanish corvette Infanta Carlos, with a valuable cargo, and 120,000 dollars in specie, from the Havannah bound to Corunna. In Oct. 1805, Mr. Kerr removed to the Northumberland 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Cochrane, by whom he was promoted into the Jason frigate on the Leeward Islands station, Dec. 31, following.

On the 1st June, 1806, he was sent in the Jason's barge, with two other boats under his command, to destroy a battery, supposed to contain only one gun, near Aguadilla, on the north-west side of Porto Rico. In attempting to land close to it, the barge grounded on a piece of coral, and the men unexpectedly plunged breast high into a hole between her and the shore, by which their ammunition was rendered totally useless: the Spaniards in the mean time kept up a smart and well-directed fire. In this situation, Lieut. Kerr, considering that either hesitation or retreat threatened certain destruction to the whole party, instantly determined to storm the fort, and succeeded in carrying it, with the loss of several men killed and wounded. In the battery, instead of a single gun, were found mounted one long 24-pounder, three brass twelves, an 8-pounder, and a field piece. The latter was quickly turned against the Spaniards, who had fled into the woods; but, unfortunately, a spark fell on some loose powder, which communicated with the Magazine, and caused a most destructive explosion. Lieut.

Kerr was wounded in the leg by a splinter, and had his face very much burnt; of 40 men who landed from the boats, only 18 remained uninjured. On this circumstance being communicated to the Committee of the Patriotic Fund, they distributed rewards to the wounded sailors, and voted Lieut. Kerr 100*l.* for which a handsome sword was afterwards substituted, at his particular request. On the 27th Jan. 1807, the Jason captured la Favorite French corvette, formerly a British sloop, mounting 29 guns.

In June 1808, Mr. Kerr became flag Lieutenant to his early patron, Sir Alex. Cochrane, by whom he was successively appointed acting Captain of the Circe frigate, and Commander of the Julia and Wolverene brigs. His commission as Commander bore date Nov. 30, 1808, and his appointment to the latter vessel Dec. 11, 1809.

On the 9th Nov. 1811, Capt. Kerr assisted at the capture of la Couraguese French privateer schooner of 14 guns and 70 men, near the Edystone: and on the 7th Oct. 1813, he took a French national lugger of 6 guns and 32 men, off Cape Barfleur. About the latter period, he also intercepted the King of Rome, American letter of marque, laden with colonial produce. On the 4th Sept. 1814, he received an order to act as Captain of the Tonnant 80, bearing the flag of Sir Alex. Cochrane, on the coast of North America, and he continued to command that ship until June 1815.

#### SIR W. B. RUSH.

July 8. At Wimbledon, in his 83d year, Sir William Beaumaris Rush, Knt.

Sir Wm. B. Rush was grandson of Samuel Rush, of Bishop's Stortford in Hertfordshire, esq. who was grandson of Samuel Rush, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, 2d son of William Rush, of Colchester, esq. His father was William Rush, esq. of Lambeth, who was buried at Chelsea in 1779, and his mother was Mary, daughter of George Smith, of London, gent. He received his second name from having been born at sea, off Beaumaris, on the 21st of August 1750. The family were for a century and a half the proprietors of the great vinegar yard in Southwark, afterwards Potts's; and from the last of those wealthy merchants Sir William inherited a large fortune and an estate at Roydon in Suffolk.

In 1800, he served the office of Sheriff for that county, and he received the honour of Knighthood, on the 19th of June. The Suffolk estate was afterwards sold to Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, and after his death resold, and the mansion (which had cost the preceding Mr. Rush 36,000*l.*) was pulled down. (note by Mr. Bray, in History of Surrey, iii. 590.)

Sir William then removed to Wimbledon, where he resided for the last thirty years of his life.

Sir William married, April 10, 1782, Laura, daughter of Cremer Carter, of Southwark, gent. and by that lady, who died Nov. 14, 1822, he had issue six daughters: 1. Laura, married at Glasgow in 1801 to Basil Montagu, esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law, editor of the Works of Lord Bacon; she died at Wimbledon, June 16, 1806, leaving issue; 2. Julian Caroline, married in 1803 to John Leach, esq. of Chelsea, and has issue; 3. Charlotte, married in 1806, to John Martin Cripps, of Stanton in Sussex, esq. and has issue; 4. Clarissa, married in 1810 to her father's cousin-german George Rush, of Elsenham in Essex, and Farthingho in Northamptonshire, esq. High Sheriff of the latter county in 1813; they have a numerous family (see the pedigree of Rush in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 622); 5. Angelica, married in 1816 to the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D. the celebrated Traveller, and left his widow with issue, in 1822; and 6. Louisa, married in 1812 to John A. Knipe of Belterbet, co. Cavan, esq.

#### WYNDHAM KNATCHBULL, ESQ.

June 29. In Russell-place, aged 83, Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. cousin and uncle by marriage to Sir Edward Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch in Kent, Bart.

He was the second son of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, Chancellor and Prebendary of Durham, (fourth son of Sir Edward the fourth Baronet, and Alice daughter of Sir Wadham Wyndham, Judge of the Common Pleas,) by Harriet, daughter of Charles Parry, esq.

He married at Mersham, June 12, 1790, his cousin-german Catherine-Maria, second daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull the seventh Baronet; and by that lady, who died at Bath, Jan. 30, 1807, had issue five sons and two daughters. Of these, the eldest, the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, is a Prebendary of Wells, and married July 5, 1825, Louisa-Elizabeth, third daughter of William Wyndham, of Dinton in Wiltshire, esq. (descended like himself, from Sir Wadham Wyndham above mentioned) and has issue; Wyndham, the second son, was an Ensign in the 1st foot, and died at Spithead, on returning from service in Spain, Oct. 14, 1813, aged 18; a third son, William Knatchbull, esq. is seated at Babington in Somersetshire. The other two sons and two daughters are deceased.

#### NATHANIEL SNEYD, ESQ.

July 31. At Dublin, Nathaniel Sneyd, esq. an eminent wine-merchant in that city, Custos Rotulorum for the County of

Cavan, and Deputy Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

He was attacked on Monday July 29, in the middle of the day, by Mr. John Mason, the son of a gentleman of respectability residing in Dawson Street. Mr. Sneyd was returning from the Bank, along Westmoreland Street, to his house in Sackville Street, when the assassin discharged a loaded pistol at his head. He fell immediately, and then received a second shot, and a violent blow from the but-end of the pistol. Mason was secured by the sentries of the Bank: and made no resistance or attempt to escape. He was examined at the Police-office; but nothing was extracted from him, except an avowal that to have shot either of Mr. Sneyd's partners, Mr. French or Mr. Barton, would have answered his purpose equally well. It appeared that the assassin had been confined in a lunatic asylum some years ago.

Mr. Sneyd was returned to the Irish House of Commons in the year 1794 for the borough of Carrick. In 1802 he was elected to the Imperial Legislature for the County of Cavan which he continued to represent during six parliaments until the dissolution in 1826. He was a supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration, and voted in 1805 against the reception of the Catholic Petition. During the war, he raised a troop of volunteer cavalry, in the neighbourhood of his seat at Ballyconnel in the county of Cavan.

Mr. Sneyd married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Burgh, esq. and sister to the present Lord Downes. His remains were deposited on the 3d of August in his Lordship's family vault in St. Mary's churchyard, Dublin. The attendance was confined to the intimate friends and relatives of the deceased. The chief mourners were Lord Downes, Colonel Rochfort, Mr. Barton, and Mr. French. The pall was borne by Mr. Gregory, late Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Ford, Mr. A. French, Mr. Handcock, Mr. G. M. Knipe, and Captain Cottingham. The various tradesmen and others connected with the establishment of Sneyd, French, and Barton, attended, and bore the coffin from the hearse to the place of its final destination.

#### JOHN HERIOT, ESQ.

July 29. At his apartments in the Royal College, Chelsea, aged 73, John Heriot, esq. Comptroller of that establishment.

Mr. Heriot was a native of Haddington, and originally an officer in the marines. His elder brother George, who, as well as himself, was much attached to literary pursuits, was the author of a poem on the West Indies, and of some Travels

in Canada; he is, we believe, still living. John commenced his literary career by publishing *The Sorrows of the Heart*, a poem, in 1787; which he followed by a novel called *The Halfpay Officer*; and, in 1792, an *Account of the siege of Gibraltar*. In 17... , when the Pitt administration resolved to have a newspaper faithful to its cause, and the Sun daily evening journal was established with that view, Mr. Heriot was chosen to be its first editor, with the able assistance of Mr. R. G. Clarke, now the printer of the *London Gazette*. Countenanced by the Government, the Sun rose rapidly into meridian splendour; and within a few months circulated above 4000 a day.

About the year 1810 Mr. Heriot received from the present Lord Farnborough the appointment of Deputy Paymaster-general to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands; and he resided for some time in Barbadoes. On his return he obtained his office at Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. Heriot was a straight-forward, honourable character; warm and zealous in his political principles and attachments; and crowned a life of early vicissitude and manly struggle, with an old age of private contentment and public respect. His wife died a few days before him.

#### MRS. GOUGH.

Aug. 18. At Forty Hill, Enfield, in her 93d year, Mrs. Gough, relict of the late Richard Gough, esq. the celebrated antiquary.

She was Anne, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, esq. of Golding, Herts; was married to Mr. Gough, Aug. 18, 1774; and after a long and happy union, became his widow on the 20th of Feb. 1809 (see our vol. LXXIX. pp. 195, 317, 491). They had no children.

This venerable and benevolent lady terminated a well-spent life after only three days' illness, but without apparent previous pain, or bodily suffering. Her contributions to works of benevolence were always on a liberal scale, and deserving objects invariably found in her a heart as prompt to feel, as her hand was open to relieve; and the loss sustained by the poor in her own immediate neighbourhood will, humanly speaking, be irreplaceable.

*The Memoirs of Mr. Wilberforce and Dr. Winter in our next Number.*

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

At Singapore, the Rev. *Robert Burn*, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company.

The Rev. *Joseph Stevenson Cattlow*, Rector of Copenhall, Cheshire, and Vicar

of Madeley, Staffordshire. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1790, as 12th wrangler, M.A. 1793; was presented to Copenhall in 1805 by Dr. Cornwallis, then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and to Madeley in 1819 by Lord Crewe.

The Rev. *James Cooper*, Minister of Houghton, Lancashire, in the nomination of the Vicar of Leyland.

In St. Vincent's, the Rev. *Lansdown Guilding*, a distinguished zoologist, and a Fellow of the Linnæan, Zoological, and Geological Societies of London. He has appointed Mr. Vigors and Mr. Swainson joint trustees for the disposal of his museum, library, &c. for the benefit of his widow and infant family. The collections are particularly rich in the rare productions of the West Indies.

Of cholera, aged 64, the Rev. *William Harrison*, D.D. one of the Chaplains of St. Saviour's, Southwark. He was of Braz. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1811, D.D. 1813.

Aged 84, the Rev. *Robert Taylor*, for nearly sixty years Rector of More and Shelve, Shropshire. He was of Worc. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1774; and was shortly after presented to both those livings by R. More, esq.

The Rev. *W. C. Tinsley*, Vicar of Bolsover, Derbyshire, and Scarcliff, Notts, to both which churches he was presented in 1818, to the former by the Duke of Portland, and to the latter by the Duke of Devonshire.

At Teignmouth, the Rev. *John Vye*, Rector of Wootton, Northamptonshire. He was formerly a Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1791, B.D. 1801; and was presented to his living by that society in 1806.

May 4. At Wool, Dorset, the Rev. *Thomas Bond*, late Vicar of Combe Keynes and Wool. He was of Wadham coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1785; was presented to the united churches above named, by John Bond, esq. in 1795; and resigned them in 1822.

June 14. At his seat, Smedmore house, in the Isle of Purbeck, aged 73, the Rev. *John Clavell*, Rector of Church Knowle, Dorsetshire, and one of the oldest magistrates for that county. He was the second son of William Richards, esq. by Margaret, heiress of the ancient Dorsetshire family of Clavell, of Smedmore, a pedigree of which will be found in the History of Dorsetshire, 1796, vol. I. p. 316. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1781, M.A. 1786, and was presented to Church Knowle before 1786, and to the Vicarage of East Lullworth, in Dorsetshire, by the King, in 1787. The latter he resigned many years  
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ago. Mr. Clavell's sister was married to Edmund Morton Pleydell, esq.

June 17. At Feltham, Middlesex, after only a few hours' illness, aged 42, the Rev. *Joseph Morris*, Vicar of that parish, and F.S.A. He was of Corpus Christi coll. Camb. B.A. 1812 as sixth Junior Optime, M.A. 1815; and was instituted in 1818, on his own presentation, to Feltham, where he also kept a boarding school. He communicated to this Magazine several particulars relative to his church and parish, in our vol. xciv. ii. 39, xcv. i. 499. He has left a widow and family.

July 4. At his Vicarage-house, at Hartburn, in the County of Northumberland, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Davison*, M.A. Vicar of that parish and of Coombe. He was a son of the Rev. William Davison, Rector of Scruton, near Bedale, by his wife Catharine, dau. of George Vane, esq. of Longnewton in the county of Durham; and grandson of Thomas Davison, of Blakiston in the same county, by Theophilus, daughter of Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, in the county of York, esq. Mr. Davison was born at Stokesley, Oct. 5, 1753; educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A.; ordained Deacon at Bishop Auckland, 21 Sept. 1777, and priest at the same place Sept. 20, 1778, in which year he was also presented to the Vicarage of Crowmarsh Gifford, near Wallingford, in Oxfordshire, by his near relation Sir Charles Turner, with whom about the same time he made a tour on the Continent. On July 1, 1789, the Dean and Canons of Windsor preferred him to the Vicarage of Coombe, near Southampton; and on March 19, 1793, he succeeded to the Vicarage of Brantingham, in Yorkshire, through the influence of his uncle, Mr. afterwards Sir Henry Vane, Baronet of Long Newton, when he resigned Crowmarsh Gifford. On Sept. 6, 1794, he was made chaplain to George Hay, 5th Marquis of Tweeddale; and the Rev. Charles Plumtree, having resigned the vicarage of Hartburn, by some arrangement with the Bishop of Durham and Sir Henry Vane, was presented to the rectory of Longnewton, and Mr. Davison, on the 20th of the same month, was, by the Bishop, collated to Hartburn, which living and that of Coombe he held to the time of his death. He had a younger brother, the Rev. Geo. Davison, rector of Cockfield and vicar of Staindrop, in the county of Durham.

Mr. Davison was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Webster, of Stockton-upon-Tees, a lady of respectable family and connections, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: 1. William, in the military service of the East India Com-



pany, in which he died. 2. Thomas, in the navy, and drowned by falling overboard in his passage between the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope. And 3. George, who died at Batavia in the Isle of Java. His eldest daughter, Catharine-Elizabeth, is married to Mr. Hindhaugh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Eleanor-Mary, the second, to Mr. Thompson, of Morpeth; and Frances, the youngest, to Mr. Clint, of Belsay. By his second wife, who has survived him, he had no issue.

Mr. Davison was a gentleman of mild disposition and elegant manners; in the pulpit, remarkable for his melodious tones of voice and his graceful and winning mode of delivery; and in his social habits full of frankness and friendship. He was very rarely, during the latter period of his life, seen from home, confining himself almost wholly to his sequestered and delightfully situated vicarage-house, on the romantic banks of the Hart, and within the limits of his parish, which, however, is very extensive.

July 6. At Kensington, the Rev. *Thomas B. Clarke*, D.D. Vicar of Dinton, Bucks, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

July 8. At Cheltenham, aged 70, the Rev. *James Hardwicke*, D.C.L. Rector of Tytherington, Gloucestershire, and of Sopworth, Wilts; formerly of Oriel coll. Oxf. where he graduated B.C.L. 1785, D.C.L. 1790.

July 15. At Owmbly, Lincolnshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Townsend*, Rector of Aisthorpe and Curate of Owmbly. He was presented to Aisthorpe in 1803 by Mrs. Mangles.

July 18. At Hardwick, Bucks, aged 79, the Rev. *John White*, Rector of Hardwick with Weedon, Bucks, and a Prebendary of Salisbury. He was a Fellow of New coll. Oxf. where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1781; and he was presented by that society to his living in the year 1807; having been previously collated to the Prebend of Yatminster Parva in the cathedral of Salisbury in the year 1804.

July 21. The Rev. *John Gipps Boland*, Rector of Fetcham, Surrey. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1811, M.A. 1815; and was instituted to his living, on his own petition, in 1818.

July 27. The Rev. *John Bright*, Rector of Grafton Regis with Alderton, Northamptonshire, and a Prebendary of Salisbury. He was of Pembroke-hall, Camb. B.A. 1785, M.A. 1789; was presented to Grafton in 1792 by the Lord Chancellor, and collated to the prebend of Coombe and Harnham, in Salisbury cathedral, by the present Bishop in 1826.

July 27. At Kentsbury, Devonshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Charles Sweet*, for fifty-seven years Rector of that parish, to

which he was presented by his own family in 1776.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 4. Capt. Dawson, h. p. Tarleton's dragons.

June 15. In Weymouth-st. aged 83, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Bowser, K.C.B. of the E. I. Co's service.

June 24. Lieut.-Col. Edw. O'Hara, C. B. formerly of 63d foot.

June 30. By suicide, in Greenwich-park, Thos. Corfield, esq. of Park-st. Grosvenor-square, surveyor and architect. The result of the inquest on the body was that deceased had shot himself in a fit of temporary derangement.

July 13. In Southampton-row, aged 63, James Tweedie, esq. surgeon. He was the author of "Hints on Temperance and Exercise," 1799, 8vo. His death was sudden, after making great exertions to extinguish his kitchen-chimney, which had caught fire. Verdict of Coroner's Inquest, Died by the Visitation of God.

July 17. In Upper Stamford-st. aged 80, Francis Johnson, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

July 19. In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 58, the Hon. William Colyear, Lt.-Colonel in the army, and Equerry to the Duke of Cumberland; only brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Portmore. He was the youngest son of William-Charles the third and late Earl, by Lady Mary Leslie, dau. of John Earl of Rothes. He was appointed Lieut. 1st drag. 1793, Capt. 28th drag. 1795, brevet Major 1799, Lieut.-Col. 1805.

July 19. Aged 60, J. Murcott, esq. of Warwick-square.

July 20. At Kennington, aged 74, W. Cuell, esq. many years principal of the Discount-office, Bank of England.

July 22. In Upper Brook-street, in his 63d year, Anthony Montonnier Hawkins, esq. M. D. of the Gaer, co. Monmouth. He was the sole issue of Henry Montonnier Hawkins, esq. of Newport, in the same county, by his wife Florence, third daughter and coheirress of William Teys, esq. of the Gaer. He married in 1800 Jane (who survives him), only child of William Nicholl, esq. of Carleon, and has left four sons and three daughters.

July 25. At Taylor's-row, St. John's-street-road, aged about 40, Henry Percy, M.D. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Percy, of Percy-street chapel: and some years ago had an extensive practice at Durham. After having separated from his wife he came to London, gave himself up to drinking, and consequent disease led to his death. Verdict, Died by the visitation of God.

Aged 70, Lieut.-Gen. David Ballingall, unattached royal marines.

*July 26.* In New Bridge-street, of spasmodic cholera, George Nathaniel Lyon, esq. secretary of the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company.

*July 29.* In Mount-row, Lambeth, of cholera, John F. Higgins, esq. surgeon.

*July 30.* In Dorset-place, Dorset-squ. aged 61, J. Brooks, esq. of Great Bentley Lodge, Essex.

In Gloucester-pl. Harriet, eldest sister of the Lord Chief Justice Dallas, and of the late Sir George Dallas, Bart.

At Cobourn-place, Mile-end, Lieut. P. Blake, R. N.

*July 31.* Eliza, wife of Col. Charles James Napier, C. B.

At Kensington, aged 21, John, eldest son of the late Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

*Lately.* Aged 68, of virulent cholera, Mary, wife of Andrew Edge, of Essex-street, esq.

Aged 72, John Webb, of Brompton, esq.

Aged 88, Martha, wife of Mr. Robert Adams, of Brompton.

*Aug. 1.* Aged 79, J. S. Harvey, esq. a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

*Aug. 2.* Mr. Carlo Trincivalli, a Hamburg merchant, who was killed on board the Superb steamer, owing to a collier brig running foul of her, when coming up the Thames near Limehouse, and carrying away her mainmast, which fell upon the deceased, and crushed his head.

*Aug. 3.* At Walworth, in his 58th year, T. Gamble, esq. formerly of Gibraltar.

*Aug. 4.* In Dorset-square, of cholera, in his 3d year, Plantagenet-Henry, third son of Lieut.-Col. Somerset, and great nephew to the Duke of Beaufort.

*Aug. 6.* Aged 82, J. Wilkinson, esq. of Pimlico, who had been 53 years a yeoman of his Majesty's Body Guard.

*Aug. 7.* In Great Portland-street, Dorothy, relict of David Sutherland, esq. late Deputy Comptroller General of His Majesty's Excise.

*Aug. 8.* At Lancaster-place, of malignant cholera, aged 25, Charles Byrne, esq. son of the late Mr. N. Byrne, proprietor and editor of the Morning Post newspaper. His tastes were altogether literary, and he was an acute critic of theatrical performances.

*Aug. 9.* At Hampstead, Sarah, widow of Dobson Willoughby, esq.

*Aug. 11.* Suddenly, J. Comerford, esq. of Change-alley.

Of cholera, Capt. Major, late of 13th dragoons.

*Aug. 12.* Aged 78, Mr. T. Williams, editor of the "Cottage Bible," and the translator of "Solomon's Song."

Of cholera, Catherine, wife of James Seaton, esq. Bridge-street, Westminster.

*Aug. 13.* Aged 42, Mr. H. L. Robins, of Salisbury-street, Strand.

*Aug. 14.* Mary, wife of Bowers Smith, esq. of Seymour-street West, Connaught-square.

*Aug. 15.* In Green-street, Grosvenor-sq. the Right Hon. Lady Anne Barbara Ludlow, last surviving sister to Earl Ludlow, and aunt to the Earl of Scarborough. She had survived her sister Lady Harriet only three months, and her youngest sister Lady Charlotte little more than two years.

At Kennington, Anne, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hudson, of Kingsclere, Hants, aunt to J. Beare, esq. Mayor of Salisbury.

*Aug. 18.* At Blackheath, Margaret-Jane, wife of Wm. Pearce, esq. formerly Chief Clerk at the Admiralty, and sister to the late Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart.

*Aug. 19.* At the house of Lord Segrave, Spring Gardens, of cholera, aged 28, Lady Charlotte Berkeley, sister to the Duke of Richmond, K. G. and wife of the Hon. Frederick Berkeley, one of the Lords of the Admiralty. She was married in 1823, and has left two sons and a daughter.

At Camberwell, aged 58, Wm. Harris, esq. formerly of Bennett's bridge, co. Kilkenny.

BEDS.—*July 22.* At Flitton, Bedfordshire, Gerald Wellesley, esq. late Resident at Indore, in the East India Company's service.

*July 28.* At Bedford, aged 57, James Dyson, esq.

BUCKS.—*Aug. 13.* At Eton, Charles Gifford, infant son of the Rev. W. G. Cookesley.

*Aug. 18.* Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Henry Dyson, rector of Wexham.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July 18.* Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. Edward Ventris, Perpetual Curate of Stow cum Qui.

CORNWALL.—*July 17.* Granville-Carminow, youngest son of Wm. Peter, esq. M. P. for Bodmin.

*July 29.* At Bonython House, Helston, aged 25, Charles-Trelawney, youngest surviving son of Colonel Passingham, and late of H. M. ship Kent.

CUMBERLAND.—*July 18.* At Cleator, near Whitehaven, aged 96, Jonas Lindow, esq. sen.

DERBY.—*Aug. 10.* At the Grove, near Derby, aged 68, Thomas Bridgett, esq.

DEVON.—*June 15.* At Plymouth, aged 42, the Hon. Thomas Roper Curzon, Commander R. N. 2nd son of Lord Teynham. He was made a Lieut. 1810, and Commander 1813. He married May 17, 1823, Charlotte-Caroline, widow of Robert Browne, esq.

*July 8.* At Heavitree, Mary, wife of Capt. Hulme, R. Eng. only dau. of John Hart, esq. of Exeter.

*July 10.* At Plymouth, aged 53, Richard Jones, esq. surgeon to the Dock-yard.

*July 18.* At Haslar hospital, Lieut. Purcell, R.N. late of his Majesty's ship Victory.

*July 19.* At Bideford, the lady of Col. Campbell Graham.

*July 22.* Aged 78, Thomas Splatt, esq. of Brixton.

*July 25.* At Hatherleigh, John Fisher, esq. surgeon R.N. leaving a widow and eight young children.

*July 26.* At Exeter, aged 84, Thomas Clement, esq. formerly Collector of Excise.

*July 27.* At Devonport, aged 83, Edward Chesterton, esq. Deputy Barrack Master.

*July 31.* At Harberton Ford, near Totnes, aged 64, Arthur Stapeldon, Commander R. N. (1827).

*Aug. 3.* At Keyham Point, aged 44, D. Pellet, esq. of the Plymouth Ordnance Department.

*Aug. 5.* At Budleigh Salterton, aged 23, G. J. Riddell, esq. of Bingwell-house.

**DORSET.**—*July 30.* Elizabeth, wife of Wm. H. Aveline, esq. of Lyme Regis.

At Westhall, near Sherborne, the residence of her son, Col. King, aged 80, the widow of the Rev. Henry King.

**ESSEX.**—*July 14.* In her 90th year, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Tho. Zouch, D.D. Rector of Scrayingham, and Prebendary of Durham.

*Aug. 9.* At Snaresbrook, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Joshua Winter, of Codford St. Mary, Wilts.

**GLoucester.**—*July 9.* At Thornbury, aged 73, Susanna-Maria, daughter of the late Col. Beverley Robinson, and sister of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick P. Robinson, and of the Commissary-general Sir W. H. Robinson.

*July 21.* At Cheltenham, Mary-Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Law Willis, formerly of Clifton.

*July 23.* At Bristol, aged 77, Mrs. Davis, the widow of Edward Barnet Davis, esq. of Usk, and sister of Anthony Thomas, esq. of Bristol.

*July 30.* At Ashchurch, aged 21, Rebecca-Harriette, wife of the Rev. Francis Henry Romney, eldest dau. of James West, esq. late of Oxford.

*Aug. 5.* At Siston Court, the seat of her son Fiennes Trotman, esq. Hester, widow of Fiennes Trotman, esq.

*Lately.* At Gloucester, aged 28, John F. Willis, only son of J. Willis, esq. of Rockfield, Monmouthshire.

**HANTS.**—*July 15.* At Ryde, Isle of

Wight, aged 72, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Roe, rector of Newbury.

*July 19.* Suddenly, at Pyle's farm, near Winchester, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Coleman, of Watling-street, London, for many years Common-councilman of Bread-street ward.

*July 26.* At Newton Valence vicarage, aged 64, Anne, wife of the Rev. E. White.

*July 22.* At Littledown-house, Christchurch, aged 69, William Clapcott, esq.

*July 27.* At Winchester, aged 75, Mr. Robert Serle, late of the firm of Knott and Serle, formerly solicitors of considerable eminence.

*July 30.* At Petersfield, aged 77, Susannah, widow of John Poulson, esq. of the same place, and aunt to Chas. Wentworth Dilke, esq. of London.

**HUNTS.**—*July 11.* At St. Ive's, Frances-Margaret-Barbara, wife of Henry Manning, esq. surgeon, only dau. of John Lindsell, esq.

**KENT.**—*April 15.* At Brasted, aged 76, William Walton, esq. Attorney-general of the Duchy of Lancaster, one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to which he communicated "Accompts of the Manor of the Savoy, temp. Rich. II." printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. pp. 299—316.

*July 20.* At Tunbridge Wells, Jacob Jeddere Fisher, esq. of Ealing Park.

*July 25.* At Woolwich, aged 79, Capt. M. W. Burslem, late of the Royal Invalid Artillery.

*Aug. 7.* At Ramsgate, aged 76, Anne, widow of Alderman Sir William Curtis, Bart. She was the posthumous dau. and coheir of Edw. Constable, esq.; was married Nov. 9, 1776, and left a widow, Jan. 18, 1829, having given birth to a numerous family (see our memoir of Sir Wm. Curtis, in vol. xcix. i. 273).

**LANCASTER.**—*July 18.* Thomas Scarisbrick, esq. of Scarisbrick-hall.

**LEICESTER.**—*Aug. 10.* At Market Harborough, aged 70, Nathaniel Shuttleworth, esq. a gentleman most highly respected for his integrity and general urbanity. He formerly practised as a surgeon, but had retired from the profession some years. He was the last surviving child, except his eldest brother, Henry Shuttleworth, esq. of Henry Shuttleworth, late of Easton House, Northamptonsh. and of Great Bowden, Leicestersh. esq. deceased, the particulars of whose family are fully recorded in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iv. pp. 474, &c. Mr. Nathaniel Shuttleworth has left one child only. His remains were interred in the family vault in Great Bowden church, attended by his surviving relatives, and many of the neighbouring gentry and clergy.

**MIDDLESEX.**—*July 24.* At Finchley,

in-law Mrs. Greaves, in Hull, aged 41, Charlotte, youngest dau. of late Thos. Greaves, esq. of Rowlee, Derbyshire.

*Aug. 6.* At Acomb, near York, in his 58th year, Samuel Ramsay, esq. youngest son of the late Robt. Ramsay, esq. of Hull.

*Aug. 10.* At Braffords, near Cave, after a lingering illness, Ann, the eldest dau. of the late Rob. Osborne, esq. Recorder of Hull.

*Aug. 13.* Aged 68, Geo. Nesfield, esq. of Scarborough, brewer, and one of the senior members of the Corporation.

WALES.—*July 31.* At Tenby, Ellen, eldest dau. of Norman Uniacke, esq. of Backwell, Somerset, and of Mount Uniacke, co. Cork.

SCOTLAND.—*May 20.* Lieut. Falconer, late of Royal Sappers and Miners.

*Lately.* In Edinburgh, Commander John Mundell, R.N. (1825).

*July 16.* At Stobo-castle, Peebleshire, aged 22, James Montgomery, esq. eldest son of Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, co. Peebles, Bart. by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, dau. of Dunbar 4th Earl of Selkirk.

*July 17.* At Portobello, Anne, dau. of the late Wm. Wemyss, esq. of Cattlehill, Fifeshire.

*Lately.* At Aberdeen, aged 83, Alexander, Dauney, LL.D. Professor of Civil Law in the King's College, and Sheriff Substitute.

At Braehend, aged 105, Janet Lesslic.

*Aug. 6.* At Edinburgh, John Eneas, youngest son of Col. Ross, K.H. late 4th Dragoons.

In Edinburgh, Capt. Andrew Hare, late E. I. C.'s Service, and Colonel of a Brigade in his Highness the Nizam's service.

IRELAND.—*June 19.* At Kilcullen, Lieut. Griebner, 31st foot.

*June 24.* At Ballymaine, co. Dublin, aged 103, John Doyle, known by the name of "Silly Jack;" the man who, if report be true, betrayed the unfortunate Robert Emmett, for which he is said to have received 200*l.* secret service money, and two guineas per week, until the short administration of the Duke of Bedford, when that gratuity was discontinued.

*July 1.* At Marble-hill, co. Sligo, aged 75, Christian, widow of Sir Thos. Burke, the first Baronet of that place, grandmother of the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marchioness of Sligo, and the Countess of Howth, and great-grandmother of the Earl of Desart. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Mr. Browne, of Limerick, of the family of Browne of Camus; and was left a widow in 1813, having had issue Sir John Burke, the present Baronet; another son, deceased; and

five daughters: 1. Maria, married to M. N. O'Connor, esq. and mother of the Countess dowager of Desart; 2. Julia, wife of Malachy Daly, esq.; 3. Elizabeth, Countess dowager of Clanricarde; 4. Anne, wife of Sir H. J. Tichborne, Bart.; and 5. Eleanor, the late Viscountess Strangford.

*July 8.* In Dublin, by a fall from his horse, Capt. A. Webber, 47th regt. For the last two years he had been an extra Aid-de-Camp to Lt.-Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, commanding the forces in Ireland, and on the very morning of his death had received the official intimation of being permanently placed on the staff. He first went to Dublin with the 92d Highlanders in Oct. 1830, and two months before his death purchased his company in the 47th.

*July 9.* At the house of his sister-in-law Mrs. Laffan, in Dublin, the Most Rev. Robert Laffan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel. He was the eldest son of Walter Laffan, esq. of Cashel, by Eleanora, dau. and coh. of Richard de Courcy, esq. and elder brother to Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, M.D. who was created a Baronet in 1828. His remains were taken to Cashel for interment.

*Aug. 15.* At Mogheremena, Fermanagh, Robert Johnson, esq. K.C.

EAST INDIES.—*Sept 29.* Lieut.-Col. Glass, Hon. Company's service.

Lt.-Col. Francis, E. I. C.'s service.

*Oct. 15.* Colonel Burnett, E. I. Co.'s service.

*Jan. 1.* At Fort William, Bengal, Lt. Marshall, 49th foot.

ABROAD.—*May 9.* On her voyage to the West Indies, aged 18, Sophia, dau. of Philip Protheroe, esq.

*May 24.* At Philadelphia, Mr. John Randolph, the distinguished American orator and statesman.

*May 25.* At Montreal, Lieut. J. Blair, 15th regt.

*May ...* On his passage to Upper Canada, George-Haviland Tuson, eldest son of the Rev. G. B. Tuson, Vicar of Huish and Langport, Somerset.

*June 26.* At Corfu, in his third year, Cosmo-George-Frederick, fifth son of Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Woodford.

*July 8.* John William Edmunds, second son of the late John Edmunds, esq. of Ambleside, Westmoreland. He was second Lieut. of Admiral Napier's flag-ship, and in the action off Cape St. Vincent, fell mortally wounded in boarding the Rainha line-of-battle ship.

In the same action, E. Knyvett, Lieut. of Marines, son of W. Knyvett, esq.

*July 9.* At the chateau of Madon, near Blois, aged 89, Count O'Connell, Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis. He pre-

pared the Infantry regulations, which have been adopted by France, and most of the states of Europe.

July 15. At Guernsey, in his 79th year, Robert Abraham, esq. formerly of Crediton, Devonshire.

July 16. At Havre de Grace, Abigail, second dau. of John Robert Nason, esq. of Alveston, co. Warwick.

Lately. M. Marchant, formerly Mayor of Metz, who was known as one of the first collectors of coins in Europe, and has left a most valuable collection.

At Boulogne, aged 82, M. Peres, of the Haute Garonne, formerly a member of the Constituent Assembly, the National Convention, and the Council of Five Hundred. At the trial of Louis XVI. he was the first member who proposed imprisonment or banishment. All

his colleagues, who voted before him, called for death.

At Gotha, aged 62, his Royal Highness the Duke Alexander Frederick Charles of Wurtemberg, brother-in-law to King Leopold and the Duchess of Kent. He was born April 24, 1771, the 7th son of Frederick Eugene, Duke of Wurtemberg, and married Nov. 17, 1798, the Princess Antoinetta-Ernestina-Amelia of Saxe Coburg, who died March 13, 1824.

At Brussels, Charlotte, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, of Frampton House, Dorset.

Aug. 9. At Brussels, where he was attached to the British Embassy, aged 21, Charles Des Voeux, esq. eldest son of Sir Chas. Des Voeux, Bart.

**BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 24 to Aug. 27, 1833.**

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	226	50 and 60	362
Males 1205	Males 1559	5 and 10	125	60 and 70	349
Females 1194	Females 1660	10 and 20	157	70 and 80	271
} 2399		20 and 30	237	80 and 90	101
		30 and 40	338	90 and 100	12
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....634		40 and 50	407		

**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Aug. 23.**

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
55 3	26 1	19 2	32 5	34 5	38 4

**PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 23,**

Smithfield, Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 0s. — Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 13s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.

**SMITHFIELD, July 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.**

Beef.....3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb.....5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 26:
Veal.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....2,440 Calves 220
Pork.....3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs 24,370 Pigs 320

**COAL MARKET, Aug. 26,**

Walls Ends, from 14s. 0d. to 16s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 12s. 0d. to 14s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 47s. 0d.

SOAP. — Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

**PRICES OF SHARES.**

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 253.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction, 245.  
—Kennet and Avon Canal, 28½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 465.—Regent's,  
17.—Rochdale, 110.—London Dock Stock, 531.—St. Katharine's, 70½.  
—West India, 100.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 210.—Grand  
Junction Water Works, 57½.—West Middlesex, 76.—Globe Insurance, 150.  
—Guardian, 28¼.—Hope, 6¼.—Chartered Gas Light, 55.—Imperial Gas,  
52½.—Phoenix Gas, 6l. pm.—Independent, 45.—General United, 44½.—Ca-  
nada Land Company, 55.—Reversionary Interest, 124.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	64	75	67	30, 25	fine	11	64	70	54	29, 95	cloud. & fair
27	70	80	70	, 20	do.	12	60	68	57	30, 10	do. do.
28	72	80	62	, 24	do.	13	58	64	54	29, 78	do.
29	66	77	60	, 25	fair	14	57	64	57	, 64	do.
30	60	76	58	, 37	do. & cloud.	15	58	67	57	, 70	do.
31	59	68	57	, 36	do. do.	16	59	67	57	, 78	do. & fair
A. 1	61	66	55	, 30	cloudy	17	61	70	59	, 87	fair
2	58	64	57	, 33	fair & do.	18	61	70	59	, 80	cldy. & rain
3	60	65	54	, 28	cloudy	19	64	69	57	, 79	do.
4	58	67	57	, 30	do.	20	63	72	65	, 93	fair
5	60	68	55	, 08	do.	21	67	73	62	, 82	do. & windy
6	59	68	58	, 10	do. & fair	22	58	71	57	, 70	do.
7	59	68	58	, 08	do. do.	23	60	68	57	, 64	cldy. & fair
8	61	69	62	, 04	do.	24	61	69	59	, 93	fair
9	68	71	59	30, 00	do.	25	58	64	58	30, 10	cloudy.
10	65	73	57	29, 99	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 29, to August 28, 1833, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
29	208	89	89	9	96	97	96	103	17	239	34 30 pm.	87½	57 58 pm.
30	207½	89	89	9	96	96	96	103	17	239	30 32 pm.	—	56 57 pm.
31	207½	89	89	9	96	96	96	103	17	240	32 30 pm.	—	56 57 pm.
1	208	89	89	9	96	96	96	103	17	241	32 pm.	—	55 56 pm.
2	208	89	88	9	96	96	95	103	17	241	32 30 pm.	88	55 56 pm.
3	208	89	89	9	96	96	96	103	17	240	31 32 pm.	—	55 56 pm.
4	208	89	89	9	96	96	96	103	17	240	—	—	53 55 pm.
5	208	89	89	9	96	96	96	103	17	240	—	—	53 55 pm.
6	209	89	89	9	96	96	96	103	17	240	32 31 pm.	87½	53 45 pm.
7	207	89	89	9	96	96	96	103	17	241	29 31 pm.	—	45 49 pm.
8	208	89	88	9	96	96	95	103	17	240	30 32 pm.	—	47 49 pm.
9	209	89	88	9	96	96	95	103	17	—	30 32 pm.	—	49 47 pm.
10	208	89	88	9	96	96	96	103	17	241	30 32 pm.	—	48 46 pm.
12	209½	89	89	9	96	96	95	103	17	—	29 31 pm.	—	47 45 pm.
13	210	89	89	9	96	96	95	103	17	241½	31 29 pm.	—	45 46 pm.
14	210	89	89	9	96	97	96	104	17	242	29 31 pm.	—	46 44 pm.
15	210	89	89	9	96	96	96	104	17	243	29 31 pm.	87½	44 45 pm.
16	210	89	89	9	96	96	96	104	17	243	31 pm.	—	44 45 pm.
17	210	89	89	9	96	97	96	104	17	245	29 31 pm.	—	44 46 pm.
19	211	89	89	9	96	97	96	104	17	245	30 32 pm.	—	46 44 pm.
20	212	89	89	9	96	97	96	104	17	245	32 30 pm.	—	44 45 pm.
21	212	89	88	9	96	96	96	103	17	—	29 31 pm.	—	44 45 pm.
22	212	89	88	9	96	96	96	104	17	246	31 29 pm.	—	45 44 pm.
23	212	89	88	9	96	96	95	103	17	244	29 31 pm.	—	45 pm.
24	213	89	88	9	96	96	95	103	17	—	29 31 pm.	—	44 46 pm.
26	213	88	88	9	96	96	95	103	17	244	29 31 pm.	86½	46 45 pm.
27	213	88	88	9	96	96	95	103	17	242	30 32 pm.	—	45 46 pm.
28	213	88	88	9	96	96	95	104	17	243	30 32 pm.	—	45 47 pm.

South Sea Stock, July 30, 99½.—Aug. 6, 96½.—Aug. 10, 99.—Aug. 28, 97½.  
New South Sea Annuities, Aug. 6, 87.—Aug. 16, 87.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED OCTOBER, 1833.]

London Gaz.—Times—Ledger  
Chron.—Post.—Herald—Mora.  
Adver.—Courier—Globe—Stand-  
ard—Sun—True Sun—Albion  
Brit. Trav.—Record—Lit. Gaz.—  
St. James's Chron.—Packet—  
Even. Mail.—English Chron.  
& Weekly P... 29 Sat. & Sun.  
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12  
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7  
Exeter 6—Bath—Bristol—Shef-  
field, York, 4—Brighton,  
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,  
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym-  
stamf. 3—Birmingham, Bolton,  
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,  
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,  
Gove., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,  
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Ports... Prest-  
on, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-  
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—  
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.,  
Berwick, Blackb., Bridgew.,  
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.,  
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster,  
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax,  
Henley, Hereford, Lanca-  
ster, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.,  
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark.,  
Newc.-on-Tyne, Northamp.,  
Reading, Rochest., Salish.,  
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sunder-  
land, Taunt., Swans., Wakef.,  
Warwick, Whiteh., Winches.,  
Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each.  
Ireland 61—Scotland 37  
Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

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Embellished with ARCHITECTURAL SPECIMENS of ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY;  
ARCHED CANOPY, ANCIENT BARN, and CROSS at CHELVEY, Somerset;  
and RUNIC GRAVESTONES found at HARTLEPOOL.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. VINCENT SOMERVILLE informs us, that many interesting relics of Roman pottery have recently been discovered in making a sewer opposite St. Olave's Church, Tooley-street. The most remarkable of these, according to the sketch forwarded to us, are two considerable fragments of bowls of the Samian ware, one of the small cups forming two convex curves on the outer side. We doubt the correctness of the potters' marks, as transcribed.—How CERANIOI should be read, we cannot conjecture, without it be identical with OSIRAVNI—Januarius blundered and reversed. FA... are perhaps the initials of Fabii; or. ÆCVV should doubtless be read Officinâ Secundi; Virtulis, perhaps Vitalis. See the list by Mr. Kempe, of potters' names, on the Roman pottery from St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, *Archæologia*, vol. XXIV. p. 201. Thirteen Saxon and four Roman coins were at the same time discovered. Some fragments of ornamental sculpture, from that very early specimen of Norman architecture, the Prior of Lewes' Inn (of which an account appeared in our vol. C. pt. i. p. 297), are noticed.—The circumstance affords additional testimony of the Roman occupation of the spot in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Saviour's Church, a Christian fane which probably arose on the ruins of a Roman temple, as also of the early embankment of the southern shore of the Thames.

T. L. C. observes, "Your Correspondent Y. T. is rather unhappy in his reference to the Roman Catholic prelates, as authority for the Colonial Bishops being addressed as 'My Lord,' 'Your Grace,' &c. Those Prelates are so addressed, chiefly however by their own flock, under the assumption that they are the rightful Bishops (*and consequently Barons*) of the sees usurped by the Protestants. It is quite clear the Bishop of Calcutta, &c. are not *Lord* Bishops."—The same Correspondent asks, "if any one can inform him of the descendants, if any, of Ralph Howard, who married a daughter of the Duchess of Suffolk, in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII."—Also, "for any particulars relative to a family of Hasels, supposed to have resided at a place called Shelton, now covered by Newcastle-under-Line. There are two Sheltons mentioned in old maps of Staffordshire, both adjoining Newcastle-under-Line. A Robert Hasels, esq. of Shelton, co. Wicklow, lies buried in the churchyard of Kilbride, co. Wicklow. He was a native of England, and is supposed

to have named his residence there after Shelton in Staffordshire?"

F. D. suggests to any person skilled in drawing, and passing through Amiens, and other cathedral towns on the Continent, to make copies (either in plaister or with the pencil) of the singular Sculptures, and particularly of the zodiacal signs and masonic symbols, that are usually found on those buildings.

Mr. J. H. CLIVE remarks, "If the 'Arbitrator' who inquired in your hundredth volume, part ii. p. 386, respecting the meaning of the contraction 'w<sup>t</sup>.' acted on the reasonable but unsupported and evidently erroneous suggestion of EXONIENSIS in the same vol. p. 604, I fear his award was not a just one. In an English Indenture, now in my possession, and just of the age he inquires for, made between Michael Clyve and Thomas Gowldock, in the 20th Henry VIII. A. D. 1528, being a lease of two manors; the contraction 'w<sup>t</sup>.' (itself being a contraction of the contraction w<sup>th</sup>) is several times used as follows, and always in the place of *with*:—'w<sup>t</sup> in the p'ysse,'—'w<sup>t</sup> all the londes,'—'It<sup>m</sup>, the w<sup>t</sup> in wrytyn Mychaell Clyve,'—'to w<sup>t</sup> in boundyn bys ffermer Thomas Gowldok,' &c."

A Member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge says, "In the Metropolis there are about 130 Schools, which are in union with the National Society, which contains upwards of 20,000 children. Now, if appropriate Libraries were annexed to each of these Schools, the books would be circulated amongst nearly 100,000 of the labouring population; and this at so small an expense, as not to be felt even by the poorest individual. It is on these considerations that 'The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,' has resolved to grant a donation of books and tracts, to the amount of five pounds, to any National School which will purchase to the same amount from its Catalogue at cost prices."

We are obliged to defer to our next Number some original Letters of Mrs. Hannah More to the Rev. Mr. Polwhele; as well as our memoir of that excellent lady.

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Part i. p. 648, for jubilee read jubilees.  
—P. 651, for Richard Parker read R. Parkes.

Part ii. p. 165, b. line 19 from bottom, "I hear" is repeated once too often.

P. 186, b. line 14 from bottom, for Teys read Seys.



THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1833.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

Mr. URBAN,  
*Gloster Terrace,  
Hoxton, Aug 12.*

IT will no doubt have been observed by those of your readers, whose leisure and inclination may have induced them to bestow an attentive perusal on my last letter, that its design was an elucidation of the real character of that empire in India, which has been established and maintained there for now nearly a century, by the East India Company.

With this view the origin and early history of our connexion with India was briefly adverted to, and those more than implied conditions upon which the natives of that country have during so many years permitted the Company to exercise dominion over them were stated; together with the several steps towards an amelioration of the moral condition of the Hindoos, which have been taken by the Company's servants; always with a prudent regard to the prejudices of the natives in favour of their own customs and religious distinctions or superstitions, which *prejudices*, however absurd they may be in the estimation of Europeans, are, in India, equivalent with *public opinion* in England.

That letter also notices the formation of improved judicial establishments by the authority of the Company, without, at the same time, overturning the institutions of the natives; together with the recognition of the distinctions of caste, and of the several religions of the inhabitants, subject only to such general regulations as should thereafter be determined upon with a view to the welfare of the whole community; and further the cautious and progressive introduction, in perfect consonance with that rule, of certain changes which have been subsequently ordained in the cases of *infan-*

*ticide; human sacrifices; the inviolability of the Bramin caste; Dhurna; witchcraft; and finally of slavery and slave traffic.* These several topics were referred to for the purpose of illustrating the system of administration which has been adopted and pursued in India by the East India Company: wisely, and beneficially for the native population, as the advocates of the Company may reasonably contend, and hitherto with entire success.

With respect to SLAVERY, it was very briefly remarked, that the relations which pass under that name in India, differ essentially from the slavery of the negro;—that in fact slavery among the Hindoos is rather a religious than a civil distinction, and that in all cases, Hindoo or Mahomedan, slavery in India is subject to the correction of the Company's regulations, administered by European magistrates; by the further application of which corrective, together with other means of moral inculcation, it may be expected, and the expectation ought not to be deemed too sanguine, that slavery will in a very few years be so completely abrogated in India, as to leave not even the name.

Upon this interesting topic, SLAVERY IN INDIA, I beg permission to refer to a very large collection of documents which was printed by order of the House of Commons in the year 1828; composed of extracts, chronologically arranged, from such parts of the records of the Bengal, Fort St. George, and Prince of Wales Island presidencies, as relate either to the state of slavery in India; to an inland traffic in slaves which was formerly carried on by the natives of India, with the means which were employed to prevent it; or to a suppressed traffic in slaves in the Indian Ocean. These docu-

ments establish, beyond all question, the fact that the Government of India, as administered by the East India Company, has been for much more than half a century of a decidedly *anti-slavery* character.

With regard to the state of slavery, it will be observed, on reference to these documents,\* that the power of the East India Company has in every instance been exerted for its amelioration, and for the punishment of acts of cruelty to slaves, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan. Several such cases are to be found among the papers, particularly a case of slave-murder by a *Brahmin*, which occurred in the year 1820.† This *Brahmin* had in a fit of rage, and for a venial fault, cut down his slave girl with a sabre. For this act he was held amenable to the general law of India, as administered by the Company, and was accordingly arraigned before the Circuit Court, tried for the murder, convicted, and executed.

The inland traffic in slaves which was formerly carried on between the Company's provinces respectively, and between those provinces and neighbouring states, was interdicted many years since, by authority of the Company (notwithstanding that it had uniformly been sanctioned by the former Mahomedan governments) and is now punishable as a crime, whenever detected. In such cases the captive natives are liberated and provided for by the Government; of which several instances will be found among the papers ‡ above referred to.

In the suppression of a maritime traffic in slaves, the exertions of the Company's servants appear by these papers§ to have been attended with no inconsiderable success. Some of the cases are worthy of especial notice, as strikingly illustrating the inherent evils of this species of commerce, (if indeed transactions so nefarious may be honoured with a title so

dignified,) and the just and benevolent character of the Company's Government.

The first case to which your readers may be referred, occurred in the year 1789, when Captain Horrebow, the commander of a Danish trading vessel, was detected in endeavouring to transport some Indian children from Calcutta, with a view to their being sold into slavery at the Mauritius. This man was immediately prosecuted, by order of the Company's Government, in the Supreme Court at Calcutta. By that Court the natives of India living under the Company's protection, were then declared to be invested with the personal rights of British subjects; and Horrebow having been convicted of a misdemeanour in his attempted violation of those rights, was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and to give ample security for his future good behaviour. His sentence was carried into full effect; and immediately upon his conviction, the Governor General, Lord Cornwallis, issued a proclamation, dated 22d July, 1789,§ declaratory of the law respecting slave traffic, either on the continent of India, or within the Company's maritime limits.|| The law, as declared on that occasion, has since been enforced in all cases; even in some which were of peculiar delicacy, as involving eventual discussion between the British Government at home and the foreign States of Europe: particularly in that of Mr. Borell, a Swiss officer, and the ship *Hero*, which also occurred in the year 1789; that of M. Monier, which occurred in the following year; and that of a French vessel, which was

§ See p. 18.

|| At this time the Company's exclusive rights extended over the whole of the Indian seas beyond the equinoctial line, and a vigilant superintendance was exercised over all transactions on those seas, both by the Company's commercial marine, which consisted of ships of large tonnage, well armed, and navigated by commanders well acquainted with the Indian and African coasts, and by a local marine maintained at the expense of the Company. By the charter of 1813, however, the Company's limits were abridged; one consequence of which abridgment appears to have been the establishment of a flourishing Anglo-Gallican slave trade on the north-eastern coast of Africa.

\* See Papers, pp. 10, 58, 61, 72, 74, 92, 95, 97, 119, 121, 134, 225, 227, 349, 371, 382, 417, 452, 550, 560.

† Page 371.

‡ See pp. 26, 27, 98, 111, 213, 232, 241, 266, 267, 326, 339, 342, 371, 373, 376, 418, 539.

§ See pp. 13, 18, 22, 23, 27, 28, 41, 47, 55, 78, 99, 135, 207, 215, 217, 226, 253, 254, 377, 468, 477, 548, 553, 569, 791, 799, 814.

discovered in the river Hooghly in the year 1791, *slave-laden*. In this latter case, although the French commandant made his escape, the pilot and crew were imprisoned, and the natives whom it had been designed to enslave, were liberated and protected; but not until, according to the report of some of the parties, the lives of thirty male youths had been sacrificed in the attempt to enslave them.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of here recording the name of the magistrate of Hooghly, who was the means of detecting this intended violation of the Company's authority, *Mr. Nathan Wright Hewett*: together with that of a not less estimable servant of the Company, *Mr. Taylor*, acting magistrate of Madras, whose agency was equally successful in the detection and prevention of several more extensive speculations in slave traffic, which some natives of France and Holland\* were at the same time endeavouring to execute in the northern Circars. The Madras Council, upon being made acquainted with these latter proceedings, issued a proclamation similar to that which had been issued by the Governor General; and several subsequent attempts of the French and Dutch, between the years 1790 and 1794, to establish a slave trade on the Coromandel Coast, were frustrated under the sanction of that proclamation, chiefly by the exertions of *Mr. Taylor*, *Mr. Yeates* of Ingeram, and the Local Council of Vizagapatam. All the native agents who were detected in furthering these attempts, met with merited punishment, as did some of the individuals of the Dutch and French nations who were parties in them; nor do the functionaries who then represented those nations in India, appear to have interfered for the protection of their countrymen from the exercise of the Company's authority.

When the proceedings of the Government of Madras, and of the Company's servants on the coast, which have been here adverted to, came to the knowledge of the Court of Directors, they expressed themselves in the following strong and decisive terms: † — "*We cannot too highly commend your conduct in endeavouring to put an*

*end to the cruel traffic carried on by the French and Dutch, in the purchase of the inhabitants of the northern Circars as slaves. The zeal and activity manifested by the Chief and Council of Vizagapatam, and by Mr. Yeates the resident at Ingeram, in procuring the release of a number of these unhappy people, is very praiseworthy, and the measures pointed out by you will, we trust, put an end to a commerce so inhuman.*"

There are in the great body of printed documents above referred to, containing some valuable papers, many other cases illustrative of the decidedly *anti-slavery* character of the East India Company's administration in India. Among them ‡ may be noticed that of one of the Company's chaplains, who, having on his return to Europe, brought a native of Bengal with him as far as the island of St. Helena, in the character of his servant, there sold him as a slave. This individual, the Rev. Rob. Carr, very narrowly escaped dismissal from the service of the Company for his conduct on this occasion, and was subjected to all the expenses attendant on the liberation of the young Indian, and on his safe return to Calcutta.

A particular reference to the dates of these transactions is necessary, in order sufficiently to estimate their value in illustrating the character of the East India Company's administration in India. The proclamation of Lord Cornwallis, which did not enact, but merely make known the illegality of slave traffic within the Company's dominions, is dated in July 1789; the proclamation issued at Madras, in 1790; and the Court's commendatory letter in 1794. By the first proclamation it was declared, under the sanction of the highest authority in India, that the Company regarded all those natives who were subjected to their control, as entitled also to their protection; and prohibited any attempt at traffic in the persons of their subjects; neither themselves consenting as merchants to engage in such a traffic, nor suffering it to be conducted by others within their jurisdiction as sovereigns.

Widely different were the feelings and opinions upon the subject of slave traffic, which prevailed at the same time among influential men in Great

\* See Papers, pp. 468 to 538.

† P. 525.

‡ Pp. 41 to 46.

Britain. A tremendously destructive trade in negroes was then carried on by Britons, and had been so for many years, between the north-western coasts of Africa and the British West India Islands; and when a desire for the prohibition of that traffic was first mentioned in the House of Commons, in the year 1787, and again in 1788, and when its prohibition was formally proposed in 1789, it was *decidedly* negatived. From the date first mentioned, during twenty succeeding years, this trade continued to be carried on, north of the equator, without any *legislative prohibition*, a circumstance which has since been, although unfairly, construed into *legislative sanction*. Unhappily the records of Parliament do prove but too clearly that during that period the leading members of both Houses debated, doubted, and demurred, calling session after session for fresh evidence, *in a case which was self-evident*, until at length the late Mr. Wilberforce, the immortal champion of the most oppressed portion of the human race, achieved his *truly glorious victory*, and enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing those same principles of humanity triumph at home, which had been so long acted upon in India, under the sanction and authority of the East India Company. As it respects that body, it is worthy of observation, and due to them to place on record the fact, that with the Court of Directors and their servants in India, the great question of the unlawfulness of slave traffic had long been finally disposed of by a just and true verdict, as appears by the prosecution of Horrebow, the proclamations subsequently issued in India, and the Court's commendatory letter. Meeting from time to time in their house in Leadenhall-street in the City of London, to conduct, without noise or observation, the government of many millions of subjects in another hemisphere, and to regulate commercial intercourse with far distant countries, the Directors of the East India Company had decided that it was neither politic nor expedient for them to divest any portion of the human race of natural rights, and personal character; and *that the use of the lash for the obtaining of unremunerated services*, was not a means which they could patronize, in order either to strengthen their do-

minion abroad, or to secure commercial profits at home.

There has been one species of maritime slave traffic in India which remains still to be noticed. It was of a peculiar character, and the suppression of it, if it be yet entirely suppressed, has been attended with considerable difficulty and expense to the East India Company. This traffic had been carried on for centuries by the Arab chiefs, whose petty states line the Persian gulph. Its immediate objects were choice specimens of the human family, and of the female sex, with which the wealthy Arabs were wont to stock the apartments in their palaces appropriated to women, gleaning them from all parts of the world to which they have had access, with an eagerness and zeal similar to that with which the collectors of tulips and butterflies in this country hunt after choice and rare specimens of flowers and insects. Diversity of complexion, and other merely external peculiarities, appear to have been the chief objects of desire, as well as the all powerful motives to the most daring enterprise; and for the gratification of this taste, no pains were spared and no perils declined. The East India Company's Bombay Marine Establishment probably owes its origin to the laudable desire which the Court of Directors always felt to protect the natives of India generally, and particularly those on the exposed coast of Malabar, and on all the western and southern shores of the Peninsula, from the depredations of these Arabs; and not a few romantic and interesting adventures, as well as some fierce contests between the Arab cruizers and the Company's Marine, have been the consequences.

But the enterprises of these tribes do not appear to have been always restricted to the Company's dominions: on the contrary, their corsairs are stated to have been flying at one time all over the Indian Seas, and it is believed occasionally cruized among the Eastern Islands. The late Sir Stamford Raffles,\* when he held the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlborough, discovered that the

\* See more particulars in Mr. Fisher's Memoir of Sir Stamford Raffles in our vol. xcvi. i. p. 78.

Arabs of the Persian Gulph were in the practice of infesting a small island adjoining to Sumatra called Pulo Neas; the inhabitants of which were, unfortunately for themselves, endowed with some features of peculiar comeliness. Sir Stamford endeavoured to throw the shield of the Company's protection over these harmless islanders, in order to defend them from the midnight attacks of their wild and intractable invaders: but as Sumatra and the Eastern Islands have since passed into the hands of the Dutch, it would not be easy to ascertain to what extent this marauding traffic may still exist on these and other coasts, which do not now enjoy adequate protection.

Leaving the subject of Slavery in India, upon which some of your readers may consider the observations already made as unnecessarily diffuse, I will adduce only one other instance in which the Company's authority has been discreetly exercised for the abrogation of barbarous customs in India. It is one of early date; contemporary with the constitution of the Criminal Courts, and the regulation of Criminal Justice: when certain revolting punishments, such as maiming the body by the amputation of limbs, putting out eyes, &c., were discontinued, and the more merciful, though not less efficient sanctions of the law in use in Great Britain, such as confinement, or banishment of the person of the offender, or, in extreme cases, taking his life by hanging by the neck, were substituted in their place. The introduction of these changes fell strictly within the province of the ruling power; while the changes themselves, violating no essential rules of caste, nor interfering with any personal rights or relative claims of the people, were calculated to give no offence, but to impress the Company's subjects with favorable ideas of the general clemency of the Government.

Having thus endeavoured to show by a reference to particular and prominent facts the cautious policy which has been observed by the East India Company in dealing with the Criminal Justice of their extensive dominions, it may be sufficient briefly to observe, that in the administration of the CIVIL JUDICATURE of the country, the *institutions, customs, habits, and opinions of the natives, both Hindoo and Ma-*

*homedan, have been subjected to little, if any violation.* The laws of inheritance, and all that connects with rights of property or degrees of relationship, remain essentially as they were; questions of this sort are still disposed of in the Company's Courts, by reference to those ancient written authorities which are held in high veneration by the people, and which are still expounded by learned natives of both religions, of whom one of each religion is attached to every Court.

It does not appear to have occurred to those who first established the Company's dominion in India, that it was either incumbent upon them to attempt the authoritative subversion of the laws of a whole people, or that it would have been practicable for them to have effected such a change. On the contrary they considered, that the natives of all descriptions had been educated in the observance of those laws, and in respect for the institutions of their country; that the written dicta of those laws were in the languages, and incorporated with the literature, of the different parts of India; and, therefore, that not only was the conduct of the many millions of human beings who inhabited the Peninsula, for the most part regulated by those laws and institutions, but their expectations and anticipations were founded upon the perpetuity of them; and thence it seems to have followed that any sudden subversion, had it been practicable, or any unsuccessful attempt at such a change, could scarcely have failed to excite a most extreme and probably fatal agitation; while on the contrary, a just and accurate administration of those laws, subject only to such improvements and changes as time and an improved state of intelligence among the natives might render practicable, was considered by those who were charged with the government of India, and is apparently still regarded by the Company's servants, as a course most promotive of the peace and security of the governed, and most favorable to the legitimate views of the governors.

To this general rule an innovation upon the civil institutions of India, of some importance and of a recent date, scarcely furnishes an exception; as it might and perhaps ought to have been determined upon at a much earlier period. By a regulation of 1831, conver-

sion to *Christianity* does not forfeit rights of caste, or inheritance, or any temporal advantages connected with caste. This concession the natives of India have very reasonably been called upon to make, seeing that they enjoy protection, peace, and good government under *Christian* rulers.

There are unquestionably numerous occasions, upon which the correct administration of the laws of property among Hindoos and Mahomedans is calculated to shock the tender consciences of persons who profess the *Christian* religion. These occasions arise out of litigations for property or personal services, which have been appropriated as endowments for the support of the religion of the people; in which it is impossible for the magistrate to avoid such an interference as will amount to a *direct recognition of rights connected with or growing out of the religious distinctions of the several parties*, whether they be Hindoos or Mahomedans. In these cases it has been considered the safest course, as well as that which is most conformable with the just and benevolent principles of *Christians*, for rulers professing the *Christian* faith to fulfil the original contract made by them with their native subjects, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and *Christian*, and to do strict justice between all parties in the several characters in which those parties are entitled to appear before them and demand it; that is, to Hindoos as Hindoos; to Mahomedans as Mahomedans; and to *Christians* as *Christians*; and not, in the professed administration of justice, to permit themselves to exercise an arbitrary control, with the view of supporting *the true* religion, by acts of oppression, or a denial of justice to parties professing *another*, which the magistrate may know, but which the parties do not believe to be a *false one*.

Had the East India Company observed any other rule in the government of India, nothing less than a denial of justice must in many cases have been the consequence. Let it, for instance, be supposed that a Hindoo thief had stolen from the residence of another Hindoo, a silver image of Budha, the *family idol*; that the *idol* was traced to the possession of the man who had stolen it, and that they were together brought before the magistrate. He, although a

*Christian*, must compel the restoration of the *stolen idol*, claimed as it was in *its character of an idol, and for purposes of worship*, and punish the thief (thereby enabling the *heathen* to say that he was indebted to the *Christian* magistrate for the repossession of the very object of his idolatry), or he must refuse to do justice.

Other cases there are; such as rent, or interest of money, or money due to heathen establishments, payment of which, when due, if the magistrate does not enforce, he denies justice.

The POLICE of India, which is administered in the name of the Company, although by a native agency, is not less necessarily subservient to the protection and regulation of Mahomedan superstition and Hindoo idolatry. The people, in their religious assemblies, processions, and festivals, are told what they may or may not do consistently with the regulations of the *Circular*.

In like manner does the REVENUE administration of India impose on the Company's servants an interference with native superstition, which has very recently been made, though causelessly, ground of complaint in this country against the Company's government.

In the further prosecution of this subject, I must, contrary to my expectation, solicit your indulgence, while I endeavour to show, in another letter, the ample protection and support which professed *Christians of all denominations* have, from the commencement of the East India Company's connexion with India, enjoyed under them: also the effectual aid which they have given to benevolent institutions; to plans of public improvement, and to the diffusion of European arts and sciences; together with the steps which have been taken towards the education of the native population of British India.

THOMAS FISHER.

W. of Oxford, says, "Among the privileges granted to the Abbey of Waltham, temp. Ric. I. and also among those granted to the Priory of Pulton, temp. Edward III. I find the right of *Oreste* mentioned. I shall feel obliged to any one of your philological and antiquarian readers, if he will favour me with the meaning of the term."

Mr. URBAN,

I SHALL not hesitate, in the following remarks upon the design, construction, and materials of the oldest portions of St. Alban's Abbey, to designate them as Norman architecture; and though I shall perhaps never deem it necessary to offer any conjecture as to what prelate built the main part of the existing church on the site of the Saxon edifice, I may hereafter enter more fully than at present on the question of its date, for the sake of elucidating a very interesting point in the general history of our ecclesiastical architecture. The design of this building is severely plain; the construction coarse, but remarkably solid and very strong; the materials, brick and cement, generally in layers of almost equal thickness and of almost equal strength and durability. But one of the most striking characteristics of this ancient church is its magnificent size. Ample dimensions belong to all its parts and proportions: in the height and space of the walls and aisles, and the boldness of all the constituent features of the design, this specimen is not greatly exceeded by any other in England.

Whether or not the nave was originally extended to its present unequalled length, and whether the figure and proportion of the choir were changed and enlarged at the time that both were partially rebuilt in the thirteenth century, are points of great uncertainty.

The genuine Norman plan of cathedral and abbey churches, as I have remarked in another work,\* more nearly resembled the relative proportions of the Christian cross, than any plan adopted by the ancients at a subsequent period; and it is probable that no very considerable enlargement of the building now before us, has taken place. I of course omit the consideration of the Lady Chapel, which seems never to have formed a distinct member of a Norman plan: its introduction as a component part of the design of churches of subsequent antiquity, first disturbed the character and simplicity of the plan which had been so well considered, and so long established, by the Normans. A Lady Chapel

was added to this edifice at the period before named, when the first general alteration of the Norman church was accomplished.

The position of the choir remained unchanged. It had as its centre the lofty area of the lantern, and the magnificent space of the four great arches by which it was supported, thus commanding in a single view, from the most distinguished and most sacred part of the interior, all the chief architectural and accessory embellishments of the building. By this noble arrangement a flood of light was shed from many windows above and around, upon the high altar, which stood not far beyond the line of the eastern pillars of the tower; and the nave, which commenced at the roodloft between the third and fourth divisions from the lantern, had its due share of extent beyond the arbitrary limit fixed by the roodloft, which inclosed a greater or less space in proportion to the requirements of the monastery.

The early Norman architects invariably adhered to this noble plan. It was however soon departed from; though in the instance of Westminster Abbey, built in the reign of Henry the Third, the ancient arrangement was preferred. The western limb of the cross became in almost every other example shortened, the eastern elongated; the transepts for the first time appeared in one open space across the area of the lantern, and the nave occupied the entire length between the western and the central towers. The sanctuary, with all the rich adornments of the altar, was removed far beyond its ancient position near the lantern; and, as if the absence of the great body of light which heretofore descended upon the altar, was regarded as a diminution of its splendour, and such it certainly was, another transept of inferior dimensions to the lower or principal cross aisle, was made to illumine the sacred enclosure; while it adorned the fabric by the richness which was thereby added to its form and architecture.

The tower, with its four great arches and pillars; the transepts, with their angular turrets; three entire divisions on both sides of the choir; and seven on the north side of the nave, altogether compose the largest, loftiest, most ancient, and incomparably the

\* Preface to the "Views of the Cathedrals of England and Wales, with Descriptions," 1822.

most curious portion of this interesting structure. Besides the dimensions of this church, which are scarcely exceeded by those of any other now remaining, the triple division of the design, namely, the great arcade, the triforium or gallery, and the clerestory, is here seen in all the perfection of such an arrangement. It remains for others to produce the evidence, if such there be, in proof that the introduction of the triple tier of arches here spoken of, existed in an earlier style of architecture than the Norman. The Saxons, it is true, were in possession of the same authority from which their successors derived the invention,\* and it must not be denied as probable, that they regarded and adopted it as the most appropriate design by which to characterise their larger churches.

Early Norman architecture, as exhibited in many of our Ecclesiastical edifices, presents no more diversity of form, and perhaps no greater number of exceptions to the systematic rule of maintaining an even line of parapet, and a monotonous series of broad and shallow piers, between openings equally shallow in their recess, than are to be observed in the external design of St. Alban's Abbey. The nave, with its lofty aisles, which carried their steep roof close to the sills of the clerestory windows, and the adjoining profile of the transepts, combine the leading characteristics of the style of architecture here designated, rendered, it must be admitted, somewhat harsh and severe by a material which equally fettered the architect and the constructor. A circular and an octagonal turret of considerable but unequal diameters enoble the transepts, which in the room of a low and mean embattled cornice, once exhibited lofty gables on their summits, with curious enrichments. The tower in the centre adds considerably to the height and grandeur of the building, and comprehends, if a conjecture of what has been destroyed may be formed from what has been spared, more variety and richness of design than ever belonged to the rest of the church. It springs from the parapet with broad pilasters, which *batter* considerably, and contract as they ascend, and retreat at the points where they are separated by two string

courses. The sides are, up to this height, divided by pilasters; above, the angles and intermediate spaces are strengthened with circular buttresses, which have lost their original terminations; but it seems certain that the tower never exceeded its present height. The double windows in this, which is the principal stage, are enclosed by an arch springing from columns. The double arches of the middle tier are plain, and include other arches with columns and capitals; the single windows below these are unornamented.

The proportions of this building were arranged with no ordinary care and judgment. The divisions are few, simple, and grand; the members broad, massy, and finely relieved, and though the component parts possess not the merit of detail, yet, viewed as a whole, the design is strikingly noble and majestic. The interior design is viewed with little abatement of its primitive character. The walls, throughout their whole extent, are divided without interruption by two parallel lines, on which the upright wall retreats a little from the surface immediately below. About one half of the entire elevation is allotted to the great arcade which opens into the side aisles. The remainder of the space is almost equally apportioned between the triforium and the clerestory. The four arches of the tower in the centre spring from their pillars at this point of the division, and the eye is carried from the lofty height of the aisles to the far loftier ceiling of the lantern, which is included in the lower half of the tower, and exhibits a very handsome gallery, and a range of finely proportioned windows at the summit. The original Norman character of the ceiling, which is flat, has never been disturbed; but the narrow aisles are arched in brick and vaulted between, additions which the Norman architects sometimes made to the centre space, but more frequently omitted, as in this instance. Piers or pilasters, broad and very slender, stand between the divisions in all the aisles, and reach from the floor to the roof, which they in part sustain. To these are attached the pillars; and the masses of solid brick-work thus formed for the support of the incumbent weight, are full ten feet square. Their bases consist of the same material: those which bear the huge columns of the tower

\* Genesis, vi. 16. 1 Kings, vi. 8.



repose on solid piles of masonry, which, imperfect as they are, owe their appearance above the pavement to their strength and their means of resisting injury.

If the effect can be imagined of building arches within arches, together with their piers, each arch retiring from the other in an equal proportion to the surface, a correct notion will be formed of the character which distinguishes all the semi-circular arches in the interior. They are slightly or deeply recessed according to their use and situation, but the soffit of all the main arches is fully as broad as the piers in front, with which it is at right angles. The windows in the upper and lower tiers are single, broad, and undivided, and appear on the inside deeply recessed, within arches remarkable for their elegant figure, and for bearing a due proportion to the spaces they occupy. The lantern receives its light from eight windows of similar simplicity, and it is worthy of remark that originally there were windows of no other kind in any part of the church; while the internal and external gallery of the tower, those of the transepts, and the windows of the belfry, inclose pillars and arches after the manner of tracery, which indeed it may be said to have constituted in Norman architecture.

The openings in the gallery of the nave and choir are occupied by mullions and tracery within an arch, which though not more ancient than the fifteenth century, conforms to the semicircular shape of the original one, which now takes the place of a discharging arch, but in fact supports, without assistance from the window, the entire weight of the wall above. The alteration is equally conspicuous on the inside, and it is evident that a roof more fleet than the pitch of Norman roofs in general, once concealed the arches, now exposed, over the low modern covering of the aisles.

Thus it will be seen that a grand and uniform simplicity reigns throughout the design. The eye ranges over the vast extent of building uninterrupted by bold prominences, or attracted by novelty of feature.

Sculptured ornament was disregarded in its composition, and at a period, it may be supposed, when ecclesiastical architecture was frequently

adorned with all the variety of enrichment known to the style, the church of this renowned Abbey, rose from its foundations with strength sufficient to carry its superstructure in an almost unimpaired condition to the remotest period, but with a character so uncommon and inconsistent with what, generally speaking, may be deemed the established custom of the Norman architects, that it remains to this day a solitary and unique example; and at this distance of time—after a lapse of perhaps seven or more centuries, which have given much to associate with the interest of the structure, it is viewed with feelings of awe and uncommon interest.

One would have thought that architecture so unadorned, except by the justness of its proportions, presented no temptation to the spoiler; but the hand of mischief finds employment every where, and the pillars in all directions have been hacked and hewed, for the sake in some instances of increasing the space; in others, the pilasters have been removed as the only security against their partial mutilation. The strength of the walls and pillars has been somewhat diminished by the heedless violence they have sustained; but, thanks to the careful builders of antiquity, the superstructure stands with unshaken firmness, and the injuries which would have precipitated almost any modern building into ruins, have impaired the design rather than the stability of this church.

The pattern of one pier and one arch is a pattern of all. A few lines may suffice to describe the general architectural character of the interior; but the impressive sanctity which its effect conveys to the mind, and to which its magnificent extent and its unrivalled plainness contribute, can be felt only when seen.

Stone has not been entirely excluded from the building; indeed, it was necessary in the few instances in which columns with capitals have been introduced; but we shall presently see that it led to highly finished and elaborate ornament, not indeed within the church, which did not present a fair opportunity for the display of the sculptor's art, but attached to it; and I remark the circumstance, as it shows that the most beautiful or most elegant

ornaments of Norman architecture, were contemporaneous with the period which produced a building so distinguished for its simplicity.

The dissonance here noticed, and other contrarieties, such as a coarse surface of plaster, arches springing from their pillars with the intervention of only a slender cornice, and a broad superficies of wall, opposed to well-wrought masonry neither overloaded with decoration nor deficient in tasteful embellishment, cannot escape observation, and may be viewed by many as the result of alteration or of a disparity of age; but I consider the difference of character, in this instance at least, as the consequence of a peculiar taste in the architect, and the nature and quality of the materials which he employed. We are not warranted in supposing that the author of a design so magnificently proportioned, was denied the liberty or the means of calling in the aid of as much masonry as was requisite to give it the beauty of ornament. It surely is rather to be believed that the great architect, whoever he was, preferred simplicity for the characteristic distinction of his design, and applied, as the means most conducive to the end he proposed, the old red brick of Verulam, without any systematic application of stone.

Those who meet with no obstacles in their pursuit after the distinctive peculiarities of Saxon and Norman architecture, will not hesitate to ascribe the oldest date to St. Alban's Abbey. Some there are who pronounce our latest examples of the Norman style as indubitable remains of Saxon buildings; and perhaps those who can so readily discover the characteristic forms of that ancient species of architecture in the cathedral of Oxford, possess authority for their proposition equally fair with those who, on the other hand, view the simplest forms as the true criteria of remote antiquity. I shall take the middle course between these two extremes, when I enter upon the question for the sake of my friend the *Minimist*. But I may here observe, that I am not disposed to think so meanly of our Saxon ancestors, as to view them in the light of barbarians—as a people who cultivated science with so little regard or so little success, that they never attained to a *style* or order of architecture; or to admit so favourable

an opinion of their progress in science, as to allow them the honour of having built cathedral and abbey churches on the largest scale of dimensions, and to have enriched them with sculptured ornaments, designed and wrought with equal taste and elegance. Equality and uniformity as to design, proportion, strength, workmanship, or any other particular, do not belong to the works of the Normans; and I see no just reason wherefore we should ascribe those buildings, of the age of which, owing to our imperfect knowledge of their origin and early history, we know nothing, to the Saxons, merely because they present characters at variance with the notions which have been formed and dogmatically enforced, in regard to the style practised by their successors. St. Alban's Abbey would furnish a rich mine to speculators on the dates and characteristics of architecture; and the opinion might possibly be advanced, that its huge square piers, and the towers of Barton church, Lincolnshire, and Earl's Barton in Northamptonshire, are alike the productions of the Saxons. The class of buildings to which the two latter of the examples just named belong, is certainly the most singular and perplexing in the whole range of English architecture. But very strong evidence must be produced, before assent can be given to the opinion, supposing such an opinion to be advanced—that the churches referred to, furnish the true characteristics of the Saxon style. The masonry is often most singular. Slender piers or pilasters, whether on the quoins or the face of the wall, are composed of blocks of two different shapes,—square and oblong. In some examples, the latter are placed erect one over the other, with the squares between; in others, the oblong masonry presents an upright and an horizontal block in alternate succession. But these methods of construction were not uniformly adopted in the buildings of this class; in some, there is a mixture of masonry of the kind above described, with that of the common sort; in others, the masonry corresponds with that known as uncoursed rubble.

But to return to St. Alban's Abbey. I observe that the distribution of the very limited quantity of masonry which has been admitted into the composition of this building is singularly irregular,

and in most places disadvantageous to its appearance; but it is nevertheless skillfully placed; it receives the springers of all the principal arches, and of necessity composes the columns, capitals, and bases, in the few instances in which those ornamental features are introduced. The greater portion of this masonry, with far more care and ornament, has been bestowed upon the triforium of the transepts than upon any other part of the interior. The architect probably considered that this part of his design appeared in full view before the entrance from the western aisles. Perhaps the nave and choir once displayed similar richness; and it may be, that the architect selected this as the most eligible situation for the display of what may be regarded as his parsimony, rather than his love of ornament. There is exact uniformity in the shape of the capitals, but none in the design of the columns, which are double or single; some girt with one band and many with several bands of various thicknesses, and a singular diversity of mouldings.

The abacus moulding of the principal arches in the interior is represented by a specimen from one on the north side of the nave, No. V. No. VIII. is selected from one of the external arches of the gallery on the same side of the nave. The corresponding moulding on the internal arches of the triforium is enriched with an indented ornament that is scarcely perceptible from the floor, and may not occur in every arch. An example is given in No. VI. It would be tedious to pursue the subject thus minutely; but it is worth observing, that the south jamb of the southernmost window in the clerestory, on the west side of the south transept, has a stone column with capital and base. It appears like a specimen of what might at one time have been intended for the embellishment of the plain architecture; but it remains a solitary specimen of the use of masonry in this situation in either of the transepts.

The union of stone and brick, as already mentioned, the exact appearance of the circular turrets which surmount two of the angles of the transepts, and the general design of the tower, will be more readily understood, and more fully appreciated, by a reference to the annexed engraving,

than it would be by the most elaborate and happily imagined description. But the aid of the pen must not, however, be entirely rejected. The description of the principal material of the fabric under consideration demands a further attempt.

St. Alban's Abbey is unquestionably the most remarkable specimen of brick-work in the country. Its lofty and ponderous walls, with their deep-rooted foundations which grapple with the earth, and uphold their vast weight with undiminished strength, are alone sufficient to have exhausted the ruins of Verulam; and unless they were actually so employed, it may be inquired by what means the Roman city has been so completely exterminated, that there remains scarcely a vestige to mark the situation it once occupied? It is, therefore, very probable that the material of which this grand example of Norman architecture is composed, was chosen from the ruins of the neighbouring town, which must have presented a vast accumulation of broken walls, which the architect of the Abbey Church found no less suitable to his purpose, than abundant in quantity. The idea of its application in so extensive a manner was novel. The architect, who doubtless had been accustomed to practise his skill in a material more suitable to the elegant forms and various ornaments of an order of architecture governed by some general rules, was forced to adopt a system of construction in several respects very unusual in the English ecclesiastical styles, and to abate all the fine finish of pillars and arches on which he was wont to devote great labour and ingenuity.

I am not aware that brick, as an essential material in the composition of buildings, was in common use in England till the 15th century, and I am far from thinking that the art of manufacturing it was entirely laid aside at any period. It enters partially into the composition of some Norman churches remote from Roman roads and stations, and is frequently seen in the buildings of the 13th and 14th centuries. But even with this admission I do not find myself warranted in supposing that the brick of which the walls, pillars, and arches of this church are wholly composed, was purposely made for them; I cannot but regard

it as an appropriated material, and as one that was venerable for its antiquity at the time that the Norman architect made choice of it for his purpose; in fine, I have no more difficulty in giving my assent to the tradition (though unsupported by written testimony of ancient date), that it once constituted part of the Roman city of Verulam, than I have to the recorded fact that the mansion at Soppwell was built out of the ruins of the dilapidated abbey. That brick was not a favourite material with our early architects, may be inferred from the rarity of its occurrence in their buildings. Its introduction may, on the whole, be considered as an innovation upon the ancient and common use of stone, which was sought and obtained in many situations with extraordinary difficulty and expense; and often after the admission of brick as an essential material in architecture, its application was concealed from view by an external casing of masonry.

The fact that brick of the Roman kind should most frequently occur in churches situated in the immediate vicinity of the towns and villages of that people, is a strong presumption in favour of the opinion, not, as some imagine, that the building thus composed must necessarily be of more remote antiquity than others wholly constructed of masonry, but that the material thus accidentally at hand was removed and used, sometimes in preference to flint,—perhaps the product of the neighbourhood,—and in the absence of stone; and I am at a loss to imagine how in the formation of an arch, a rectangular pillar, or a string course, these bricks were to be arranged in any other way than that in which the Romans themselves applied them. The art of shaping bricks after any pattern was frequently practised, and might have been invented, in the 15th century; but Roman bricks did not admit of many forms, nor does it appear that the arches of Roman architecture were of another or better construction than those in St. Alban's Abbey. The modern town of Ribchester contains evidences in many of its buildings of industrious resort to Roman remains for materials; and the churches in the neighbourhood of Bungay and Yarmouth exhibit more or less indubitable signs of their proximity to the same conve-

nient source. The brick in these examples, however, is seldom found in any quantity on the exterior, but is seen in the interior promiscuously mingled with flint and stone as they came to the hand of him who collected, and of him who afterwards constructed them.

Those who have formed a notion of the strength of the buildings of Verulam, from the few fragments which remain of the wall by which it was encompassed, must wonder by what process the bricks were separated from the cement, seeing that it is impossible to disjoint, and not easy to deface the well-known relic called Gorham block. But there was in reality no difficulty of this kind to contend with; the work of demolition, or what remained of it in the city to be done, was easily accomplished; or we may be sure that it never would have been regarded as an eligible quarry for the church which was to be built hard by. The ancients were calculators and economists, and having, for reasons which we cannot now know, and which it would be useless to conjecture, determined on rebuilding the great church of their celebrated monastery out of the deserted ruins of the no less celebrated city which had flourished ages before, their industry and activity were directed to the removal of the Roman material, and its preparation for a new destination; and it may be doubted whether the Normans ever built a church on the grandest scale of dimensions, at less cost than we may presume they raised this of St. Alban.

I think that the method of construction adopted by the ancients in this instance, was partly from choice and partly from a necessity, arising from the quality, shape, and strength of the material; for the only detail they were able to give to their design, could not be produced without the aid of another and an inferior material, namely, cement, which was very ingeniously applied; and indeed the whole surface of the walls, both externally and internally, was covered with it, to give the general effect and colour of masonry.

The example of the Romans in the manufacture of brick, was imitated less in its close and uniform texture, than in its size and strength. In the tower of Flempton Church, Suffolk,

for example, built in the 14th century, may be seen some bricks in the discharging arch over the top windows, of very large size, and of the average thickness of those in St. Alban's Abbey; and it was not till the latter end of the 15th century, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. that the brick in common use assumed proportions nearly similar to the prescribed form of that of the present day.

The walls of the hall of Eltham Palace, built at the period just named, are of brick faced with masonry; and the handsome tower of Hawstead Church, Suffolk, erected a few years later, and probably built by the Drurys, whose cognizances appear among the enrichments, is another example of the same kind of construction. The bricks measure  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick.

The bricks of St. Alban's are either circular or rectangular; the latter of various sizes, 8, 11, 12, 13, and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , 2, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  thick, between layers of very strong cement, often of greater substance than the brick, and not less than one inch in thickness. The north transept having been less altered and defaced than any other part of the exterior, exhibits a fair specimen of the construction of the walls, and the original appearance of the windows and mouldings. A considerable portion of the wall is of flint mixed with brick, and arranged very regularly in alternate courses. The latter is used in all the quoins; and the side windows are very fine specimens of its construction. Those in the lower tier on the west side, have mouldings of stone at the springers of the arches, corresponding with No. V. and a cornice of brick under their sills.

The circular turrets on the western angles of both transepts, terminate with parapets of comparatively modern date, with a neat cornice of moulded brick; but the octagonal turrets on the other angles have been wholly rebuilt: their quoins are of stone, with walls of brick: the newels of the former material are 8 inches in diameter, those of the latter 14 inches; but the newel of the staircase in the north transept measures 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and is the finest cylindrical shaft of brick in the building. The stone bases of the columns in the windows are represented by the section No. XI.

The walls of the tower present no masonry except a few fragments irregularly dispersed over the belfry windows. The embattled parapet springs from a plain projecting cornice of stone.

The cement adheres so firmly to the walls, that though there are places where, through length of time, it has gradually mouldered away from the brickwork, leaving it exposed in parts, which for many ages have borne the colour though not the beauty of stone, there is no instance of its having fallen from the walls in large and solid masses. Its courses in many parts of the wall, particularly on the west side of the tower, immediately over the roof of the nave, are  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in thickness. The bottom line of windows have abacus mouldings of brick and cement, No. XVII., and rest their sills upon a cornice composed as in the section, No. IV. The cornice over these windows, and that at the foot of the uppermost stage, are also represented by No. XVII. Nos. XV. and XVII. exhibit a section of the stone base of the columns in the middle tier of arches; the abacus of brick and cement. No. XVIII. section of the cornices in the lantern. The jambs of the external arches in the triforium, on the north side of the nave, are wholly of brick, twelve inches wide; the arches on the south side measure 13 ft. 7 in. in width, and are composed of two courses, which together measure 2 ft. deep. The third arch on the north side of the nave contains a handsome loop, in the centre of a solid mass of brickwork; and it should be observed that these arches are composed of stone and brick arranged in equal alternate portions, but without a key-stone. No. I. represents the cornice under the windows of the clerestory, on the west side of the south transept; the principal cornices; and the abacus moulding of the clerestory windows in the nave and transepts. No. II. cornice of brick without the moulding of cement. No. I. the same cornice complete: these examples are taken from the clerestory on the south side of the nave. No. III. cornice under the same windows. No. VII. section of the cornice of the triforium. No. X. elevation of the jamb with its plinth, in the clerestory. No. IX. base of the pillars in the nave. Nos. XII. and XIII. plan and section of the base

of a column in the gallery stage on the west side of the south transept. No. XIV. another specimen.

I shall complete my description of the Norman architecture of St. Alban's Abbey with a few observations upon the superbly ornamented passage, which from its situation at the end of the south transept, its door of entrance to the cloisters towards the west, and its connexion at the opposite end with some other buildings, seems to have been intended as a means of ready communication between the church and the chapter-house on the eastern side of the cloisters, and also between the church and the abbot's lodgings, which it may be presumed were situated still farther eastward. Indeed, there can be no doubt that it was intended for the double purpose just named; but every vestige of the buildings which once gave it use and importance, has disappeared, and the open avenue is now become a dark and unprofitable recess. The door leading into the transept is a Norman arch of mean proportions and plain masonry; the one formerly at the east end is strongly marked on the sides of an aperture which reaches to the roof, and proves an alteration of the original design. A single ray of light enters through the west wall, and struggles with the darkness of the interior, but does not dispel its almost impervious gloom, or render an examination of its elegant architecture complete. The floor is uneven, and several feet below the pavement of the church, but it was still lower anciently. The roof is a plain semicircular covering of brick, springing from a cornice, (section No. XVI.) which is of stone, and surmounts on both sides a uniform series of intersected Norman arches, supported upon single columns, whose capitals exhibit an interesting variety of graceful ornaments, wrought with the utmost delicacy, and retaining the perfection of their original finish. The arches are banded with a moulding thickly set, and so beautiful both in design and execution, that elegant taste, in the application of ornament and ability in the use of the chisel, must have been at the highest point of excellence when this specimen of Norman architecture was produced.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

OBSERVING, in a late number of your venerable Magazine, a reprint of an Act of Parliament, 1656, for the better observance of the Sabbath, I beg leave to send you a copy of a Letter, signed by Sir John Biron and several Lancashire gentlemen, recommending measures for reforming the "enormities" committed on the Lord's Day. It is found in the Harleian Coll. of MSS. vol. 1926, p. 82.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

The enormities of the Sabbothe,—wakes, ffayers, m'kettes, bayre-baytes, bull-baytes, ales, Maygames, resortinge to ale houses in tyme of devyne service, pyppinge and dauncinge, huntinge, and all maner of unlawfull gamynge.

The maner howe to reforme the same.

To youe in regarding at the publicke Quarter-Sessions, to all Mayors, Bayliffes, and Constables, and other civil officers, Churchwardens and other officers of the church, to suppress by all meanes lawfull, the saide disorders of the Sabbothe, as also to presente the said offenders at the Quarter Sessions, that they may be dealt with for the same soe farre as lawe will beare, and for the p'nte tyme to apprehende the minstrelles, bea-wardes, and other suche lyke chieffe authors of the saide disorders, and them to bring ymediately before the Justice of Peace, to be punished at their discretions. That the churchwardens and other church officers be enjoyned to appear at the Quarter Sessions, and there to make presentment of all that neglecte devyne service upon the Sabbothe Day, by absence or otherwise, that they maye be indicted upon the statute w'ch imposethe a penalty of 12*d.* for everie suche offence. To abridge the undesirable multitude of alehouses to the pointe of the statute. To take order that the ale sellers shall utter a full quarter of ale for a pennye, and none of anie better syse. To bynde the alehouse keepers by speciall termes in the condicon of the recognisance for receyptinge anie that are cheefe maynteyn<sup>rs</sup> and p'takers of the foresaide disorders of the Sabbothe, as also for receyptinge anie boddie at all into their houses, or sell ale, or other victualles in tyme of divine service. That the constables and other civil officers, the churchwardens, and other church officers, be enjoyned at the Quarter Sessions to make p'sentmente to the Justice of Peace of all those ale house keepers that have broken the condicon of their recognisance, and

that the Justice take order with the said forfeitures, accordinge to the right course of lawe. That the said officers be enjoyned to make presentm<sup>t</sup> also at the Sessions of all theis that sell ale, havinge therto no licence. That your worshippes would take order among yourselves that noe lycense be geven to anie to keepe alehouses but only in publick Sessions. That your wor. would examine the foresaid officers of the church and comon wealthe y<sup>t</sup> they make due present<sup>t</sup> of all bastards borne, or remayninge within their severall precinctes, and that thereupon a shorte course be taken for the due punishment of the reputed parents, accordinge to the statute, as also for the convenient kepinge and reliefe of the said infants, and also for vagabonds, according to the statute.

Mr. URBAN, *Mere, Aug. 8.*

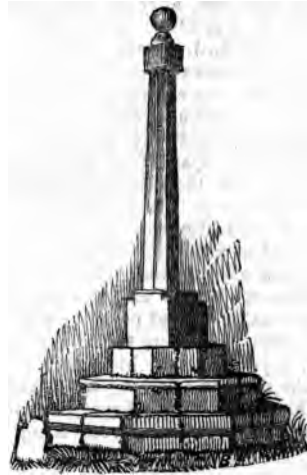
WHILE staying for a few days with a friend in Somersetshire, I lately walked to the village of *Chelvey*: The nucleus of this retired little place (which contains scarcely half a score houses), is a cluster of buildings, all of a character which makes them equally worthy the attention of the antiquary and the draughtsman. They are the church, with a cross in the church-yard, the stately though dilapidated court or manor house, and a noble old grange or manor barn, with the rector's cottage.

This parish is in the hundred of Hartcliff with Bedminster. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bath, and diocese of Bath and Wells. The population in 1801, 43; 1811, 62; 1821, 62; 1831, 70.

The church, a neat little building, consists of a nave, chancel, south aisle, and well-built tower. In the aisle, which belongs to the lord of the manor, is the manor pew, inclosed by richly carved oak panelling; and the side wall is wrought into three arched canopies, a specimen of which I have engraved on wood. They are separated by square columns with crocketed heads, and covered by contrasted arches feathered below, and ending above in finials; and they rise from bases of the character of table tombs, the sides of which are sunk into arched panels, beneath a band of roses, and a cornice moulding. (*See Pl. II.*)

This aisle might have been built by the Acton family, who held the manor about the time of Edward III.

GENT. MAG. *September, 1833.*



The cross and barn, of which I have also sent you engravings, are still complete. The latter (*see Pl. II.*) is a large and well-built structure, supported by massy buttresses, with a lofty porch projecting from the middle, and a lower building (I suppose for stables) at the end of it. †

The court-house is now occupied by the farmer who holds the land. The lord of the manor, C. K. K. Tynte, esq. is the patron of the living; and the late incumbent, Dr. Shaw, once an associate of Dr. Johnson's, was the author of a Gaelic Grammar and Dictionary, and I believe one of the writers in the controversy about the authenticity of Ossian's poems.

The Rev. Mr. Phelps, in his forthcoming History of Somerset, will, I have no doubt, throw much light on the history of this little place.

Yours, &c.

W. BARNES.

MEMOIR OF HENRY, THE LAST FITZ-ALAN EARL OF ARUNDEL, K.G.

(Continued from p. 124.)

THE Biographer has now entered into the reign of Elizabeth. The height of Arundel's fortunes may certainly be placed in the days of Queen Mary, when, as a member of the Roman church, he enjoyed all the sunshine of the Royal favour, and the advantage of being a principal personage in the dominant party. The change did not, however, immediately affect him; indeed, one of the first events

which befel him, after the accession of Elizabeth, was his being elected Chancellor of Oxford, in the room of the deceased Cardinal Pole.<sup>1</sup> But the period of his supremacy over that Protestant and regenerated University did not extend to quite five months.<sup>2</sup>

After the lapse of as many years, he so far lost the Queen's favour, as to be forced to a resignation of the staff of Lord Steward. For some time before this, according to Camden, he had been one of those who aspired to the Queen's hand,<sup>3</sup> and had expended great wealth in that pursuit; and his subsequent departure to the continent was, says the same historian, really for the sake of relieving his vexation on the failure of his hopes, although under the pretext of recovering his

health. Our Biographer makes no allusion to these delicate circumstances; but notices his retirement and his travels in the following manner:

Yet in this Queenes tyme theare fell towards him sundry hard haps, for, beinge Lord Steuart of her house, some cause theare was, as he thoughte mete for him to leave the ordinary charge thereof; whereuppon with humblenes and dewtye he discharged himselfe of the same, by re-deliveringe up his staffe againe into her Majesties hands, w<sup>ch</sup> being not so well taken of her Highnes as he trusted it should have bene, turned for a tyme to his displeasure, and so he was co'maunded to kepe his house for a season;<sup>4</sup> but the matter being afterward well satisfied

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Lodge has fallen into the error that he was Chancellor during the reign of Mary, and resigned upon the accession of Elizabeth.

<sup>2</sup> "1558-9, Jan. 24, Hen. Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, High Steward of the University, was chosen Chancellor by the suffrages of all the electors, and on the 6 of Feb. a codicil of his election was sealed and sent to him." He resigned on the 12th of June. Wood's *Fasti Oxonienses*.

<sup>3</sup> Camden enumerates as the three principal domestic suitors for the Royal hand, Sir William Pickering, the Earl of Arundel, and Lord Robert Dudley. He characterizes the Earl as "multarum imaginum (translated "of an ancient and noble family," in the version in Kennett), magnarum opum, sed ætatis jam divergentis." This is in his *Annals* under the year 1560; under 1566 he states that the Earl, "postquam vana spe matrimonii cum Regina magnas opes profundisset, spesque illa, Leicesterie jam apud Reginam potentissimo, et amicis in Aula fidem fallentibus, omnino infracta esset, impetrata venia, specie valetudinis recuperandæ, revera doloris minuendi causa, solum sponte mutavit." Dugdale has translated this nearly literally in his *Baronage*, referring to the *Annals*; yet Mr. Lodge gives it as Dugdale's own statement, saying that the latter "quotes Camden, I believe, erroneously." The *Annals* of Camden seem, however, to be the sole original authority for all that has been written, imputing to the Earl such lofty and ambitious views. Then, with respect to the period of the Earl's departure, Mr. Lodge has fallen into another error, adding, "this happened in 1561, instead of 1566;" which leads him on to say, "How long he now remained abroad, does not appear; but he was in London in December 1565, when he again obtained a licence to leave England." He went soon after," continues Mr. Lodge, "into Italy, where he seems to have sojourned four years;" the grounds for this supposition do not appear; but our anonymous Biographer distinctly states that the Earl returned home within fourteen months, and from his remarks on the great expense of the journey, and other minute particulars, it cannot be doubted that he afterwards remained constantly in England, "for the most part," as our Biographer says, "continuing in his house." There is still another error arising from this journey which requires to be noticed, namely, that the Earl (in order, it may be presumed, to second the virtues of "the baths of Padua," by suitable exercise, and as an appropriate recipe for a gouty patient!) "while abroad served in the wars against the Turks." This story is found in Banks's *Extinct Peerage*, and repeated in that by Burke; at first I was much puzzled whence it could have originated; but I have now clearly traced it to its source; which is the paragraph in Camden's *Annals* for 1566, following that already quoted. After mentioning the Earl's departure, Camden goes on to say, "At aliis ex Anglorum gente," other Englishmen (some of whom he afterwards enumerates), having a natural taste for war, went to Hungary, to engage themselves in the war against the Turks, which then attracted the chivalry of all the nations of Europe.

<sup>4</sup> Strype gives the following account of this, his authority being Lord Burleigh's Letters to Sir Thomas Smith: "In this month (Nov. 1564) the Lord Arundel remained as a prisoner in his own house. His offence was, that, being discontented with sundry things, as he said, of interruption in his office, he surrendered his staff,



again, he remained in her good fa-  
voure and grace a longe tyme. In  
w<sup>ch</sup> continewance he fell to the ex-  
treme disease of the gowte, wherby  
he was forced for remedye to seke the  
baynes about Padwaye,<sup>5</sup> to his mar-  
velous greate charges. In w<sup>ch</sup> jorney  
his greate intertainment w<sup>ch</sup> he re-  
ceived of forren Princes was much to  
be noted; they used him not in sorte  
of an ordinary nobleman, but w<sup>th</sup> the  
greatest honour and solemnity, as to  
a personage of highe credit and fame,  
whose name had (before his person  
sene) bene well knowen and under-  
stooode amonge them. He returned  
home againe with in fowertene moneths,  
perfectly restored to his former strengthe  
of lims and perfit health, and was so  
well wellcomed into England by his  
owne cuntrymen, as he was met at  
Canterburye with men of reputation,  
oute of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, to  
the number of six or seaven hundred  
horse, the company dayly increasinge  
betwene that and London. Uppon  
Blackeheath many of the Aldermen of  
London, with the Recorder and grave  
mercheants, met w<sup>th</sup> him. Beyonde  
Saint George his church there met  
him Brumley, after Lord  
Chauncelour, the Earle of Penbrooke,  
then Lord Steward of the Quenes

house, with the Earles of Huntington,  
Sussex, Warricke, and Leicester, with  
other noblemen, and gentlemen-pen-  
sioners, and others of the Quenes  
housholde. This companye beinge  
greate, not under 2,000 horse, accom-  
panied him throughe all the citey of  
London unto the Courte at Westmyn-  
ster, to his greate honor by testimonye  
of good affections towards him, the  
bells ringinge throughe the cyttie as  
he past. And theare the Londoners  
and gentlemen of the cuntrye depart-  
ed. After w<sup>ch</sup> his Lordship, havinge  
donne his dutey to her Highnes, with-  
drew home by water to his house at  
Strand,<sup>6</sup> at whose landinge Goose-  
man, a man of noble house, then the  
Kinge of Spaynes Embassadour resi-  
dent here, met him curtouslye in the  
company of such Lords and Ladyes as  
weare of his owne familie and neare  
allied unto him, in showe of a greater  
inclination theare to do him honour  
more familiarly then otherwise he  
might in any other place. Thus the  
Earle remained in good and honora-  
ble contentment of life, for the most  
part continewinge in his house,<sup>7</sup> other-  
wise then drawn by occasion of do-  
inge his dewtie to se the Quene, or  
beinge called uppon greate occasions<sup>8</sup>  
to serve in Counsaile, untill the Duke

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with sundry speeches of offence to the Queen's Majesty. Whereof he was afterwards sorry. 'But,' said the Secretary, 'I wish he had better thought thereon before.' Since his committing he offended again, by using his house too openly for the resort of strangers to him. But afterwards he used his imprisonment circumspectly, and made all means to crave favour. But his suits were heard slowly, because he did not acknowledge himself a fauter." (Annals, vol. i. p. 413.) The Earl manifested the same lofty demeanour, arising partly perhaps from feudal pride, and partly we may allow from the *mens conscia recti*, which had characterized his conduct towards Dudley and his councillors in the days of Edward the Sixth.

<sup>5</sup> "My Lorde of Arundell meaneth now, at the sprynge, for the better recoverye of his helthe, to go into Italie, havinge allredy obteyned leave so to doo." Letter of Francis Alen to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Dec. 14, 1565.

<sup>6</sup> "Arundel-house then was the Bishop of Bath's Inne, lately new builded (for a great part thereof) by the Lord Thomas Seymour, Admirall, which house came sithens to be possessed by the Earl of Arundel, and thereof called Arundel-house." (Stow's Survey, p. 489.) The Earl had purchased this mansion before 1557, when his grandson Philip, afterwards Earl of Arundel, was born in it.

<sup>7</sup> In the Royal MSS. (Brit. Museum) 12 A xv. are some Latin and Greek verses by Robert Owen, congratulating the Earl on his return to England. In the same volume is also a Latin oration on the death of Henry the Eighth, dedicated to the Earl by Jodocus Harchius. On both papers the Earl's son-in-law, Lord Lumley, has inscribed his name.

<sup>8</sup> "In 1569, he was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the murder of Henry King of Scotland, of which he avowed his opinion that Mary was innocent. His generous nature (remarks Mr. Lodge) loathed the snares with which Elizabeth and her ministers surrounded that unhappy Princess; and, in a debate in the Privy Council on the suggestion of some new artifice against her, he had the boldness to say, in the Queen's presence, that 'the wisdom of the former age was so provident that it needed not, and so plain that it endured not, such shifts.' That which was called Mary's party now reckoned on his uniform support; but his sense

of Norfolk his sonne-in-lawes first trouble at Winsore, upon w<sup>ch</sup> he, beinge father-in-lawe to the said Duke, was also restrained of his libertye, and that first to his owne lodginge in the towne, and thence more straighter to Eaton Colledge, where he longe remained by reason of a rebellion then newlye begun in the north parts,<sup>9</sup> and thence co'maunded to his owne house at Nonesuche. In w<sup>ch</sup> trouble he sustained noe small hinderance both of health and profit. For lacke of digestion he grewe to his olde diseases; and for lacke of opportunitie to his owne causes, he grewe to greate hindrances. But, as he, *having allwaies an especiall regard to the dewty of his allegeance, was noe way to be touched with undutifullnes to his Sovereaigne or Country,*<sup>10</sup> howsoever the ielousie of that matter bredde cause of his trouble, so did he quietly indure those stormes till his restoarement to free libertye and his former estate. W<sup>ch</sup> indured not longe; but upon farder greate causes, laid to the said Duke's charge, this Earle was againe restrained of his libertie and comitted to his house; out of which trouble, his clearnes appeeringe (as ever it had donne) manifest to the worlde, he was againe released, and continewd in her Graces favour from thence forth as before he had donne. Thus did he taist the triall of his honour and truthe, and his magnanimitie was known in the bearinge of so sundrie

harde adversities; wherrin he showed himselfe to be none of those that weare to be accompted prowde in prosperity, and weake in adversitie; for, after all this, albeit his excedinge detriment in weightie causes, grewe thearby, yet continewd he his honorable minde and behaviour, with great contentment, voide of all grudge, to the delighte alwaies *both of her Highnes, and pleasure of his familiars and others his acquaintance, wittilie comfortinge himselfe with mirth, as well in Courte as in all other places where he came, w<sup>ch</sup> overcominge of his affections and passions,*<sup>11</sup> that those hard causes might otherwise have bredde, shewed him to be worthie estimation accordinglye.

His manners were ever gentle and wittie, with a kinde of an estate rather of nature then of any hardnes to be pleased. He was neither given to be populer, nor a companion for the lighter sort. He was not unlearned; he was quicke and redy in conceivinge, and so much naturally given unto breefenes in uttering of his mynde, that perhaps to the unskilful he mighte seame somewhat harde; but those his wordes, beinge shorte and fewe, carried matter in them, and weare allwaies fit and pythye. He could nothinge away with newfangled and curious tearmes nor late invented phrases, nether in talkinges nor writings.<sup>12</sup> He was never to be led in counsell, nor other-

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of loyalty and justice was as pure as his frankness and impartiality, and when Leicester imparted to him the plan secretly formed for a marriage between the Queen of Scots and the Duke of Norfolk, whose first lady was Arundel's daughter, he declared that he would oppose it to the utmost, unless it were previously sanctioned by Elizabeth's consent.

<sup>9</sup> He is said by Mr. Lodge to have suffered another short imprisonment in the Tower at this time. This was in the year 1572, and it was about the same period that the French alliance was projected for Queen Elizabeth, when, as Camden says: "He openly withstood the Duke of Anjou's addresses to the Queen; for, being a plain man, he candidly confessed that the French very little pleased him, using often to say, that his father's dwelling in Sussex, opposite France, had taught him not to trust them."

<sup>10</sup> This passage is marked with commas in the original, probably not as a quotation, but to point it out as emphatic.

<sup>11</sup> Marked in the same way as before.

<sup>12</sup> It has been observed that Sir Thomas Wilson, who was with the Earl at the Court of the Duchess of Parma at Brussels, relates in his *Art of Logic*, that the Earl there offended the Prince of Orange by speaking no other language but his own; but I have not yet found the original passage.—That the Earl did not, however, oppose himself to the introduction of new fashions as well as new phrases, is proved by his having had the reputation of introducing coaches into England, and by his having been one of the first to present Queen Elizabeth with a pair of silk stockings, brought by him from Genoa. As is usual with new inventions, he has competitors for these honours. The first circumstance is noticed by Camden in a marginal note,

realme,) not excedinge the age of 18 yeares, did excell in all manner of good learninge and languages, in all activities on horsbacke and on foote, and in his behaviour was a most righte courtiour, to the honour of this realme; who beinge but of those yeares, was sent Ambassadour to Maximilian the Kinge of Boemia, into the Lowe Country, wheare, throughe a hot burninge fever, he ended this life; w<sup>ch</sup> newes beinge broughte unto his Lordship, thoughte the panges of fraile nature wrought for a while, yet he nobly past them over, thanking God most hartely in the accepting of him by so naturall and good an ende.

For his towe daughters, the eldest caulled Jane, was married to the Lord Lumley; the other, Marie, unto the Duke of Norfolk. This Duches beinge but sixtene yeares of age, died in her childebed of the Earl of Surrey that nowe is. The other livinge to have toowe Sonnes and one Daughter, God tooke them all; and she, livinge longest, remained twentye yeares in this her Father's house<sup>15</sup> after the death

of his wife, as his nurse and deare-beloved childe; and then God tooke her also from him, who beinge nowe of the age of threscore and eighte yeares, sore troubled with the goutte, did neverthelesse with highe constancy and much fortitude indure all these stormes, with the rest before recited, as strongly as any noble person could. And ended his life with as greate charitye and mildnes as mighte be.

Touchinge the partes that weare open and manifest in him, he was of the best sorted personage, nether of highte inordinate, nor of too base lownes; for the lineamentes of his bodye, of dewe and comely proportion,<sup>16</sup> stronge of bone, furnished with cleane and firme fleshe, voide of fogines and fatnes.

He died the 24 of Februarie in the yeare of our Lord 1579, and w<sup>th</sup> solemne pompe of costlye funerall was, accordinge unto his honorable cawlinge, interred at his towne of Arundell, within the Church of the late Colledge theare, amongst the sumptuous sepulchres of his noble progenitors.<sup>17</sup> So that he may verye well be thoughte

half-length, representing a tall and thin young man, with a long pale visage, and short dark hair, attired in a rich black dress, with a black cap and feather. It bears the following inscription: "Harry Fitz-Alleyne, Lord Maltravers, eldest sonne to the Lorde Harry Erle of Arundell, deceased the laste day of July [June?], in the yeare of our Lorde God M.D.LVI. beyng of the age not fully six yeares." He had married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield in Essex, and the widow, Nov. 1, 1554, of Sir Hugh Rich, K.B. third son of Lord Chancellor Rich. Lady Maltravers was married thirdly to William Deane, esq. her servant, a nephew of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's. She died Dec. 5, 1580, and was buried, according to her desire, within the tomb of her first husband in Gosfield church, having ordered 600 marks to be bestowed at her funeral. She left no issue by any of her husbands: but her last was the ancestor by a second marriage of a family which remained seated at Dynes in the parish of Much Maplestead, until the period of the Commonwealth. *Morant's Essex*, vol. ii. pp. 278, 381.

<sup>15</sup> This passage shows the writer to have been one of the Earl's domestics, and favours the idea that he was one of his chaplains.

<sup>16</sup> With respect to the Earl's own portraits, there is a picture at Arundel castle, a half-length, in a cloak of damask, very deeply trimmed with white fur, which Mr. Dallaway in one place (*Rape of Arundel*, p. 142), attributes to Sir Antonio More, and in another (p. 164) to Cornelius Kettel; but the same description answers to the picture at Longleat, and there ascribed to Holbein, which has been engraved in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits;" and an engraving by C. Hall in 1778, is stated to have been also taken from a picture by Holbein, "late in the Torrington collection." Granger mentions another engraved portrait, "in armour, half-length; round cap, ruff;" but the inscription of the copy he saw was in manuscript, and there may be some doubt of the correctness of the appropriation.

<sup>17</sup> Among these "sumptuous sepulchres," (of the present state of which so melancholy an account was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July last,) the Earl's son-in-law Lord Lumley appears to have either placed, or intended to place, an equestrian statue of the Earl. His only existing memorial, however, is the following inscription on a large mural tablet of variegated marbles:

VIRTUTI ET HONORI SACRUM.

Magnanimus Heros cujus hic cernitur effigies, cujusque hic subter sita sunt ossa, hujus territorii Comes fuit: sui generis ab Alani filio cognominatus; a Maltraverso;

by all the indifferent sorte, to have ended his dayes w<sup>th</sup> greate honour, leavinge a memorye that he was one who could not be demaied [denyed] in his tyme to be a flower of righte nobilitye.

## THE ENDEAVOURER.—No. IX.

## STYLE.

*Quæ connexa est, et totis viribus fuit, fragosâ atque interruptâ melior oratio*—QUINCT.

IT would seem natural that every man, who designs to lay his thoughts before the world, should desire to exhibit them in as attractive a dress as he can command; for he must be aware the attention is most easily gained to that which is presented in the most pleasing form; and, though that which he has to communicate should be of such pre-eminent value, that he may suppose the public would be willing to receive it even in the rudest style, he must surely be better pleased, if, when he communicates it, he thinks that he may defy the criticism of his readers, than if he feel himself obliged to solicit their indulgence.

Yet from the manner in which some authors have written, it might be supposed that they expected their readers would be more delighted with vulgar and barbarous diction, and with uncouth and obscure tortuosities of phrase, than with elegance, nervousness, and perspicuity. Some, with models of

the highest merit before their eyes, models which the world has long approved and admired, and which themselves ought to have emulated, have departed from them as far as possible. What, it may be asked, but a supposition that the public was indisposed to receive excellence, could induce Bentham to exhibit his barbarous jargon with the pages of Blackstone in his sight; or prevail on an author who ought to have rivalled Hume, to write history in a style of which Hume would have been ashamed?

Whether this were really the reason why these writers obtruded their productions on the public in such a garb; whether the affectation of singularity led them astray; whether, from defective taste, they were unable to distinguish grace from deformity; or whether, being unable, from whatever cause, to attain elegance, they hoped to make it apparent that they despised it, and to persuade the world, by their

Clunensi, et Oswaldestrensi, honoribus eximiis, Dominus insuper ac Baro nuncupatus; Garteriani ordinis equestris, sane nobilissimæ, Sodalis dum vixit antiquissimus; Arundelliæ Comitis Gulielmi filius unicus et successor, omniumque virtutum particeps. Qui Henrico octavo, Edwardo sexto, Mariæ et Elizabethæ, Angliæ regibus a secretis consiliis, villæ quoque Calisiæ præfecturam gessit; et cum Henricus rex Boloniæ in Morines obsidione cinxerat, exercitûs sui Marischallus primarius; deinde Regis fuit Camerarius, ejuque filio Edwardo, dum coronaretur, Marischalli regni officium gerebat; eique sicut antea patri Camerarius factus. Regnante vero Mariâ reginâ, coronationis solemnî tempore Summus constituitur Conestabularius, Domusque Regis postmodo Præfectus, ac Consilii Præses; sicut et Elizabethæ Reginae, cujus Hospitiij similiter Seneschallus fuit. Ita vir iste genere clarus, publicis bene functis magistratibus clarior, honore florens, labore fractus, ætate confectus, postquam ætatis suæ annum LXVIII. attigisset, Londini xxv die Februarij anno nostræ salutis à Christo MDLXXXIX. piè et suaviter in Domino obdormivit.

Johannes Lumley, Baro de Lumley, gener pientissimus, supremæ voluntatis vindex, socero suavissimo et patrono optimo magnificentissimè funerato, non memoriæ quam immortalem sibi multifariis virtutibus comparavit, sed corporis mortalis ergo, in spem felicis resurrectionis, reconditi, hanc illi ex propriis armaturis statuam equestrem pro munere extremo, uberibus cum lachrymis, devotissimè consecravit.

As equestrian statues are so unusual in English churches, it is difficult to understand what Lord Lumley intended; but from the words "ex propriis armaturis," it would seem to have been a figure clothed with the Earl's own armour, a species of memorial, judging from our present remains, almost unique. It would, however, be one exceedingly liable to spoliation. Lord Lumley placed in 1596 a short English inscription on the monument of the Earl's father and grandfather. His own monument at Cheam in Surrey, has a Latin inscription much resembling in style the preceding.

example, that it ought to be despised, I shall not be positive in asserting; but I shall perhaps not err greatly in observing that there are many other authors who too much resemble them in ungracefulness of composition, and are too neglectful of condensation and correction, and too ready to cover their pages with loose, vulgar, and colloquial phraseology. The opinions which influence their practice are shown, and refuted, in the words of the great critic of antiquity. *Curam omnem compositionis excludunt, atque illum horridum sermonem, ut forte effluerit, modo magis naturalem, modo etiam magis virilem esse contendunt. Verum id est maxime naturale, quod fieri natura optimè patitur. Fortius verò quæ incompositum potest esse, quàm junctum, et bene collocatum? Cur ergo vires ipsas specie solvi patent, quando nec ulla res sine arte satis valeat, et comitetur semper artem decor?* They exclude labour from writing, and contend that rough language, as it may chance to be poured forth, is both more natural, and more forcible and manly, than studied composition. But let them be assured that that is most natural which makes the nearest approach to the highest excellence that nature admits; and let them ask themselves, how that which is ill-arranged and disjointed can be more forcible than that which is compact and disposed with skill; or why they should suppose the strength of language to be lessened if art be used in writing it, when every thing else fails of its effect without art, and since without art, in human productions, there can be neither elegance nor beauty?

Mankind have however shewn, in innumerable instances, that they are but little desirous to cherish or preserve any writing, especially of a didactic or historical kind, that is not of decided excellence as well in its style as in its matter, however willingly they may receive it, at its first appearance, and excuse its inelegance, for the sake of any novelty of information that it may contain. Boileau has long ago remarked, and with great justice, that the generality of readers are better pleased to be elegantly reminded than coarsely informed, and will more readily welcome old thoughts in a graceful dress than new thoughts in the garb of vulgarity.

The following remarks are addressed

to such of the young, rather than the old, as may be disposed to listen to the opinion of the great Roman critic whom I have just quoted; and are intended to reduce into a compendium all the principal rules necessary to be observed by him who aspires to a style of no inferior degree of merit. For information concerning minute particulars, the different sorts of style suited to different subjects, and the various figures by which language is animated or embellished, the student must have recourse to more communicative instructors.

No style can be called excellent which does not possess the qualities of perspicuity, correctness, elegance, harmony, and force.

Perspicuity has been justly termed the first virtue of a writer; a virtue of which he that wishes his thoughts to find a ready reception in the mind of his reader cannot be too studious. He must be careful that nothing be wanting in his periods to elucidate his sense, and nothing inserted which may obscure it. He must be precise in the choice of his words, that every one of them may express the exact meaning which he wishes to convey, and nothing more. He must be mindful to put both his things and his words in their proper places, so that it may be impossible to alter his arrangement but for the worse. He must review his pages again and again, and contemplate every possible sense in which his phrases may be taken, that he may clear them from all ambiguity and indistinctness, and leave nothing in them which may be understood in a sense different from that which he intends. He must remember that it is his business to write not only so that he may be understood, but so that he may not possibly be misunderstood. He must not give his reader the trouble of searching for his meaning, but must make it lie clearly apparent on the surface, obvious at the first glance. He should be sparing of parentheses, which, indeed, are seldom necessary but to the careless or unskilful, and should never crowd together particulars which would be more luminously expressed by being separated.

He that is studious of perspicuity, will, if he have a critical knowledge of the language in which he writes, seldom fail of being correct. Such knowledge, however, even to the

minutest niceties, is absolutely necessary; for a writer may sometimes make his meaning in a passage sufficiently plain, and yet fall into a grammatical inaccuracy. Many an inferior scribbler has been sufficiently perspicuous, and yet been guilty in every page of the grossest violations of grammar. But an author may be both perspicuous and correct without being elegant. That his style may deserve the character of elegance, it is in the first place necessary that he avoid all words and phrases that approach in the slightest degree to vulgarity or meanness. He must be observant of purity, and must avoid foreign idiom and pedantry of every kind. He must be judicious in his use of ornament, and must preserve a just mean between tawdriness and austerity of style, for he will offend as much against elegance by using too much decoration as too little. He must be cautious in employing figures, must never introduce them but when they are of use, and must never suffer them to lead him into incongruities. When occasion requires conciseness, he must know how to be brief without being harsh; and when diffusion is necessary, how to be copious without being loquacious. He must keep at a distance alike from stiffness and from negligence; his language must be neither too lax nor too much sustained. And he must always remember that *artis est artem celare*, that it is the business of art to hide art, and that to labour his periods is useless unless he labour them sufficiently to conceal his labour.

With these qualities must be united harmony, for a style cannot give full satisfaction unless it be agreeable to the ear. *Felicissimus sermo est, says Quintilian, cui et rectus ordo, et apta junctura, et cum his numerus opportunè cadens contingit.* "There is a tune," says Horne Tooke, "in every good style."\* Without harmony, an author can neither hope that his thoughts will make the impression which he

\* Of the *numerus opportunè cadens*, the Greeks and Latins, as is known to all who are acquainted with the critics of antiquity, were sometimes more than necessarily studious; modern writers, at least the best of them, have been sensible of its value, but many of them have not been diligent or successful in the cultivation of it.

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desires, nor that they will be willingly retained in the reader's memory. "The eloquence of Demosthenes," observes Cicero, "would have been much less forcible, had it not been *numeris con-torta*, hurled forth in numbers." "Let us reflect," remarks Shenstone, "what texts of Scripture, what lines in poetry, or what periods we most remember and quote, either in verse or prose, and we shall find them to be only musical ones." The art of duly modulating prose may be best attained by attention to the rhythm of the most elegant writers; but no man can hope to be eminently successful in it, unless he be endowed by nature with an ear for melody of style; a qualification so totally independent on a musical ear, that he who has the most delicate ear for music may be utterly deficient in it, and he that is insensible to music may possess it in the highest degree. But a writer must bear in mind, that, whilst he is anxious to reject from his prose all that is harsh and discordant, he must be equally anxious not to versify it, or to fatigue the ear by unvaried monotony.

But an author's perspicuity, elegance, and harmony, will avail him but imperfectly, unless he can invigorate his diction with energy and force. For this purpose, he must choose the strongest and most expressive phraseology, and construct his sentences in such a manner that every word may make its due impression, and that what he designs to be emphatic may be as emphatic as possible. He must make such a disposition of his thoughts that any alteration in their order would but enfeeble their effect. He must never be stagnant, and must be cautious not to clog nervous phrases with weak additions. In correcting his paragraphs, he must be anxious not to sacrifice energy to smoothness. His manner, if he would be eminently energetic, must be succinct rather than diffuse, inartificial rather than ornate, bold rather than refined. Vigour of style, it may be observed, has attracted numbers of readers to books, whom, but for this quality, their want of elegance would have repulsed.

Those who cultivate style, however, must always remember that the qualities which constitute excellence of language can be the result only of the same qualities of thought. He who has studied the whole art of compo-

sition, without having stored his mind with knowledge, and strengthened and fertilized it by meditation and exercise, so as to be able to produce matter on which his eloquence may be displayed, will find himself, when he sits down to write, like a warrior who should go to battle having a sheath without a sword.

◆

OFFICE OR SCIENCE OF A SCRIVENER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 10.*

W. L. D's article (pt. i. p. 578) is very useful to enable persons to understand the business of a Scrivener; and if he would send to you the result of the legal proceedings taken by the Scriveners' Company, published in 1768, a still more satisfactory conclusion might be come to.

By the 22 H. 8 (A.D. 1530) the office of a Scrivener was declared to be a mystery or science, to screen certain foreigners practising writing, from vexatious informations, which they had been subjected to under the penal statutes then in force concerning foreign handicraftsmen.

The Scriveners had once exclusive chartered privileges within the corporation to which they belonged. The Inns of Court are voluntary societies without charters. Other towns besides London had their Scriveners. It would appear by the preface to Shepherd's Touchstone, that in 1628, out of those limits none were prohibited by law from making a common assurance.

Their business among the Romans was to dress and form the acts and judicial proceedings of the Higher Judges. The Chancellor was sometimes called a Scribe or Notary in the Saxon times. (Crabb 17.)

The Courts of Common Law have power over them as the makers of deeds, and will order them to deliver up what is entrusted to them in the way of their profession. Skin. 1, Mich. 21, C. 2. B. R.

A Scrivener is a counsel to a man who will advise with him. Skin. 404.

There are, at the present day, ten different degrees of Scriveners, or persons permitted to prepare, for fee or reward, deeds and writings, five of which belong to the Inns of Court, viz. serjeants at law, barristers, special pleaders, draftsmen in equity, and conveyancers; two to the courts of law and equity, viz. solicitors and

attornies; two to the civil law, notaries and proctors; and one peculiar to Scotland, agents or procurators.

All these persons are exempted from the penalty of the statute of 1804, commonly called the Stamp Act, which exemption in law implies a permission.

The following is the oath now taken by the Notaries of London on their admission to the Scriveners' Company, who serve an apprenticeship of seven years to Scriveners, being notaries, or they are refused the freedom of the Company.

I, N. D. do swear upon the Holy Evangelists, to be true and faithful unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, Kings and Queens of England, and to be true and just in mine Office and Science, and to do my diligence, that all the deeds which I shall make to be sealed, shall be well and truly done, after my learning, skill, and science, and shall be duly and advisedly read over and examined before the ensembling of the same; and especially I shall not write, nor suffer to be written by any of mine, to my power or knowledge, any deed or writing to be sealed, wherein any deceit or falsehood shall be conceived, or in my conscience suspected to lie, nor any deed bearing date of long time past before the ensembling thereof, nor bearing any date of any time to come; neither shall I testify, nor suffer any of mine to testify, to my power or knowledge, any blank charter or deed, sealed before the full writing thereof; and neither for haste nor for covetousness, I shall take upon me to make any deed, touching inheritance of lands, or estate for life or years, nor any deed of great charge, whereof I have not cunning, without good advice and information of council: and all the good rules and ordinances of the Society of Scriveners of the City of London, I shall well and truly keep and observe to my power, so far as God shall give me grace. So help me God, and the holy contents of this Book.

— Hull.

H. S.

◆

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 6.*

AS your Magazine is the natural and legitimate depository for all the "decayed intelligence" of the United Kingdom, I send you herewith a correct account and accurate drawings of the stones lately found at Hartlepool, and which have been already figured and extensively circulated by the "Durham Advertiser."

In the month of July last, in digging the foundations of a house belonging to Mr. John Bulmer, in a field

called "Cross close," at a distance of about 135 yards from the present church-yard, in a south-easterly direction, at the depth of three feet and a half, and immediately upon the limestone, the workmen discovered several skeletons lying in a position nearly north and south. The bones were carefully removed under the superintendance of Mr. Bulmer and Mr.

Eeles, and deposited in the church-yard.

A large number of the skulls were resting on small flat plain stones, varying from four to five inches square, and under a few were discovered stones bearing inscriptions, and marked with the cross.

Drawings of the two most perfect are sent herewith.



The chiselling of the first is as crisp and as sharp as if it had been cut yesterday, and the letters are smooth and well finished. This stone (of compact limestone) is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, and the surface is smooth and polished.



The second stone looks more ancient, and is not so perfect; its dimensions are nine inches by six. Several other stones bearing crosses and inscriptions in old English character were found, but they are much obliterated. On one of them may be distinctly traced *REQUIESCAT*; and in a future communication (if the inscriptions may be correctly traced) they will be transmitted to you, for the consideration of your antiquarian readers.

The inscriptions sent herewith are ancient, and evidently Runic;—that they are monumental records, does not admit of a doubt, and they are submitted without further comment to the attention of the learned.

It may, however, be necessary to state, that Hartlepool is a peninsula in the county of Durham, and that a convent flourished here at a very early period. Hieu or Bega was the foundress about the year 640. She was succeeded by Hilda, a lady of noble



birth and saintly virtues, who removed to Whitby in the year 658. After this period no further record exists of the convent at Hartlepool, which is supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes in a predatory excursion in 800 A. D.\*

From these meagre fragments little can be gleaned to assist the "painful" antiquary, and even the site of the monastery has not been preserved by local tradition.

By the discovery of so many skeletons lying in nearly the same position, it may fairly be presumed that the burial-place of the monastery has been disturbed, and it is very possible that the above inscription may throw additional light on this conjecture.

The skeletons are not "large boned." The skulls and thigh-bones are generally in good preservation, and some of the skulls are adorned with goodly rows of teeth; but none of the skeletons are so perfect as to permit an anatomist to pronounce decidedly to

what sex they belong.—for my part, I am strongly inclined to consider them principally of the feminine gender.

As a street is building in the "Cross close," other vestiges of former days will undoubtedly come to light, and you will be furnished with every circumstance worthy of communication.

Some persons "learned in ancient lore," consider them to be the bones of "mighty warriors;" and skulls having been found detached from any corresponding bones, would lead to the conjecture that the owners had come to an "untimely end."

From its exposed position, Hartlepool would be frequently submitted to the visitations of Danish rovers; and even after the conquest, Malcolm III. committed great excesses, and ravaged the "fair countree."

In 1153, a Danish "forage" is celebrated in song, wherein Hartlepool appears to have suffered severely.

Adra orrosto átti hann  
Sudr vid Hiartapoll vid  
Ríddara—lid, oc kom  
Þeim á flóttá, oc hraud  
Þar skip nockor. Sva  
segir Einar Einarr:  
Beit búdlungs hiörr  
Blod fell á dörr  
Húð fylgdiz holl  
Vid Hiartapoll.  
Hugiun gladdi heit  
Hruduz Engla beit  
Ox vitnis vín  
Um val kasta vín.

Secundum ad locum, qui Hiartapoll (Hartlepol) vocatur, cum copiis equestribus praelium consecrui: quibus in fugam actis, aliquid etiam naves, cossis et exturbatis vectoribus, occupavit. Hæc memorat Einarus: Regius acutum momordit ensis, ubi sanguine telamandebant, ibantque in hostem una satellites fideles apud Hiartepolum. Esca corvum calens exhilarabat; aducta lupo est vini copia; rheni supra falconem densuit anglicorum strages cadaverum.

*Antiq. Celto-Scandica*,—J. Johnstone, p. 168.

On the "reading" of the inscriptions, however, much will depend,

and I therefore spare you all further speculations for the present. X.Y.

ON SACRED POETRY,  
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF PRUDENTIUS,  
AND TRANSLATIONS FROM HIM.

(Continued from p. 104.)

THE Christian Religion had for a long period of time been making its advances into the hearts, and drawing to itself the belief of the Roman nation, before it gave any marks of its presence or influence on their Poetry.

\* See Surtees's History of Durham, and History of Hartlepool, — Annas Sanctus Habspurgo, p. 739, &c.

Stattius and Claudian, and the grammarian-poet of Bourdeaux, lived long after the preaching and propagation of the Christian faith; yet their poems are as pagan as those of Lucretius and Virgil. In their creations, except it arise from the inferiority of their genius, Olympus has lost nothing of the splendour of its halls, nor Tartarus of the gloom of its infernal chambers. The earth is still filled with its florid and presiding deities. The Oreads are still, as of old, bounding over their beloved domains. The

nymphs of wells and fountains are still visible beneath the glassy wave :

“ Satyrs and sylvan forms were seen,  
Peeping from forth their coverts green.”

And all bears the marks of a superstition still flourishing in the credulous descriptions of Poetry. That the diffusion of the Christian religion had a *direct* and proper tendency, according to the hypothesis of the French writer before noticed, to awaken the energies, refine the principles, and increase the attractions of poetry, we are afraid, cannot be recognized in looking into the productions of the later poets of the Roman empire. While the heathen worshippers, Statius and Claudian, have left us works of very considerable beauty, and various excellence; while the poems of the former abound with very poetical conceptions, and with very refined learning; while the latter possesses a luxuriance in his descriptions, a richness and fullness of effect in his pictures; while he rivals Rubens himself in his splendid procession of allegorical figures; a poet of no ignoble name was then living, who had embraced the Christian religion with the sincerity of a believer, who practised its precepts with the purity of a saint, and who defended its doctrines with the zeal of a convert.

The Poems of *Prudentius* are in strong contrast, in subject as in style, to those of his contemporaries. There are marks in him of an imagination chastened and subdued. With the change in his religion, an alteration apparently took place in his mental associations and habits. His genius was lowered as his spirit was chastened. He seems to have erased from his mind the dangerous and dazzling imagery too familiar to his youth; to have looked back with fear or disgust to the enchantments and spells that controlled his erring fancy, and to have repaired by the devotion of his converted spirit, for the deluded wanderings in the morning of his life. With self-reproach, and severe condemnation, he reflected on the vicious habits which were the fruit of a false and destructive belief, and of those guilty years when he still fondly clung to the falling altars of the idol-gods, though the death of Pan had been pronounced, and the cry of the de-

parting deities had resounded through their shrines.

Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, or Marcus Aurelius Clemens \* Prudentius, was born in the year P. C. 348, in the consulship of Salia, in Spain. The place of his birth has not been accurately ascertained, and the doubts of the critics are held in suspense between the rival claims of Saragossa and Calagorra; though the former (the Cæsar Augusta of the ancients) ranks the greatest names among the commentators in its favour. To an impartial eye the authority of either does not seem very strong, or very unequal, as it rests chiefly on the application of the term *Nostra Urbs*, when he speaks of them. In the hymn written in honour of the Martyr of Calagorra, he says,

“ Hoc bonum Salvator ipse, quo fruamur,  
præstitit,  
Martyrum cum membra *nostro* consecra-  
vit *oppido*.”

And in another place he says, “ *nostra* gestabit Calagurris;” while, on the other hand, in a hymn commemorating the eighteen Saragossa Martyrs, he writes,

“ Bis novem *nostræ* populus sub uno  
Martyrum servat cineres sepulchro.”

It has been judiciously supposed by Mariana, in her History of Spain, that the poet calls them *Nostra*, as they were situated in Hispania Tarraconensis, his native country; as a Norfolk poet might call, as occasion required, either Norwich or Lynn his city. Aldus, the great printer, in his Life of Prudentius, says that he was Consul at Marseilles, a double mistake in a few words; the first from reading *Vir Consularis* for *Vir Clarissimus*; and, secondly, from mistaking Salia for Messalia. Prudentius frequented as a youth the schools of the rhetoricians, where eloquence and extempore speaking were taught. He was brought up to the law; became an advocate; afterwards was appointed a judge, or præses over two cities; and then was promoted to a high *civil* appointment at court, where he remained till the death of Theodosius; when it is probable he retired, if not into ab-

\* Antonius rejects the Prenomen of “ Quintus.” See his *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, vol. II. p. 165.

solute solitude and seclusion, yet into such a separation from the world, as was suitable to the melancholy and meditation of his advancing life. He calls himself (Hymn iv. 514) "Rusticus Poeta." He kept the religious fasts which were in use at the time; abstained entirely from meat; and never neglected the prayers at stated hours, according to the venerable forms of the early church. The habit of his life approached closely to the forms of monastic institutions. He was suddenly called from this retirement, to attend the Emperor Honorius in his journey from Ravenna, and commanded to meet him at Rome. Prudentius in his way stopt at the tomb of a favourite saint, whom he celebrated in his Hymns, and he invoked the tutelary protection of the martyr Cassianus. The prayer of the pious worshipper was granted, and he returned home; having devoted the time which he spent at Rome, not to the contemplation of the monuments of art, or in admiring its almost celestial forms of sculpture or of painting; but in visiting the cemeteries where the ashes of the holy martyrs reposed, in penetrating into the gloomy and awful galleries of the catacombs, and in discovering every place, however neglected or obscure, that had been consecrated to the purposes of religion. Prudentius was to be seen within the church of Mola, kneeling before the tomb of the holy Cassian, or the sainted Hippolytus.

"Innumeros cineres sanctorum Romula  
in urbe  
Vidimus, O Christi Valeriane sacer."

Yet we lose the weakness of his superstition in the voice of genuine humanity, when we find him supplicating the Emperor to abolish the cruel and sanguinary exhibitions of the gladiators. It was at the mature age of fifty-seven, that he addicted himself seriously to Poetry, though he had written amatory verses in his youth. We have no means of ascertaining the time of his death. According to Barthius, Prudentius was called "*Amænus*, quia omnium Christianorum poetarum amœnitate et varietate lyricorum Carminum longe sit princeps;" and the Critic gives a list of names bestowed on other writers in a similar manner, as Claudianus mag-

nus, Sidonius *modestus*, Sallustius *liberalis*, Juvenalis *ethicus*, &c. We shall now give the Poet's account of his life, as it appears in the first of his Hymns: if our translation is not found very poetical, we must be content to take refuge in the satisfaction that it is faithful.

'Twice thirty years along the moving sky  
Have flown, scarce less, since I  
Drank the sweet vital air, the solar beam;  
And was my life a dream,  
A blank and useless void unmark'd by  
good?

Since first a child I stood  
Beneath the master's chastening rod, or  
when

Mixing a man with men,  
I took the youthful toga, and the boon  
Of boundless freedom,—soon—  
Ah! sully soon the modest cheek of  
youth,

Its innocence and truth.  
Then mixing in the Forum, and the war  
Of words, made worse appear  
The better reason, arguing for a lie,  
The pleader's sophistry.  
Thence soon remov'd, glad change! and  
far away

O'er many a goodly city, away  
I held of Præfect, tempering the law dis-  
creet,

Evil and good to meet;  
Till now advanc'd (so did the Prince's  
eye

My weak deserts espie)  
Second in rank, I stood by Caesar's throne!  
Ah, me! for life had flown

Swiftly the while, and silent, of the speed  
Of Time not taking heed,  
Or how far back the lengthening annals  
date

Of Salia's consulate,  
Stamp of my birth,—these scatter'd locks  
declare

How many a season fair,  
Fresh with the vernal rose, the summer  
bloom

I've seen; anon the tomb  
Shall level all my glory,—all shall be  
Erewhile alike to me.

Therefore, mature in wisdom, now be  
heard

My monitory word,  
'The world thou lovest, surely thou shalt  
lose.'

Unwisely didst thou choose  
And let the sinful soul at the dying day  
(Its follies past away,)

Fly to the Lord, forgiveness seek, his name  
With song and praise proclaim.

The Lord Jehovah—let thine anger strike  
The heretic alike,

And heathen superstition.—Let thy voice  
With tidings glad rejoice

Through Rome—while the brute gods  
and idols lie  
Scatter'd in dust. A cry  
Lift up to heaven, hymning with harp and  
psalms,  
The robes, the waving palms,  
The wreaths of glory round the Apostle's  
brows,  
And her, the Virgin Spouse.  
So (wrapt my soul in penitence and praise)  
Gladly my mortal days  
Would I shake off—and *where* my dying  
tongue  
And faltering speech have hung  
E'en to its latest accents—*there*, in heaven  
May I be found—forgiven!

As regards the theological opinions  
of the Christian poet, we will recapitu-  
late them as briefly as we can. He  
believes in the divine essence, distinct  
in three persons,

Unum namque Deum colimus sub nomine  
Trino.

Of Christ, he asserts,

Forma Patris veri, verus stat Filius.

He affirms that God is *not* the au-  
thor of evil :

Inventor vitii non est Deus.

He acknowledges the corruption of  
mankind. He calls the angels the  
aerial ministers of God, and affirms  
that Satan by his own act of sin and  
disobedience fell from their illustrious  
order. Of the primal innocence of  
man, his free will, his fall, his resto-  
ration through Christ, he speaks in  
the acknowledged language of the  
Church. He discriminates clearly be-  
tween the design and spirit of the Law  
and Gospel.

He argues against the Patripas-  
sians, and asserts " Ut Filium, non Pa-  
trem a patriarchis visum ! " He dis-  
putes against the Sabellian heresy,  
and reproaches the Jews for their re-  
fusal to acknowledge the Messiah. He  
opposes the followers of Ebion, Arte-  
mon, Photinus, &c. whom he calls  
Homuncionites ; he contradicts the  
heresies of Cerdo and Apelles, and  
those who favoured the opinion of the  
*phantasm* of Christ ; he affirms his re-  
surrection, contradicts the erroneous  
tenets of the Marcionites, and lastly,  
in opposing Symmachus, refutes the  
arguments which he used to promote  
the restoration of the heathen mytho-  
logy. Such is a summary, gathered  
from his poems, of the orthodox belief  
and sentiments of Prudentius ; but his  
errors also must not be unobserved, of

which the first is the Invocation of  
Saints, as St. Lawrence, St. Cassian, &c.  
Into this dangerous heresy many early  
members of the Church, of great learn-  
ing and celebrity, seem to have fallen.  
On purgatory, his opinions agreed  
with those of Jerome, Irenæus, and  
Lactantius. As regards religious ce-  
remonies, he mentions pictures repre-  
senting the deaths of the martyrs placed  
in the Churches ; and funeral rites  
and altars partaking of Pagan and  
Jewish superstition : he enlarges also  
on the *merits* of the martyrs, and their  
influence over the cities in which they  
died. Le Clerc has accused him of  
leaning to the Pythagorean doctrine of  
the Ebionites and Manichæans, of ab-  
stinence from flesh (see *Cathem. n. v.*  
56). He seems to have fallen into  
one of the superstitious practices of  
the times, which permitted the use of  
fish and fowl, while it rejected that of  
the larger animals. Concerning his  
doctrine of the remission of the pains  
of punishment in purgatory, Pruden-  
tius seems merely to have repeated  
that which is to be found in the works  
of St. Augustine and Chrysostom.

The poems of Prudentius consist of  
his Hymns, twelve in number ; these  
were composed to be recited on festal  
days, or at stated times of prayer.  
We wish we could speak as highly of  
the poetical genius displayed in them,  
as we do of their humble and devout  
spirit. We shall however endeavour  
to give an extract from the fifth.

Up rose swarthy Pharaoh then  
In his wrath, and to his men  
Gave command with spear and shield,  
Over frith, and over field,  
Marching to the trumpet's swell  
They should follow Israel.

Look anon, and you might see  
In chained armour to the knee,  
Moor and Æthiop side by side  
And the tall Shangalla stride,  
O'er their dark brows their helmets  
glancing,

Unsheathed swords and javelins dancing,  
And far along the evening gale  
You might catch the trumpet's wail.  
In close wedge the legions came,  
And with nostril breathing flame  
Prancing the snaffled steeds were seen,  
High spread in air their banners shewn ;  
And frowning o'er the dark array  
The dragon standard led the way.

Through sultry sands, and deserts parch'd,  
Faint Israel's wearied numbers march'd,  
Free from gyve, and free from chain,  
Till the evening sands they gain,

Wash'd by the Erythrean wave;  
 Ah! who that feeble flock can save?  
 For hot Egypt's tawny king  
 His red war is mustering,  
 Breathing slaughter.—Who can save?  
 Opens now the Red Sea wave  
 Down the shore, and through the tide  
 Amram's son their fearless guide,  
 Where stand the waves, like walls of glass,  
 In haste the trembling Hebrews pass.

Fast behind, with shout and cry,  
 Presses Egypt's chivalry.  
 Trampling the sands, the grizly brood  
 Thick o'er the shelving margin hood,  
 And their helmets' brazen gleam  
 Flash'd bright amid the foamy stream;  
 But anon, and thundering down,  
 The crested billow burst its crown,  
 Clos'd in its womb, and side by side  
 Lay impious Pharaoh's breathless pride,"  
 &c.

The next division of his work that we meet with, is that entitled *περὶ Στεφάνου*, in praise of different Martyrs, particularly those of Spain, the poet's country. These poems confirm the fact of the prevailing confidence reposed in the sanctity and assistance of the holy martyrs. The Poet complains of the hatred of the Pagans, and of the ravages of time, in destroying even the memory of many of their acts. Superstitious devotion had endowed the martyrs with more than human power; and indeed, to exalt the reputation of the Saints, the early Christians borrowed a lesson from the heathen school, that of combining the actions and fame of heroes of many different countries and times, to exalt the reputation of one. Thus, like the Hercules of the ancients, who had swallowed up at least ten synonymous heroes, the Cyprian and Hippolytus of our poet have obscured the glory of many of their namesakes. Prudentius not only mentions the religious veneration which led to the worship of the tombs of the saints, but also the expressions of public sympathy and grief with which the agonies of the living martyrs were beheld, a fact that Dodwell and Le Clerc have used, to prove that the number of those who suffered for their profession of Christianity was much less than is generally supposed, and that the long catalogue of martyrology has among its real persons many empty names. The twelfth Hymn commemorates the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Woke is the festal morn, unwonted crowds  
 Pass, and repass; the streets of Rome are  
 fill'd.

All wear a look of joy. The day arrives,  
 The day of triumph, sacred to be held,  
 Rich with the Apostles' blood. Brethren  
 in death

They were, as in their life. On either  
 The martyr's crown of glory now is seen.  
 Old Tiber knew (his neighbouring waters  
 roll'd

Fast by the spot) where the twin-trophy  
 (One did the cross, and one the sword  
 destroy)

Marking the blood-sprinkled grass—  
 The first, by impious Nero's tyrant law,  
 Nam'd of the Rock, he fell.—When Pe-  
 ter knew

The tree his Lord had sanctified by death,  
 'Oh! not for me, he cried, Oh! not for me  
 The glory of a martyrdom like his;  
 A humbler death be mine.'—And so he  
 bent

Earthward his visage prone; exalted more  
 The more depress'd.—Now the revolving  
 sun

Drawn through his annual circle, hath re-  
 To the same punctual spot.—Again for  
 death

The insatiate tyrant call'd. Then did he  
 Beneath the Headsman's axe, e'en he, the  
 light,

The great Apostle of the Gentile world.  
 He saw, as with a prophet's eye, the shade  
 Of death, how soon to come—he saw and  
 hail'd

The anticipated doom.—'To Christ I go,  
 Yea unto Christ.'—Sooth were his words,  
 nor day

Nor hour deceived him; now, on either  
 They lie, divided but by Tiber's wave.

On the right bank a sepulchre is seen  
 Lifting its golden roof, the ashes there  
 Of him, the elder of the brethren lie.

The olive waves its branches, and the flow,  
 The gentle flow of waters murmur round  
 That fresh from the Mamertine fountain  
 drawn,

Gush through the marble channel—  
 thence with lapse

Sonorous led within the tomb, they give  
 As in a glassy mirror, every form,  
 Each hue; the fretted cornice, and the  
 walls

Empurpled with celestial colours; all  
 Like some rich field tapestried by spring,  
 are seen

To live reflected in the trembling wave.

Through either street, the Roman multi-  
 tude

Presses with pious step, the festal day,  
 One and the same, in grateful memory  
 Is held.—Now pass we on to either shrine,  
 Hymning the Song of Praise.—The fur-  
 ther bank

Crossing the Hadrian bridge, so nam'd,  
 [we gain

Beyond the Tiber; thence our backward  
 steps  
 Turning, before the tomb of Paul to kneel.  
 So Rome its pious duties hath fulfill'd.  
 Homeward now bend thy feet, and let  
 thy mind [mory dear.  
 Hive up these treasur'd thoughts to me-

The work that follows next in order, is the *Apotheosis*, in which the poet attacks the Heretics and Jews, the Patripassians, who lived about 240, and the Unionites, or Sabellians, who appeared about twenty years after, and employed the same arguments to maintain their heresy. He opposes the Jews, when he mentions some miracles of Christ. He refutes the errors of Paul of Antioch, who maintained that Christ was simply a man, by alleging the worship of the Magi, and the miracles of Christ. Lastly, he attacks the Phantasmatics, who maintained that Christ had no *real* body. He says, if this were so, the genealogy of Christ is a fable, or delusion: the authenticity of which the Manicheans endeavoured to disprove. Prudentius then has some verses on the Resurrection, and the poem finishes.

The Hamartagenia, or the Birth of Sin, is directed against the Manicheans and Marcionites, who believed two separate Deities, the respective authors of good and evil. The Poet contents himself with asserting the existence of *one* Deity; and that he who is made equal to God is a fallen angel, who brought sin and misery into the world. This leads him to the question of the cause of evil, and to the doctrine of free will.

On the statue of Lot's wife, Prudentius has repeated the credulous stories of his time, though not so grossly as Tertullian, in the poem ascribed to him. The Hamartagenia finishes with the following prayer, of which the errors reprobated by Le Clerc and Dr. Perkins, must be laid partly to imperfect knowledge, partly to a mistaken kind of humility, and a deep consciousness of sin.

Oh Christ! within thy father's treasure-  
 house  
 Are many mansions, differing in degree  
 Of glory;—in the regions of the blest  
 I ask no seat: be there the chaste, the  
 good.

Men who contemning earth, and earthly  
 dross, [too are there  
 Sought their true wealth in heaven; they

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Crown'd with perennial garlands free from  
 stain

Of carnal lust. Enough, enough to me  
 If mid Tartarian darkness, and the glare  
 Of lurid flames, no visage meet my view  
 Of the avenging Furies: nor my soul  
 Mid penal fires and fiercest wrath be lost.  
 Be it, since sin needs must be cleans'd,  
 that I [abode

Pass down to Hades, and its gulfs, the  
 Of sorrow, but let *milder* fires, the wrath  
 Subdued in mercy gently o'er me pass  
 With languid heat exhaling. Let the light,  
 The light of glory, and the deathless crown,  
 Bind other temples—me, a temper'd law  
 Of punishment, and not severe, chastise.

He describes himself as prostrate before the tombs of the martyrs, supplicating with tears pardon of his sins, beseeching their intercession for him, and throwing himself entirely on the divine mercy. We shall, before we leave this poem, attempt to give another specimen of its style, in an indignant satire against the Roman luxury of dress (v. ix. 280).

Ah! say, did Nature's plastic hand so form  
 Her work unfinished: and the clay yet  
 warm?

Imperfect beauty did her will bestow,  
 No look to sparkle, and no cheek to glow.  
 Must art each rude defective grace supply,  
 And lend a brighter flame to Beauty's eye?  
 O'er her smooth brow the rich tiara bind,  
 Around her neck the blazing jewel wind.  
 From either ear the pendant emeralds glow,  
 The orient pearls their sea-born lustre  
 show.

Art to those lips its purple glory gives,  
 That cheek from art with roseate beauty  
 lives. [trace

Art's flattering hues, and sickly colours  
 Each added beauty, each deceitful grace.  
 Yet let some pity *Woman's* weakness find,  
 Ah! spare the frailty of the female mind.  
 But say, should *Man*, to whom more fa-  
 vouring heaven, [given,

Firm reason and a stronger frame has  
 Lord of the world! whose undisputed  
 sway

The softer sex in willing chains obey,  
 Whose sinewy limbs, and bolder muscles  
 made

Fit for the soldier's sword, or peasant's  
 spade, [trade,

For war's rude toils, or ocean's stormy  
 Should he diffus'd in slothful slumber try  
 To hide his manhood, and his sex belie,  
 With painted plumage wrap his limbs, or  
 bear [air, &c.

The Tyrian purple through the scented

The Psychomachia is an allegorical poem, where the combat between the vices and virtues is described: this poem was a great favourite with the

writers of the middle ages, who delighted in allegory. There is nothing in it particularly worthy of remark.

The poem against Symmachus, our author's masterpiece, was composed a short time after the defeat of Alaric by Stilicho (402). Symmachus, then Præfect at Rome, and the most eloquent orator of his time, had presented a memorial to Valentinian, Theodosius, and Arcadius, to obtain the re-establishment of an altar and statue to Victory, which was in the senate-house, and which Gratian had removed. The oration of Symmachus is extant, and the answer of Ambrosius Bishop of Milan, which he presented at the same time. The first book is employed in general arguments against the heathen religion, such as may be found in Arnobius, Tertullian, and the Fathers. It appears, by a passage in the first book, that the majority of the population of Rome at that time was composed of Christians. Symmachus had urged the long duration of the Pagan religion, as a reason for not relinquishing it; its high antiquity, its great and venerable authority, bearing the stamp of truth. Prudentius, in answer, affirms that so far from being invariable, it has always been in a state of change; inserting new articles into its creed, and enrolling new deities into its mythology. Symmachus urged, that as every body has a distinct and individual soul, so every city has its own presiding genius, whom destiny has given. The poet ridicules the notion of these tutelary genii, or *Dii Minores*, and urges that the doctrine of destiny is inconsistent with the punishment of law. The Pagan orator praises the inviolable chastity of the vestal virgins; the poet doubts whether this chastity extended to the mind and heart; and he seems to have known too much on that subject, to have been at all influenced by the arguments of the Heathen.

We shall conclude with a short extract from the second book (v. 245).  
 Me worship, the sole Godhead, unto me  
 Raise the confiding prayer, and bend the  
 knee;

I ask no gilded roof, no fretted shrine,  
 Where the rich spoils of distant quarries  
 shine;

Far Sparta's emerald stone, the roseate  
 Of Afric's rocks, and slabs of Parian snow.  
 Dragg'd from the deep, to deck each  
 orient cell,

Be mine no purple from the Tyrian shell.  
 No joy to me such marble shrines impart,  
 My home—the temple of the human heart.  
 Faith shall its strong foundations lay;  
 while near

Sweet Love and Piety the walls shall rear,  
 The roof firm Justice build; along the floor,  
 Strewing her blushing flowers from door  
 to door,

Herself the fairest, of the temple free,  
 Shall meek-eyed Modesty the portress be.  
 Such be the mansion where I love to rest,  
 Such roof is worthy its celestial guest.

Nor strange the site I choose—for once  
 before

A mortal shape immortal glory wore,  
 With plastic hand well pleased the God-  
 head made

On earth a tenement his beams to shade,  
 In his pure bosom pour'd celestial breath,  
 The incarnate Word—the Man of Naza-  
 reth.

A small work, called *Enchiridion*, containing some quatrains on passages of the Bible, of no poetical merit, and by some critics supposed not to be authentic, closes the works of our poet.

*Benhall.*

J. MITTFORD.

#### AN ESSAY ON CAPITAL CITIES.

*By Professor Jahn.*<sup>1</sup>

IN ancient nations we find grandeur; in the moderns, only a spirit of aggrandisement. The one possesses an expansive power, the other usurps and confounds. There can be no real grandeur where one is not fully satisfied with one's own limits. An artist who should call himself universal, would never produce an immortal work; a mere general acquaintance will never possess one bosom friend.

The ancient nations all had capitals. There the soul of the nation resided with its power and its force; in the great cities of modern nations, the miasmata of these sloughs of corruption and depravity are continually ascending. Those were the corporation

<sup>1</sup> This paper is taken from an *Essai sur les Mœurs, la Littérature, et la Nationalité des peuples de l'Allemagne*, par F. L. Jahn. Translated into French by P. Lortet, Paris, 1832. The author was one of the chief promoters of the present system of education in Prussia. His work is a sort of national common-place book, and a curious mixture of eccentricity and shrewdness. The paper we have extracted appears to us the best portion, and, although its allusions are sometimes obscure, it will introduce the reader to some historical truths.

of the whole people; these are the *rendezvous* of the populace. In the states of Greece, in Rome, Carthage, and Jerusalem, the people were made for their capitals, as the snail for its shell. It was the same thing also in the fair times of the middle age of Italy. The Venetians lasted a thousand years, and only vanished from the rank of states in our time.

Greece, considered as a whole, Spain anterior to Rome,<sup>2</sup> India, the Swiss confederation, the union of the Low Countries, and Germany, have fallen into decay, because none of these nations had any point of reunion in a capital. The wisdom of the Free States of America has shown itself in the choice of Washington. Without this capital, the inner states of America would soon detach themselves. The Incas of Peru made a good choice of the name for their capital, *Kusko*, which signifies *navel*. The Mexican empire established its dominion with an insular capital, and was only overturned by the genius of Cortez. The Arcadians were nothing, till the moment when they settled themselves by the advice of Epaminondas; and thus arose the celebrated Megalopolis. When the combined people of Italy, which had been enslaved by the Romans, were on fire for liberty, under the lead of the great Marsian Silo Poppædus, they were awakened to a sense of their rights, and chose a federal city, which they called *Italicum*, instead of *Corfinium*, the name it had previously borne. They profited by the apprenticeship they had made at their own cost during an age. Because they had been contented to be merely Marsi, Samnites, &c. they had fallen into subjection. Being taught and made wise by the prosperity of Rome, they strove to become *Italians*, as they should always have been. Grand ideas ought not to be lost. The Lombard confederacy of the middle ages forgot this lesson.

When wandering nations are inclined to fix themselves, they no longer look on the circumference of walls with aversion, or regard towns as great prisons, but soon perceive the importance of a capital. Such was Jerusalem; and when the nation was divided into two states, the larger could assure its existence only by the foundation of

Samaria. By the means of religion the empire of Mahomet had made a central place of Mecca. The sons of the Desert, naturally averse to towns, were obliged to choose a capital for a great empire, the seat of which passed successively from Mecca to Kufa, Damascus, and Bagdad.

The empire of the Romans was a maritime power surrounded by the Mediterranean. They had good reason to call it *our sea*, and to consider their empire as the world, for few known countries remained to conquer. Italy was a long causeway raised by nature in this vast basin, and Rome was the proper capital. The word *Roma* most appropriately signifies *grandeur* and *strength*.<sup>3</sup>

One has observed how a spider weaves its net, draws its clue-thread, and hides itself in ambush. One has observed in a tree, how the pivot-root, in dividing itself, grows in depth, while the trunk rises into a crown; how the branches occupy the æthereal space, while the roots secure the subterranean dominion. If it has struck out with vigour, nothing can eradicate it, unless the roots have been cut, and the pivot received the last strokes which precede the fall. Such is a nation with a capital whose situation has been well chosen.

The capitals, as they are termed, of great European states, are insignificant. A mere farmer would have chosen their situation better than has been done with the aid of so vaunted a political skill. If one compares great empires to a farm (and what is there unreasonable in the comparison, since political economy answers to rural,) one may also compare a central field to a capital province, and a distant field to a remote province. There are many potentates who literally roost on their little family throne, like the stork on the top of its nest. They prefer being harassed by the more powerful, and humbling and abasing themselves, to leading a royal life in their furthest possessions. It often happens that recent acquisitions keep up the old property.

Copenhagen resembles the furthest transport of a fleet at anchor. It has been proved twice by Charles Gustavus, and since by Nelson and Gambier, as well as by Cathcart, that in

<sup>2</sup> Conf. Florian. l. 2, chap. 17, and Strabo, l. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Gr. Ρωμα.



possessing one's self of this transport, one separates the capital from the rest of the state. Fredericia might become the capital of Denmark. Norway belongs to the Scandinavians or empire of the Northmen. Nature has not made the Danes for a ruling people, but only for a race of fishermen, shepherds, and factors; she has willed that they should be a nation allied to Germany.

Stockholm is the cause of the weakness of Sweden. The Vistula and the Oder have drawn the Swedes to the gulf of Finland, and there have they expended in war the treasure they ought to be seeking on the western side.

Petersburg resembles the dung of a fly on the edge of a large table. If Diogenes could rise from the dead, he would exclaim to the Russians, "Overturn your citadel, or else your people will be scattered in the vast deserts." One might believe that Russia was a nation of factors, and that Petersburg was the general magazine and custom-house. If Russia possessed the whole of Finland, no enemy, however enterprising, could present himself on a sudden before the capital. The whale is dispatched by a contemptible creature armed with a harpoon: a thorn that has got into the lion's paw may lame him.

Vienna, which is one of the causes of the decay of Austria, is not a central point to the provinces of the empire. The wife of Lot became a pillar of salt, when she looked behind her. Thus it has happened to the house of Habsburg; they wished to ascend the stream of the proud Danube, instead of following its course. The empire can no longer have a proper nationality for its basis. This great state can only subsist by association of several particular nationalities, who for their own preservation lend each other a mutual support. The favourite sentence of the Emperor Frederic III.<sup>4</sup> A. E. I. O. U.<sup>5</sup> may be rendered, without being forced, *The diversity of states is the calamity of Austria.*<sup>6</sup> A house so rich in princes ought long ago to have formed out of

all these burdensome and refractory provinces, one federal state, according to their several nationalities. Venice, after having existed ten centuries, ought not to have disappeared, but to have been renewed by an hereditary doge, chosen in the family of Habsburg. Five millions of Gallicians, governed by an independent Habsburg, but allied to the Royal house of Hungary, might have offered a bulwark stronger than even the Carpathian mountains. When Frederic [IId.] stripped the Habsburgs of Silesia, he took away from them a heavy burden, and delivered them also from the weight of Bavaria. If they had understood the warning, they would have suffered Bohemia, Gallicia, and the rest of Silesia to escape; while they extended themselves in following the course of the Danube, which would have conducted them to the two seas, by Istria, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Bessarabia, Valactica, and Moldavia. The capital of this great Austria, and not merely of the eastern part, might have been Belgrade and Semlin.

If the Greeks were to revive the times of Marathon and Plataea, their Amphictyons ought to remember this saying of the crafty Philip, "Whoever has possession of Corinth and of Chalcis in Eubœa, holds the bull by the horns."

Madrid wants nothing but a navigable river. She stands nearly in the middle of the Pyrenean peninsula, equally removed from the mouths of the Tagus and the Guadalquivir, from Corunna and from Barcelona. The Pyrenees are like the outer works of a fortress; the Ebro forms a deep gulf; the mountainous country of the Bay of Biscay is a solid star-work; the Paucorbian mountains are like towers elevated on the plains of old Castile; the granitic slopes of Buitrago and Guadarama are an impenetrable barrier. If the enemy penetrates as far as Madrid, then the peninsula, with its chains of mountains, resembles a fortress à la Rimpler, where transversal ramparts divide the encampments from the town.

<sup>4</sup> The Emperor Frederic III. was surnamed The Pacific, and crowned in 1442. There are some sayings of this prince in a collection entitled *Margarita Fœciliarum*, printed at Strasburg in 1509, 4to. It may possibly occur there.—Eng. Translator.

<sup>5</sup> Austria Erit In Orbe Ultima.

<sup>6</sup> Allerlei Erdreich Ist Oestreichs Unglück.

France in Paris, as the German workman undisguisedly sings, looks toward London, as the statues of her ancient kings were represented doing.<sup>7</sup> The Pyrennees form her left heel, and, like Achilles, she is vulnerable in that part. Her right arm threatens the Rhine,—*Who will venture themselves against me?* Between the two shoulders only she is not defended by fortifications either by nature or art; from Geneva to Basle she resembles the Siegfred, armed with scales, who is sung of in the *Nibelung*.

If the capital of England had been placed on the British sea, in the direction of Ireland, the numerous descents which have been made there would not have taken place, neither would future descents threaten her like the decree of the final judgment. A more intimate union between Ireland and England would also have been the consequence.

Prussia, as being the most northern state of Germany, ought to establish a Prussian capital on the Elbe, the middle river of the north of Germany, almost equi-distant from Dresden and Gluckstadt, from Konigstein and Kuxhaven, from Kustrin, from Stettin and Stralsund, from Neisse and Graudenz. Perhaps it ought to be some days' journey nearer to Wesel and Mayence, and about as far remote from Vienna as from the ancient French frontiers. Historical researches and traditions lead one to suppose that this place was the passage of Drusus, whose name is found in *Drüis*, who in the oaths of the old March,<sup>8</sup> has a *devil take thee* attached to his name. There the Lombards fled on the right bank of the Elbe; as on the left the wrecks of the Suevi did before the Wendi. In this place was the opening by which the Saxons entered into the territory of the Wenden; and there Gustavus Adolphus found his camp fortified. Here the resting-place of

Frederic might have been raised around the dome of Havelburg, a new city of seven hills, whose advanced post would have been Werben, and its principal bulwarks Magdeburg and Domitz. In the seven years' war Frederic felt the want of a well-defended capital; unfortunately he never thought of it afterwards. He would have buried himself and his army under the ruins of Magdeburg, an idea which scholars read of in Archenholz. What a disgrace for such military leaders as are not impressed with this heroic and princely thought of Frederic! He wished also to have a new canal cut for the Elbe across the old March, by which means this province would have become an island formed by the Elbe, as well as a fortified garden.

At the time of demarcation, a northern federation should have been established, which might have interposed decisively in affairs. By such a measure the days of Rastadt, of Luneville, of Presburg, and Tilsitt, would certainly have been retarded.

*Teutona*,—such ought to be the name of the capital of Germany. It ought to be situated near the Elbe, in a fine district, equally distant from Geneva and Memel, from Trieste and Copenhagen, from Dunkirk and Sendomir. Is this reunion yet possible,—and how? At present it is difficult to foresee. May Providence lend us its aid. A people whom Hermann and Luther have formed, ought never to despair. Their constant emblem is—*Six rivers enlightened by the rising sun*.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

I HAVE been a reader of your popular and long-established Magazine since my *caput* was little larger than the cone of a pine-tree; and, in looking over your number for the present

<sup>7</sup> Query, on what authority is this said? Such a story occurs in the History of Bretagne. In 844, Nomenvé obliged the monks of Saint-Florent in Anjou to place his statue on their steeple with the face looking toward France. Charles-le-Chaue obliged them to take it down, and put up one of himself, looking toward Bretagne. Daru, Hist. de Bretagne, vol. I. p. 207.—N.B. The statue of Louis XVI. at Nantes is looking toward La Vendée.—E. T.

<sup>8</sup> The *March* is the ancient Margravate of Brandenburg. It changed its masters so frequently as to give rise to the line—

Mutavit dominos Marchia sæpe suos,

till it was settled in 1417 in the house of Hohenzollern, by a grant of the Emperor Sigismund.—E. T.

<sup>9</sup> History of the Seven Years' War.

month, I was struck with an article in your Review, on Mr. Bird's *Emigrant's Tale, and other Poems*. I was somewhat surprised; and felt, I must confess, a little *rustic* indignation at the remarks of your Reviewer, upon the absence of almost all natural beauty from my native county. As a yeoman of Suffolk, I was startled at his novel declaration, that "it is a county without wood, water, hill, valley, sunshine, or verdant meads!"

May I, dear Mr. Urban, "more in sorrow than in anger," beg the favour of a niche in your Miscellany, in which I may set up a few words in vindication of the beauty of SUFFOLK, from the critical aspersions of your Reviewer?

*Imprimis, of the Wood.*—Has the Reviewer seen the fine hanging woods at Helmingham, and the majestic oaks in that neighbourhood, as well as on all the most prominent spots in "high Suffolk?" The maple, the poplar, the elm, are all prevalent; and but comparatively few spots are to be found in the county, which are, if not *thickly*, at least *well* wooded.

*Item, of the Water.*—Here, Mr. Urban, the Reviewer must inevitably be drowned! What, no *water* in Suffolk! Sailors tell us that the wind will, occasionally, in a frolic, "blow all the water out of the Thames," but when did it ever blow all the water out of the ORWELL, that most beautiful *Suffolk* river, "which," says a recent author, "to speak cautiously, at least for the extent of it, is *one of the most beautiful salt rivers in the world*." The beauty of it arises chiefly from its being bounded with *high* land on both sides. These hills are enriched and adorned with almost every object that can make a landscape agreeable, such as *woods*, noble avenues, parks, &c. &c." Then we have the *Deben*, a fine river too; and the *Staur*, which we partly claim, as it divides us from Essex, and a more picturesque stream can scarcely be imagined. True, we have no *lakes*, like those in Westmoreland, Cumberland, &c.; but we have smaller streams than those which I have enumerated, and several *meres*, which are beautiful sheets of water, any one of which would puzzle the Reviewer to swim over it, even were he more than a match for Leander himself!

*Item, of the Hills.*—We have no

Mont Blanc, no Skiddaw, no "lofty Ben Lomond," but we have a pleasing variety of *hill* and *dale*; and I need not inform your readers how admirably these are cultivated, and disposed into fields, the very *hedges* of which are in summer of so luxuriant a growth, as almost to nullify the Reviewer's "no-wood" assertion.

*Item, of the Valleys.*—Has he ever seen the residence of the Rev. Mr. Mitford, whom he deservedly ranks among the Suffolk poets? The house of that gentleman stands almost embosomed in *wood*, in a rich and beautiful *valley*, surrounded by scenery worthy the contemplation of an elegant and literary mind, such as Mr. Mitford himself possesses. And many and delightful are the *valleys* of Suffolk, and sweet are the flowers that spring up therein, and charming is the "*sunshine*" that plays upon the "*verdant meads*" of this county, although the Reviewer has said in his heart we have none of these things! Honour be unto his name, however, for allowing us to have something; yea, gentle reader, even "*plenty of poets and primroses!*"

The Reviewer has taken occasion to offer some remarks on one of Mr. Bird's Miscellaneous Poems, entitled "The Village Pine Tree," and, after quoting some lines, in which Mr. Bird has poetically attributed "centuries" to the age of "the Village Pine," asserts that "we have often passed through Mr. Bird's village of Yoxford, and we know the tree to which he alludes. It is a *pinaster*, a tree of very rapid growth, and, in England, of very short life. We conceive this tree to be about 80 years old; it is now fast decaying, and will only live in Mr. Bird's lines." Now, Mr. Urban, *we* (that is, in plain truth, *T.* the writer of this letter) also know the tree to which Mr. Bird alludes, and I *conceive* it to be about 200 years old. I can prove it 160. The oldest inhabitant of a parish near Yoxford remembers it 60 years; he assured me that he never knew the tree otherwise than it is, with the exception of a branch or two at the top. His father, his grandfather, both knew the tree, but never heard *when* it was planted. The fact is, that the tree is a remarkable one for our country to produce; it is of a very unusual size for one of its kind, and contains upwards of four

loads of timber. "The Village Pine" is the property of Sir Charles Blois, Bart.

I trust, Sir, you will excuse the length of this rambling document, and forgive the zeal of one who, as a native of the county, of which it has been ungraciously said that it has no "wood, water, hills, valleys, sunshine, nor verdant meads," feels that the misrepresentations of the stranger but "binds him to his native soil the more!"

Yours, &c.

A SUFFOLK YEOMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.

I JOIN in the regret of SENECRUS\* that the laudable practice of ornamenting the walls, not only of public but private buildings, with appropriate passages of Scripture and moral precepts, should have been laid aside. In Scotland, the courts of justice, at least such as I have seen, that are not modernised, have paragraphs from Holy Writ, inculcating morality, neighbourly love, dread of malicious litigation, and false swearing, and reverence for the law and its administrators. These last feelings cannot be too strongly enforced, and I may here observe how irreverently an oath is in general administered, and how indecorously the book is kissed. Indeed, the Christian who swears, must believe it is the Bible which he puts to his lips, for in point of fact he does not know it to be so. A Jew, however, would conscientiously ascertain whether it was the Old or New Testament which was tendered him. The practice in Scotland is much more impressive,—laying the left hand on the open Word of God, and holding up the right, while repeating after the Judge the form of oath.

To return to the subject. Innovations are certainly not always improvements. The becoming practice of inscribing on the walls of churches, passages calculated to elevate the mind and excite religious feelings, is ill supplied by the "beautifications" of modern churchwardens. Its utility is admitted by Mr. Owen, who has, it appears, adopted it in his chapel or lecture room. The last relic of this custom in Scotland remained by the pulpit, upon which, or on the wall

above, might be seen "The chair of veritie;" "We preach Christ crucified," &c.

I have often seen with admiration, mingled with regret for the unheeded ravages of time, and wanton destruction of man, in the roofless halls of baronial mansions, the rich display of heraldic honours, interspersed with forcible injunctions to the practice of virtue, and denunciations against the wicked.

The dining rooms of modern houses, it is presumed, might be ornamented with moral inscriptions, with more advantage to the banqueters than by the voluptuous paintings which too often disgrace the walls.

The distich which St. Augustine had put on his table, may occur to some of your readers.

"Quisquis amat dictis absentum rodere famam,

Hanc mensam indignam noverit esse sibi."

which old Fuller thus translates:—

"He that doth love on absent friends to jeer, here."

May hence depart, no room is for him

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

LETTERS FROM THE REV. CANON BAILYE.

(Continued from p. 128.)

LETTER XI.

April 29, 1794.

"O HOW will Boswell envy me! No less than Dr. Johnson's watch is now in my possession! This watch was the regulator, you know, of the famous literary club. It was made for Dr. Johnson, by the celebrated Mudge.—I purchased it of Francis Barber, Johnson's black servant, who is settled in Lichfield, and is, I fear, in great want; though his master left him almost all his property. But he has a wife, poor fellow! that brings him black and white children alternately! This strange chemical mixture has produced—not the philosopher's stone—but poverty!"

LETTER XII.

Feb. 3, 1799.

"I will now relate to you a tale of domestic distress, which has made me cry out, in the language of Calista: "Oh match that morning's horror if you can!"—The family I am speaking of, consisted of a father and his two

\* See vol. CII. ii. p. 2.

daughters, the eldest named Honora, and the younger (the subject of the tale) Helen. She was beautiful; and if beauty could have done it, she might have fired another Troy. For some time her spirits had been much depressed; and she appeared like one who had bid adieu to the deluding visions of hope,—those children of fancy, which in the morn of youth it is natural to create and cherish.—There is no doubt that she had long been meditating her own destruction. She was at last, perhaps, convinced of the lawfulness of suicide, as she attended more frequently the duties of the Church, and received the Sacrament; and her behaviour during that solemnity was strikingly impressive. Helen's first attempt was to procure poison; but the druggist refused the messenger. Her next plan was to drown herself. But she was deterred by causes which it were vain to conjecture. She at last came to the fatal resolution of hanging herself. Early in the night preceding her death, she rose out of her bed and wept bitterly. In the morning she walked in the garden, and conversed with one of her neighbours—when she said—“Thank you—my spirits are very bad, but I shall soon be well.” She then immediately went into the house, stole up into the garret and hanged herself. It was not long before she was missed, and a general search was made. At last the maid-servant found her,—and screamed, and fell. Honora hastened to her relief, and saw her sister, and with wonderful presence of mind, clasped her in her arms, in order to prevent any further pressure. In that state the father found them, and instantly cut the rope. Then Honora fainted, the father fell, and Helen dropped lifeless on them both!”

## LETTER XIII.

Jan. 18, 1804.

“I have lately been reading your *friend Overton*, and Daubeney's answer.—I admire Daubeney's piety and christian forbearance, and Calvinism has my hearty dislike.—You are perfectly right, in my opinion—Overton's are false quotations and impudent assertions.”

## LETTER XIV.

April 21, 1804.

“Miss Seward's *Life of Darwin*

lies before me. And though I think with you, that the *Review of it* in the *A. Jacobin* is a miserable effort of illiberality;\* yet still I think that her style is far removed from that chaste classical manner which alone can ensure a lasting reputation, and that her morality is of a very flimsy texture.”

## LETTER XV.

July 12, 1808.

“Amidst all my sufferings, my mind has been disturbed by a Calvinistic preacher in my parish [*Hanbury*]. And the love of novelty has drawn the multitude around him. The doctrine of Calvinism, sorry am I to say, is fast increasing in this neighbourhood; and it has derived considerable strength from being professed by a very respectable clergyman at no great distance from *Hanbury*.”

## LETTER XVI.

April 2, 1809.

“You know I left *Christ Church* without taking my Master's degree. I have therefore just visited our old *Peckwater* with many—a sigh! *Greville* and *Polwhele* and *Meakia* and *Cotton* (and others of our party, though much less beloved) O! how should I have rejoiced in hailing them here, once more!—*Jackson*, the *Dean*, received me as a father would a long-absent son, with great esteem and kindness. I passed my afternoons in the common room with a very pleasant party who acknowledged their senior, and treated me with every mark of respect.”—“The fire at *Christ Church* broke out very soon after I left *Oxford*; and with great concern I hear, that poor *White's* books and *MSS.* are all destroyed.”—“I have now to relate an event, which I am sure will give you uneasiness. I mean the death of *Miss Seward*. She died last Saturday, and was privately buried in the *Choir of our Cathedral* this morning. The last time I saw her was at *Hanbury*, when we had much conversation respecting you. She had a high opinion of you as a Poet.—She has died rich, which very few Poets do.”

(To be continued.)

\* Gifford had submitted the *Review of it* to the writer of the above; and he has often regretted that he suffered the book to fall into other hands.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Annals of St. Mary Overy, an Historical and Descriptive Account of St. Saviour's Church and Parish.* By W. Taylor. 4to. pp. 144.

ALTHOUGH the parish which forms the subject of this volume is of comparatively modern origin, the locality is rich in historical and antiquarian matter. From the foundation of the Roman colony on the southern bank of the Thames, through the long ages of monastic dominion, to the period of the Reformation, when, at the will of an imperious Monarch, the priory of "Our Lady of Southwark" descended into the humbler station of a parochial Church, and St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalene surrendered their inhabitants and their districts to the newly created parish of Saint Saviour, an interest almost unequalled attends on the history of this portion of the borough of Southwark.

The sites of many of our larger Churches, at least in towns, have previously been occupied by edifices of Roman workmanship, in most cases perhaps by some temple dedicated to the deities of the Roman polytheism. Whenever we have evidence of this fact, the reflections which arise are replete with feelings of satisfaction to the devout Christian; he sees the Church of Christ and his Apostles rise triumphantly on the ruins of the fane of Jupiter or Diana; he witnesses the sacred cross hallowing a place once debased with pagan sacrifices, and humbly rejoices at beholding the splendid light of the Gospel shining in all its effulgence in that spot where once was nought but the darkness and error of idolatry.

There is not perhaps sufficient evidence to infer that the building which occupied the site of St. Saviour's Church, was actually a temple; but the frequent discoveries of the relics of Roman occupancy, prove decidedly that both the monastery and Church succeeded to an extensive range of buildings of the Roman æra.

The following extracts will show the nature of the discoveries:

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"On the south side of St. Saviour's Church, near the grammar-school, was found a tessellated pavement, a small portion of which only could be removed,\* and at the same time a number of Roman coins, chiefly of the lower empire."

"Roman coins are frequently found in the burial-ground of St. Saviour's Church."  
—p. 15.

The author has in his possession a very valuable collection of relics of this period found in the parish, some of the most interesting portions of which have been shown in two engravings already published in our Magazine;† and others are engraved in the work before us.

The question of the existence of a ford over the Thames at or near St. Saviour's, has given rise to great controversy. Much doubt and uncertainty has arisen from the circumstance of the controversialists confining their enquiries to only one ford as existing in this neighbourhood. Now, admitting that there is good evidence of a passage at Dowgate, we think there is equal proof of another having passed over the site of this Church. At a short distance above the present London-bridge, there appears, at low water on the Southwark side, every indication of a ford, the remains still extending a considerable distance into the water, in a direction towards Miles's-lane. The latter place was bounded on the east side by a strong wall of Roman brick, which was laid open to a very considerable extent during the progress of the approaches to London Bridge. On the Southwark side, in the same direction, the coarse tessellated pavement of considerable dimensions still existing in part in St. Saviour's Church-yard, shows the continuity of the way from the ford in a southern direction, from whence its further course is still uninterrupted, until it falls into the High-street at St. Margaret's-hill; and

\* This portion, with a further specimen more recently discovered, is now in the possession of Mr. Nichols.—*Rev.*

† Vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 17, and vol. ciii. pt. i. p. 401.

it is remarkable that the whole line, from the site of St. Michael's Church in London to the Roman way at Kentstreet, is a straight line. Tradition speaks of a ford at the spot we have noticed, and the discoveries which have been made afford good evidence in support of it.

The history of the parish is almost a blank, from the departure of the Romans to the erection of the first church in the reign of Henry I. As a suburb to London, its historical importance appears to have merged in that of its more exalted neighbour.

A large and spacious Norman church certainly occupied the site of the present edifice; it may have been of less dimensions than its successor, but it was still of sufficient magnitude to rank, as the edifice has ever since done, "the third among the Churches in London for majesty and largeness." At some time this Church obtained the appellation of St. Mary Overy. The exact period when it acquired this name is not clear. In a deed of the time of Edward the First, given by Mr. Taylor, it is styled St. Mary of Southwark; and on the ancient seal of the Priory, which is certainly as early, it appears as *SANCTE MARIÆ DE SUTHEWERCA*. This was the legal or proper name of the priory; the other style being the popular designation, and used by way of distinction from the many Churches in the metropolis which were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

The derivation is from the Saxon *Ope* or *Oppe*, the bank or margin of a river, and which will also, according to Somner, bear the signification of over or across: hence the Church was popularly and accurately styled the Church of St. Mary over the River, by those persons who approached it either by London Bridge, or the previously existing ford.

The affix is not peculiar to this Church. We have also Burnham Overy in Norfolk, to which Blomefield attributes the same derivation: and Burton Overy in Leicestershire, which may have gained this distinctive name from a like cause, although no watercourse of any magnitude exists there at present.

The brief space which we can assign to a review, compels us to abridge our desire to enlarge on the history of

the Church, and calls upon us to turn our attention as well to the building itself, as to the book which is now under review.

Some desultory extracts will best show the character of the work.

"Anno 1369, 43 Edw. III. Joan Lady Cobham, wife of Reginald de Cobham, and daughter of Maurice de Berkeley, by will bequeathed her body to be buried in the church-yard of Saint Mary Overy in Southwark, before the Church-door, where the image of the Blessed Virgin sitteth on high over that door, appointing a plain marble stone to be laid over her grave, with a cross of metal thereon, and in the circumference these words in French to be cut, 'Vous qui per ici passietz, pur l'alme Johane de Cobham prietz'."—p. 26.

The monument does not now exist, but the extract is curious, as identifying the splendid remains of a noble porch on the south side of the nave. The bracket whereon was the image of our Lady, which is referred to, is still in existence.

The poet Gower is generally said to have been buried in the chapel of St. John in this church. We agree with our author in fixing that chapel at the place where the tomb of the Poet lately stood, rather than in the present vestry; his reasons are forcible.

"Old historians agree in stating that the Poet's monument 'standeth in the Chapel of St. John, on the north side of the Church,' and this spot has every indication of having been a chapel. The roof of the aisle is here more enriched than at other parts, and on a pillar of the nave, exactly facing the monument, are the recently discovered remains of an altar, probably that referred to in the Poet's will. On the recent removal of the monument, several painted tiles were dug up here. I have one in which is depicted a rose, corresponding with the roof; and another, on which is an antelope. This is worthy of remark, as Henry IV. in whose reign the Poet died, bore for his badge an antelope Argent, which agrees with the colouring of that on the tile."—p. 81.

The unappropriated oaken effigy of a knight in chain armour and surcoat, which we recollect many years ago standing like a sentinel near the vestry door, but has lately been restored to the recumbent position, Mr. Taylor supposes was erected to commemorate Reginald, second son of William de Warren, whose effigy also appeared in

a window of the south transept, previous to the grand rebellion, and which is well engraved by Mr. Taylor, from the copy taken by Nicholas Charles, remaining in the Museum.

The fame of Becket spread to this Church and neighbourhood; it is probable he had an altar here, all trace of which was lost until the recent repairs, when a capital of a column was brought to light, bearing the inscription, "Relics of St. Thomas."

The contest for the preservation of the Lady Chapel, its successful termination, and the meritorious and zealous labours of Mr. Saunders, the energetic guardian of the structure, have found an excellent and faithful historian in Mr. Taylor. Posterity will thank him for the record, and read with pleasure the history of those exertions which snatched the mouldering walls from the hands of the destroyer, arrested the progress of time, and left to future ages a joint monument, as well of the taste of the thirteenth century, as of the good feeling of the nineteenth.

Notwithstanding the length of this review, we cannot resist the temptation of extracting some few of the curious notes which our author has selected from the vestry books and parochial register.

The Vestry appear to have exercised great powers in ancient times. In 1563 it assumed the authority of a Court of Reconciliation, of which we have heard so much of late.

"Ordered, that Rowland Jones, baker, being very angry with the arbitrators appointed to judge between him and William Turner, another baker, shall cease his evil will against them, and in the presence of the vestry shake hands, and be friends, and likewise give them at the tavern a gallon of wine."

And again on

"1565, February 14th, a controversy between William Pike and Margaret his wife, against Richard Trentham and Elizabeth his wife, heard and debated."

These were troublesome people, and seem to have resisted all the efforts of the vestry to effect a peaceable adjustment of their differences.

The register of burials contains three names dear to the admirers of the his-  
trionic art :

"1607. Edmond Shakespear,\* player, in y<sup>e</sup> church.

"1625. Auguste 29, Mr. John Fletcher, a man, in the church.

"1639. March 18, Philip Massinger, a stranger."

The embellishments, twenty copper plates, engraved by the author, and the greater part from his own drawings, are interesting illustrations of the work. They contain accurate and faithful representations of various subjects elucidatory of every period in the history of the parish. Two are dedicated to remains of the Roman æra; another contains an engraving of some ancient houses, now destroyed, and which formerly existed in the High-street, and the residue show the church in different points of view, and display the monuments, the stained glass formerly existing, and various relics of ancient art, which have been brought to light during the recent repairs of the church. The interior of the much-admired Lady Chapel is from a drawing by our old Correspondent, John Carter, who, if he had seen the restoration, must have been for once pleased with what has been executed by Mr. Gwilt, however seldom he might have occasion to applaud modern works of this kind.

We take our leave of Mr. Taylor, with acknowledgments of thanks for his exertions in the elucidation of the history and antiquities of this venerable and much-admired Church.

Clark's *Young Cricketer's Tutor.*

(Continued from p. 46.)

THAT the scientific display of Cricket we now see, was not made till about the time of the *Great Men* whom we lately recorded, is clear for this reason; that we can trace to *them* most of the fine *inventive* parts of the science. *Tom Walker* laid down a bail ball, in a style peculiarly his own, and that all have since attempted to follow. *Beldham* was the first person who *cut* the same kind of ball, and therefore made an improvement on the former plan; for he obtained some

\* Younger brother to our immortal Bard, bapt. at Stratford, 3 May, 1580. See the pedigree of Shakspeare in vol. LXXXVI. ii. 206; LXXXVII. i. 36.



runs, while the former was merely content to stop the ball. That fine accomplished old cricketer *Fennex* has often (as we sat together in a winter evening over our gin and water, discoursing even till the morning star appears, on our beloved science), I say he has often told us, that he was the first person who ever went in and laid down a ball before it had time to rise to the bail. And we have been much amused by his informing us of the astonishment and indignation of his father, who was a good old batsman, when he first beheld this innovation. "Hey! hey! boy! what is this? do you call that play?" But he soon became sensible of the safety and excellence of the practice; which saves alike the fingers and the wickets from a first-rate top-bailer. *Sueter* was the first wicket-keeper; that part of the game having not been attended to before; and we believe that *Boxall* was the first who by a turn of the wrist gave his balls a twist to the wicket. *Freemantle* brought the province of *longstop* at once to perfection, never suffering a ball to pass, and covering a great deal of ground. There were some good men besides these. *Boorman*, and *Booker*, and *Ring*, and *Purchase*, and *Clifford* (the last excellent as a bowler), and *Crosoer, cum multis aliis*. The match is even now remembered when the predecessors of these men, the old players (including the elder *Small*), were brought against the improved *Hambledon* school, and beaten in a masterly and decisive manner.

Some of *Tom Walker's* scores about 1786, were superb. In a match played against *Kent* and *White Conduit Club* (which was the father of the *Marylaborne*), *Tom* scored the amazing number of 95 runs in his first innings, and brought his bat out with him; in the second he gained 102. *Beldham's* name first appears on the 20th June, 1787, on the side of *England*, against the *White Conduit Club*, with six

picked men. In his second innings he obtained 63 runs. *Beldham* never could keep his bat, his eyes, or his legs still; and he was generally run out, as in this instance. He would get 20 runs, while *Tom Walker* got 2, though they scored pretty even at the end. *Harry Walker\** was also very quick in getting up his score; but not so safe as his illustrious brother, whom he imitated, revered, and loved. In looking over carefully the list of matches for twenty years, we shall find no scores on the average at all approaching those of the elder *Walker* and *Beldham*; thus clearly evincing their superiority. But we must hasten on in our narrative, and reluctantly close the gates of history on these two unrivalled men. *Beldham's* name appeared for the last time in a match played in *Lord's Ground*, on the 23d July, 1821, of the *Players of England* against the *Club*. It was a match dignified by the fine play of *Begley*, who gained 113 runs without being out. *Beldham* brought away his bat garlanded with the victories of forty years, with a score of 23, and his innings still unfinished. *Tom Walker* resigned the combat on the 25th of June, 1812, on *Highdown Hill* in *Sussex*. Other's names had appeared; his old compeers, the veterans by whose side he had so long frowned, stamped, and grunted, † were gone; and it is a relief to us to see his disappear; how we should shudder to read the speeches of *William Pitt*, and *Charles Fox*, in answer to *Messrs. Hume*, *Cobbett*, and *Faithfull*: to see their names in conjunction, would be profanation; the same chamber could not hold them; they ought not to speak the same language. *Madame Vestris*, or *Mrs. Honey* (*Honey sweeter* than the sweetest produce of *Narbonne*), might as well be shut up in a cage with monkeys, as the son of *Chatham* stand by the side of *Messrs. Evans* and *Warburton*; or the old

\* *Harry Walker* was a left-handed player; so was *Harris*, *Freemantle*, *Aylward*, *Brazier*, and *Clifford*; so that they had some fine bowlers among them. At this day, our left-handed batters are superb; but they have no bowlers of eminence. It is however proposed to make a match of the left-handed against all *England*, next July. There is a glory accompanying the names of all. *Mills of Kent*, *Hayward of Cambridge*, *Marsden*, *Searle*, lead the van.

† *Tom Walker* would never speak to any one, or give any answer when he was in at the wicket. His tongue was tied, as his soul and body were surrendered to the struggle. But he used to give such a grunt, if perchance a shooting ball was too quick for him and brought him down, as I have heard described to be very like that of a broken-winded horse, only of a deeper base.

hero of Hambledon rank with the Lad-brokes and Lowthers of modern days.

*Fennex*, who (thank God!) is still alive, and who at 76 will bring down any wicket that is not carefully guarded, has been providentially preserved to show us what the *ante-Homeric* heroes were. He was the first single wicket-player of his day; for his bat and ball were equally to be dreaded. He beat at one innings the *three* Mitcham players, who had beat Robinson. He slew Hector who had vanquished Patroclus. His batting was (say *is*) as elegant as strong; his knowledge of every point of play complete. His fielding was astonishing in its activity, and in the space of ground he could cover; and his bowling was far more swift and tremendous than even Harris's. We would back him now for a score of balls (for his age will not let him continue) against any bowler in England. Reader! do not be affronted! but you, whoever you are, married, or in single blessedness, have no idea of the real comfort of a winter evening fire-side. In vain you talk of the pleasure of your dear young wife, and your pretty children (a boy and girl), and your *good* old aunt, good on account of her *will*, and your cat and cigar, and your Pope Joan and your elder wine. No! believe me it won't do. Peep through the shutter of my snug parlour, and behold me and envy. There is the small oak table (it is now nine), with the pint of Geneva and the jug of hot water, and the snuff-box smiling on it. One cricket-bat, the practice one, lies on the small horse-hair sofa, as occasionally necessary for exemplifications, and Harry Bentley's volume of the matches is open beside it. Do you see him? the master of the field. There he sits, mark his animation! his gesture! he is telling of a catch he made above 50 years since, and the ball is again in the air. He was taken instantly up to the Duchess of Richmond, of whose side he was, and she made a handicap of 6 guineas for him. She won hundreds by it. How my heart throbs, and my eyes glisten, and in what fearful suspense I sit, when he calls to life the ghost of a magnificent hit, fresh as the life, though half a century has intervened. I see the ball running at Moulsey Hurst, that fetched ten runs off Beldham's bat in 1787, as plainly as if it were in

my own field. Then the trick he played *Butler Danvers*, when he came into the field dressed as a countryman, and was taken in *unconsciously*, merely to fill up the eleven;—the sly look of Lord Winchelsea, as sly and as black as a gypsy's (the Finches were all black), (it had been planned between them); his delight, when they sent him down to the tent, to select whatever dress he chose to wear: his joy, when he heard "Countryman, you take the bat to begin with," and the consternation among the enemy's forces, when eighty notches were scored by him. You should hear of the day, when Manchester saw the flower of youth fall before him; when he might have won *thousands*, if he had had them to stake. Or that single combat (nor Europe nor Asia ever beheld such, never seen from the Sigeæan promontory, or on the banks of Simois) that even now (twice twenty years have passed since) will alone immortalize the plains of Wisbech. Midnight sounds in vain. Politics, scandal, Tories, Whigs, my Lord Grey, and the Bishop of Peterborough, and the last story about the Maids of Honour, and Lady Farquhar's splendid breakfast, and the unknown tongues, all solicit attention in vain; they seem as nothing, idle all and without interest; one wonders how the world can trouble itself about such toys. We fill the tumblers anew; and for the hundredth time I ask, "What was young *Small's* favourite hit? How did *John Wells* get his runs?" Behold the advantage, ye parents, of bringing up your sons (why not your daughters?) to the love of subjects which cannot be exhausted, which never tire.

But we must hasten on.—The first time I see *Lord Fred. Beauclerk's* name, is on the 2d June, 1791. He played with Marylebone against Kent. Fennex and his Lordship bowled, and they beat their adversaries by one innings and 113 runs; in fact, it appears by the score, that *Fennex*, *Beauclerk*, and *Beldham*, got out the whole field between them. For thirty years after this, his Lordship stood as the most accomplished cricketer in England. In batting he was brought up in the school of Beldham, and he was quite as fine. He introduced a slow home-and-easy kind of bowling, which was very effective; till Saunders and Begley, and the new players,

destroyed it, by rushing in, and driving it away. Though his Lordship has given up the bat some years, we have seen enough of his practice to say that his execution was eminently beautiful, and certainly not equalled now.

Excepting the name of *Hammond*, the famous wicket-keeper, and *Ray* (a good batter), among the players, and those of *Tufton*, *Col. Upton*, and *Bligh*, among the gentlemen, the old list of players remained much the same, till about the year 1804.\* Then the name of *Aislabie* (the father of cricket, and the great *fautor* of the Marylabonne Club), and of *Budd*, first appear. The latter gentleman resigned last year, after near thirty years' display of the finest science; and his departure is much lamented. His fielding was excellent, his hits strong and scientific; but his bowling, once good, was no longer of avail. A little before this, the name of *Lambert* first appears among those of the players. Take him in every department of the game, we believe he has been esteemed as the *first player* that ever appeared. His batting was straightforward, and driving, a good deal resembling that of Mr. Ward; who appears to have been instructed by him. His bowling was excellent, and had a considerable twist. A splendid single wicket match appears, in 1806, to have been played by him, Robinson, and Beldham, against Bennet, Fennex, and Lord F. Beauclerk, and won by the former. The play must have been very fine, for from 116 hits Lambert obtained only 13 runs.

The name of *Ashby*, which is seen in the lists of 1807, seems to connect us with modern times; and we pause for a moment to remind our readers of the changes which are now taking place in one material branch of the game.

It appears, that however skilful or successful *bowlers* may be, they will in

the long run be beaten by the *batter*; as he becomes gradually accustomed to their balls, and knows how to meet them; on this account the wickets were raised from 22 inches to 27, and proportionably altered in width. They had been once before-hand elevated on a similar account. But batters, notwithstanding, were so skilful, and the matches consequently lasted so long, that a new *system* of bowling was at length introduced. We have mentioned that *Boxall* and *Lumpy*, and other old bowlers, had a *twist* in their balls, which much increased the difficulty of meeting them; but this was effected by a turn of the fingers or the wrist. *Ashby*, however, (who was brought up out of Kent, we believe, by Mr. Wills,) introduced the *round* bowling, by throwing the arm in a sweeping circular position. This puzzled the batsman much; and the once-triumphant wickets fell before him. *Mathews* adopted the same system with equal success; and we have seen these two bowlers clear off the batters in quick succession. They had however the same defect, they were too *slow*; † they gave too much time; and they were at length beaten like their predecessors. To them has succeeded the eminent projectors of the ball of the present day, whose merits we shall briefly recognize. *Lillywhite* stands first and foremost; his balls are sent at a good pace, and come quickly off the ground. ‡ They are well pitched; generally straight to the wicket, and are very destructive. *Broadbridge* is more variable and irregular, and uses much *finesse* about his play, which often succeeds; but his bowling is in great request. He has gone off in batting surprisingly.

*Cobbett*, who is the Marylebone bowler, has been for the last few seasons very successful; his balls are slower than *Lillywhite's*, but have a

\* Howard, Sparkes, and H. Bentley, are playing about this time. The bowling of the first was very good, and lasted till lately in reputation; it was swift and straight. *Slater* was the wicket keeper.

† The plan adopted by good batters against slow *bias* bowling was successful; if the ball pitched straight they played it; if to the leg they placed the *left* leg before the wicket, extended the right, and struck the ball to the *left*, which often brought four or five runs; and if they missed the ball they were by the laws of Cricket not out. This is Mr. Knatchbull's favourite hit. It of course is more difficult as the speed of the ball increases, but it rendered *Mathews's* bowling nugatory. Mr. *Budd* would jump before his wicket and cut him to pieces.

‡ *Pilch* has batted so long to *Lillywhite*, that he may be said to be perfectly master of his balls.

very perplexing bias, and require a most accomplished batter to meet them.

*Begley* of the Marylebourm Club is a good bowler and player generally, but is not sufficiently brought forward: he is generally umpire. *Burt* used to bowl very successfully; his balls were very high, but too slow.

*Pilch* generally bowls in the matches, but he is inferior to the above.

Among the gentlemen two bowlers are to be found of the highest eminence. Mr. *Haren's* balls are magnificent; getting up and puzzling the unfortunate man who has to meet them; and the bowling of Mr. *Mynn*, when he can get his balls less wide, will almost defy opposition; the tremendous force at which they perform their journey, alone will bring destruction with it. Mr. *Jenner* seldom takes the ball now; he had great success, but his bowling we think was not always fair.\* We are convinced that the present style of bowling will never again fall back into the straight old under-hand mode; but we hope also that it will not advance into *throws*, to which it is approaching; and which, if allowed, will destroy the game altogether. The alteration in the manner of bowling also produced a change in the style of batting; and an *old* batter would have much to learn were he to come now into the field. As the present style of bowling is wider from the wicket than the old, hitting to the leg, and the off-cut, are necessary parts of the batter's science; without them he would score but few runs. *Cauldecourt*, though a good player, has never mastered the present system of bowling; and the batting of Mr. *Ward* is far more adapted to meet the balls that were in vogue in the time when he first appeared.

About the year 1806 will be found the names of the great players of the present day, gradually appearing in the lists. Mr. *Brand*, *Bayley*, and

*Lillywhite*; and *Slater*, the wicket-keeper. Then *Bowyer* and *Brown*, of Brighton,† and at length in 1820, in the renowned match of Norfolk against Marylebourm, (when Mr. *Ward* scored the highest number that ever was remembered, viz. 278 in one innings) for the first time appears the name of *Fuller Pilch*; then the names of *Searle*, *Jenner*, *Saunders*, and others, shining forth, like stars one by one brightening in the heavens, which brings us down to our present day.

Among the *players* we recollected none whose brilliancy of stroke, and quickness of movement, and elegance of style, delighted us more than that of *Saunders*. "We better could have spared a better man." What business had consumption and hectic fevers to come into the cricket field to take him away? Poor fellow! we saw him in his last match. His cheek was hollow and his lips pale, but his execution was as fine as ever. His *cut to the point* was unrivalled, and his *leg hit* very powerful and sure.

His brother-in-law, *Searle*, a few years since stood as the champion of England. He has played but little lately, having engagements in business which he will not (why will he not?) neglect at Godalming. We saw him, however, once this year at Marylebourm, and were much pleased. His *cuts* too were masterly.

*Begley* is growing old, and his batting is not suited to the present style of bowling; he can no longer insure his 90 and 100 runs, as he used to do in fine style; but he has been a first-rate player; he has a style of batting peculiarly his own, and as a fieldman he is invincible.

*Marsden* bears a great name in Yorkshire. As a fieldman he is the finest at *point* we can conceive; as a batter he gets his runs very quick, is very vigorous and decisive, but he runs in too much off his ground, and is want-

\* The law in bias bowling is that the *hand should not be above the elbow*, which is meant to keep it clear from a throw; but that law is for ever broken. *Lillywhite* and *Cobbett* both throw; and Mr. *Mynn's* is, we think, a direct violation of the law in another way. Mr. *Jenner's* was often a jerk; in fact the law now is conventional; if every ball was stopped by the umpire that was not fair, the bowlers would all be put out, and very likely give up.

† *Brown* was a tremendous under-hand bowler. I remember at a single wicket match at Lord's, his bowling *Searle*, *Saunders*, and *Broadbridge* out without a run. He once told old *Beldham* that he would do the same to him. "I suppose," said *Billy*, "you will let me have this little bit of stick in my hand," pointing to his bat. He went in, and fetched above 70 against him. *Brown's* batting is very common, and depends upon force.

ing in temper and judgment and discretion; however he is a good player, and had he been brought up at Marylebour, among fine players, would have been eminent.

*Wenman* is a great favourite at present; he keeps wicket excellently, bats very finely, with great judgment, and is a very steady and accomplished player.

The greatest name we have reserved to the last. Come forth from thy public-house at the bottom of Surry Hill, Norwich, which thou keepest, with thy sister as thy bar-maid, *Fulcher Pilch*! fresh from thy late victory over the pride of Sheffield! Pilch is undoubtedly a very fine player, and would have been hugged with delight by old Tom Walker, if he could have seen his style of batting. As a single wicket-player he is indisputably the first man of his day; he may be backed against any man safely for runs; he plays more *forward* than any other player, which he can do from his length of arm; therefore he does not *cut*, which indeed he never did, nor did his masters, Fennex and Robinson, whose style he has adopted.

Among the gentlemen, we think Mr. *Ward* is declining *this* year in his play, though last year we thought him excellent; but he is getting too lusty for an exercise which requires so much activity. Mr. *Jenner* plays but little, but his style is very superior. He is not only the finest wicket-keeper in England of the present day, but the finest that ever was; no one else approaches him. Mr. *Harenc* bats elegantly; we have already spoken of his bowling. A gentleman of Blackheath, who plays under the name of *Felix*, we think has no superior; his play is in the most finished manner, and gives universal delight. There is not much to be said in favour of Messrs. *Kinaston*, *Woodhouse*, or *Romilly*, when the bowling is first-rate; and *Col. Lowther* and *Lords Strathaven* and *Clonblock* ought to play in *private*, especially the Colonel, who was designed rather to stand for the *stumps*, than to hold a *bat*.

We therefore close with the name of a gentleman whom we think to be at present the first batter in the Marylebour Club,—we mean the *Reverend Mr. Knatchbull*. He has won his way by indefatigable practice and attention, and love of the game, into the

eminence he well deserves. He is now a very safe wicket, and a very strong and scientific hitter; his leg-hits are very fine, and quite in a style of his own; as a fieldsman he is in the very first rank. We hope and trust that his professional engagements in Norfolk will never detain the Reverend gentleman from the classical ground of Marylebour. A curate can easily supply his place in the church, but who is to supply it in the field? We shall miss his black unhooded head, his red shining face, and his all but shirtless body. He ought to have the living of St. John's Wood, when he could play and preach alternately. Could it not be obtained? There are some exceedingly good players who occasionally appear on the field, such as Mr. *Partridge* of Norfolk, *Lord Grimston*, Mr. *Sivewright*, among the gentlemen; and *Llanaway* and *Wells* and *Box*, among the players; and some very bad ones, who too often are seen, as Sir *V. Cotton*, Mr. *Caldwell*, &c. But we have already exceeded our limits.—We must turn to graver subjects and wiser deliberations. October is coming, and we must hang up our willow bats; and with them all the delightful recollections they command; till the swallow comes again, and the Messrs. Dark have ordered the ground to be rolled, and our old friend *Goule* appears riding from Kensington with the first rose in his button-hole, sleek and smiling, and as good as the bats he brings into the field.

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*Mrs. Inchbald's Memoirs.*

THESE Memoirs have been prepared from Mrs. Inchbald's Autograph Journal, which she kept for above fifty years, and from above two hundred letters written to her friends. They have been arranged for the press by Mr. Boaden, pretty much in the language in which they were written. Mrs. Inchbald had composed a far more interesting work, viz. an Autobiography, for which, at one time, Sir R. Phillips offered a thousand pounds. This, however, was destroyed by the advice of Dr. Poynter; and the present Memoirs are intended to supply its place. Mrs. Inchbald's life was certainly very singular, as she herself was a person not to be met with in the ordinary walks of life.

She was born of Roman Catholic parents in 1753, at Standyfield, near Bury St. Edmund's. Her maiden name was Simpson. Her father died when she was young; and though she continued to live on with her mother, her heart was soon engaged amidst the busied and more splendid scenes of life. She longed for the metropolis; and she determined, *coute qui coute*, there to go and there to dwell. As a first step she secretly corresponded with Mr. Griffith, the manager of the Norwich Theatre, for an engagement; and it is needless to say, became enamoured of him. In her pocket book is written, "Richard Griffith, each dear letter of thy name is harmony." Her brother George was already an actor; this decided her; so she packed up her things, left a letter for her mother, told her that she despised the censure of the world (what heroine does not?) begged her not to be uneasy, called her the tenderest and best of parents, and set off for London in the Norwich fly. She put up at the Rose and Crown in St. John's-street, and walked about the town. *Fancied* she saw Mr. Pitt. Then believed she saw her sister Slender and her sister Hunt. Then thought her landlady was a *Sinclair* plotting the destruction of the innocent country girl; so she seized her band-box and rushed out of the house. Then she attempts to pass off as a milliner's girl, and is suspected; and almost delivered to a constable. After many adventures, about two in the morning she finds herself at the *White Swan, Holborn Bridge*. Then she fabricates another invention, being too late for the York mail; is again suspected, and locked into her chamber by the hostess. Here she lives ten days on bread and water; and walks out to *pretended dinners* to friends whom she would not visit; then comes home, and reads *Othello* and the *Devil to Pay*! She receives a letter addressed to her by name from Mr. Redman (how he found her out is not said), and at length meets her brother Slender by accident, and is taken to her sister's.

This, we think, is a pretty tolerable *heroic* commencement; and it was hardly exceeded in any part of her after life. She seeks an engagement with *Dodd*; but a basin of hot water which she threw in his face put an end to that.

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She then met a very worthy man, Mr. Inchbald, falls in love, marries him, and goes the *same evening* to see her husband act Mr. Oakley in the *Jealous Wife*.

She now is at Edinburgh with the other actors, as the leading female performer; feels a *little* attachment to a Mr. Sterling; has *huffs* with her husband; and dislikes the boy Bob his son. On the 19th of February she reads to Mr. Inchbald the book "of the sufferings of our Lord." On the 25th her husband and she disputed concerning *parting salary*!

Mr. Inchbald was not only an actor, but a painter; on his latter art he relied when the former failed. So, on quarrelling with the manager, he went with his wife to Paris, meaning to make a fortune with his easel. This would not do. They saw only a Carmelite friar; spent all their money, and huddled back again as fast as they could. Now we find them at Liverpool. She reads *Horace*, and gets acquainted with Mrs. Siddons; quarrels with her husband, and gets enraptured with John Kemble. Complains of loss of appetite, and begins her "Simple Story;" and writes thus in her Journal, (oh the unfathomable contradictions of the female heart!) "No other actual sin, but great coldness and imperfection in all my duties, especially in my religious ones, as prayer and fasting." At the same time she expresses to her Confessor, that she has *great doubts of revealed religion!* The scene shifts to *Canterbury*; there she has shocking quarrels with Mr. Inchbald, who is jealous of her friend *Davis*, who dresses her hair, and who is very assiduous; corresponds with Mr. John Kemble, who tells her he has written a farce called, "The Female Officer," which was played at Manchester with great applause. So things roll on till they arrive at Hull, when *Mr. Inchbald suddenly expired in her arms*. John Kemble wrote his epitaph in Latin, which is as *bad* as might be expected; and would certainly have lifted Dr. Parr's wig from his head, and projected it out of the window; though it began classically, "*Siste, Viator!*" and ends, "*Octavo Idum Junii.*" She had then a play for her benefit; was intimate with Kemble, and *questioned him closely as to the causes of her husband's*

*death*. She received a very *suspicious* letter from Sir John Whitefoord, which she answered; and when she looked into her pocket book, she found herself worth 222*l.* Long Annuities, 30*l.* Consols, 5*s.* and 3*d.* Reduced Annuities, and 128*l.* 12*s.* ready money, all made by her industry, and increased by her prodigy.

Our heroine joined Tate Wilkinson's company; and had an offer of marriage, before the "funeral baked meats" were well eaten, from no less a person than Dicky Gossip (Suett), who, to make it more ludicrous, sent his squeaking, sneaking declaration through the sonorous medium of John Kemble; but, alas! how contradictory is the conflict of affections. Cupid ought to be painted with a *cross-bow*! She dismissed Dicky, and fell in love with his interpreter. She would have jumped to have Kenble! but Kemble was too grave to like jumping people; and went no farther than handing her into a coach. She began a farce; and neglected her chapel. A Dr. Alexander Geddes gave her good spiritual advice, but it would not do. She got again into correspondence with Sir John Whitefoord, received attentions from Mr. Thomson, and was followed every where by Col. Glover. She, however, used to read "The Bible about David;" and then, on Sunday the 24th, saw Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, and went over the part of Bellario to his satisfaction. This was in the year 1780. It may be as well to inform our readers, that Mrs. Inchbald started for the stage with a dreadful *stammer* in her speech. She had, her Biographer says, but little freedom or grace in her action; she spoke timidly rather than effectually, rather emphatic than natural. At this period Mr. Wilson sent her an offer of his hand, and a letter; in the latter he says, "he should be ever happy with her, and every thing she could wish him to be! and begs not to be kept in suspense, as suspense is of all states the most miserable." She, however, rejected him; and he writes to say he had "a most uncomfortable night;" and presents her with the History of England. She now hired a room, and paid 9*s.* a week for it, where she received the Marquis of Carmarthen, and Mr. Twiss, and Dr. Brodie. She had 2*l.* a week for salary; she began a farce on Polygamy,

and went to a masquerade in a male dress. She expected an offer from Dr. Brodie; but as he did not propose, she gave him no more breakfasts and suppers. The meanwhile the Marquis was attentive; and she attended divine service regularly. About this time Kemble consults her as to how he was to act Sir Giles Overreach; and especially how to understand the stage direction (Flourishing his sword *sheathed*.)

In the meanwhile, we find her horrified at walking in the pantomime, her play of Polygamy accused of indecency, and not a word *spelt right*, and herself of stuttering; but she recovers, tries a farce called a Mogul Tale, which was the foundation of her dramatic fortune; turns Dr. Brodie out of doors; and reads Madan's *Thelyphthera* or *Female Ruin*, and a *Life of Alexander the Great*. She studied the globes, and became free and philosophical.

The year 1782 did not begin auspiciously; for Miss Ambrose, a rival, circulated a report, that our heroine, agreeably to the *droit du Seigneur* revered by the proprietors of theatres, had *passed a night* in Mr. Harris's house. Well! this was got over. She then hired herself to Mr. Colman; and took up a room, for which she paid 3*s.* 6*d.* a week. When this was over, she went to Dublin, acted her principal characters, flirts with John Kemble, reads *Gulliver's Travels*, and receives the addresses of the manager Mr. Daly, who was a married man; so off she scampers, crosses over into Wales, and we soon find her again in London. Then she is acting without *any powder in her hair*, being the first actress who ventured on the experiment. This was partly from economy. Of the actresses of this company a capital anecdote is told. One evening, about half an hour before the curtain was drawn up, some *accident* having happened in the dressing-room of one of the actresses, a woman of known intrigue, she ran in haste to the dressing-room of Mrs. Wells to finish the business of her toilet. Mrs. Wells, who was the mistress of Captain Topham, shocked at the intrusion, quitted her own room and ran to Miss Farren's, crying, "What would Captain Topham say if I were to remain in such company!" No sooner had she entered the room,

to which she fled as an asylum, than Miss Farren flew out at the door, repeating, "What would Lord Derby say if I should be seen in such company!" This *que diroit-il* was at length carried to the room of a married lady of the company.

We now are enabled to present our readers with a portrait of our heroine at this time, as drawn by herself:

"Description of me.

Age.—Between 30 and 40.

Height.—Above the middle size, and rather tall.

Figure.—Handsome and striking in its general air, but a little too stiff and erect.

Shape.—Too fond of sharp angles.

Skin.—By nature fair, though a little freckled, and with a tinge of sand, which is the colour of her eye-lashes, but made coarse by ill treatment upon her cheeks and arms.

Bosom.—None, or so diminutive, that it is like a needle in a bottle of hay.

Hair.—Of a sandy auburn, and rather too straight, as well as too thin.

Face.—Beautiful in effect, and beautiful in every feature.

Countenance.—Full of spirit and sweetness, excessively interesting, and, without indelicacy, voluptuous.

Dress.—Always becoming, and very seldom worth so much as eight pence."

Things, however, were going wrong: she heard nothing of her farce; her salary was very low; she paid Davis 43*l.* 18*s.* for dressing her hair; and at length, to complete her misfortunes, her mother died. She now thought of going out to India, but thought better of it; and set to reading,—read Hudibras, and Hume, and Ovid, and part of Plato, and Tooke's Pantheon, and Paradise Lost.

Mrs. Inchbald had lodged about this time at No. 2, Leicester-court, Castle-street, Leicester-fields; a residence also dignified with the presence of Mr. Kemble, as its tenant. Her farce of *The Mogul* was acted, and brought her in a hundred pounds; she behaved generously with it to all her relations, and sent her sister Dolly two guineas. Now she was rising into eminence. Sir Charles Bunbury called on her, and insisted on walking out with her, and became rather particular, but our heroine was inflexible. Harris said of her, "That woman Inchbald has solemnly devoted herself to virtue and a garret." She now

read Aristotle's works in English (we hope she did not mistake, for the *English* Aristotle is not all genuine,) and Chesterfield's Letters; brought out a play, called "I'll tell you what," which brought her 300*l.*, out of which she gave about 40*l.* to her family.

"And though she were unsatisfied in getting,

(Which was a sin) yet in bestowing, Madam,

She was most princely."————

She now passed her Sundays uniformly with Mr. Twiss. John Kemble read Dr. Parr's Sermons to her, and she perused the Bible: the consequence of this appeared in her having her sister Dolly up to live with her, and refusing Sir Charles Bunbury her door. But she unwittingly was continually making new conquests. Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) fell as much in love with her as he could, and sent these elegant verses:

"TO ELIZA.

Eliza, when with female art,  
You seem to shun and yet pursue,  
You act a false, a soulless part,  
Unworthy Love, unworthy you.

Reluctance kills the rising bliss,  
Half-granted favours I disdain,  
The honey'd lips that I would kiss,  
Are galls unless they kiss again.

No passive love, that silent takes  
All I can give without return;  
Be mine the frame that passion shakes,  
The liquid eye, the lips that burn;

Desires that mantle in the face,  
Wishes that wait not to be won,  
The living, dying, rapt embrace,—  
Give these delights, or give me none."

(To be continued.)

*Histoire des Peuples d'Italie, par Charles Botta. Small 8vo. 3 vols.*

ABOUT the year 1825, a speculation was started by M. Raymond, a Parisian publisher, for printing a series of historical and scientific works, under the imposing title of "Bibliothèque du dix-neuvième siècle." To judge by the figures by which the volumes were numbered, they must have amounted to at least a hundred. The dépôt was at No. 4, Rue de la Bibliothèque, a happy coincidence of names. The plan appears, however, to have been early discontinued, as on inquiring at the above address, the proprie-



tor was no longer to be found, nor could we procure any information about it. A great part of the stock has passed into the hands of the hawking booksellers, who travel about the country, and by whom these volumes are sold at about a franc each.

The writers are principally the same as those who furnished the *Résumés* some years ago. These histories, however, are rather larger, containing on an average three hundred pages of thirty lines. In addition to the historical volumes, there are, a Biographical Dictionary, which is not much more than a catalogue of names and dates; a chronological system, which is based on Volney and similar writers; the history of ancient literature; the art of thinking, including logic; principles of literature in general; and so on. They are cleverly written, with a strong dash of republicanism, as *must* be the case with every work that is meant to be popular in France. They seem, however, in many respects to have been hastily got up; or else, being designed as a cheap publication, sufficient pains have not been bestowed upon them. This is an objection, it must be remarked, which attaches to all French historians, except the very best. The typographical faults are numerous, beyond any possible list of errata. Thus the history of the United States, which is one of the best, is spoiled, except for reading and then laying aside; as is also that of Modern Greece, which is the only one that makes any display of research. We looked in vain for an account of the illustrious Riga, who is barely noticed in a single sentence at page 228. Like most French histories, we cannot guarantee that they may be read out in an English family.

The History of Italy, which forms the subject of this article, is the best of them all, and is free from most of their defects. We say this, from a sense of justice, and decidedly too, for we have read it carefully. It is printed on the same inferior paper; for who could expect much elegance in three volumes at the price of six francs, while they actually sell for less? But the printing is more correct than the others, and on the whole it forms a respectable work, and we were agreeably surprised in reading it.

It contains a good sketch of ancient Italy, and its vicissitudes as a coun-

try, from the time of the Roman republic to the fall of the empire. Indeed this view, although rapid, is so well executed, that we almost hesitate to say so much as we might, for fear of being disbelieved. The settlement of the barbarians in Italy, the wars of Belisarius, and the dominion of the Lombards, are not only well detailed, but also with a powerful pen. The reign of Charlemagne, as far as Italy is concerned, is also well treated. We have dwelt the more on these subjects, because they are often slurred over in histories of this kind.

Perhaps the remoter centuries are given at too much length, while the narrative becomes too short as it approaches our own times. It is always spirited, and the remarks are usually just; while the author appears to stand alone among these writers, as disdaining to abuse monarchy, or to herald the praises of republicanism. It goes down to the year 1814. The index is so scanty as to be useless, and the work would have been materially improved by being divided into chapters.

#### PHILOLOGY.

Vol. I. p. 207.—“*Les anciens Cimbres qui succombèrent sous les coups de Marius.....leurs débris, qui obtinrent de rester en Italie, peuplèrent les montagnes des neuf communes dont la principale est Matélica, et qui se trouvent situées entre le Véronais, le Vicentin et le Treutin; c'est pourquoi, dans ce petit district, on parle aujourd'hui la véritable langue Teutonique, et même le dialecte Saxon, quoique corrompu.*”

#### PASSPORTS.

P. 271.—“*Pour donner plus de garantie à cette défense de quitter le pays, en avait ordonné que personne ne pourrait quitter sa résidence pour aller s'établir dans une autre du royaume sans une permission expresse du roi: c'était en quelque sorte la loi des passe-ports; elle fut promulguée par Rotharia. On aurait difficilement imaginé que cette loi des passe-ports, qui joue un si grand rôle dans la police des gouvernemens modernes, fût une conception d'un roi Lombard, d'un roi barbare.*”

The following passage respecting the character of Pope Hildebrand, appears too important, on account of its candour, to be omitted. The author is speaking of his intimacy with the Countess Matilda:

“*On peut affirmer avec assurance que*

ces récits, fondés au reste sur des bruits vagues, sont tout-à-fait calomnieux. Mathilde n'a jamais été célébrée pour sa beauté, ni accusée d'une inclination déréglée pour le vice; et quand elle s'unit par les liens politiques fort étroits avec le pontife, elle avait déjà dépassé l'âge où les femmes peuvent exercer le plus d'empire sur les hommes: d'un autre côté, Grégoire était remarquable par une austérité de mœurs tout-à-fait exemplaire. L'amour du sexe n'était pas sa passion favorite. La débauche n'était pas un passe-tems capable de contenter une ame de cette trempe. Plongé tout entier dans les projets qu'une ambition sans bornes présentait sans cesse à son imagination, rien n'attirait son attention que ce qui pouvait bouleverser le monde, et élever le siège pontifical au-dessus de toutes les puissances de la terre; rien au-dessous de la monarchie universelle ne pouvait l'occuper. Le nombre infini de prêtres concubinaires qui le detestaient à cause qu'il se présentait comme le réformateur des mœurs, qui avaient continuellement les yeux fixés sur lui, et étaient disposés non seulement à l'accuser, mais à le calomnier, ces prêtres, dis-je, n'auraient pas manqué de faire passer à la postérité des preuves certaines des liaisons deshonnêtes de Grégoire et de Mathilde, si réellement elles eussent existé."—Vol. II. p. 82.

On what authority does the story rest, that Pope Julius II., wishing to influence the English Parliament under Henry VIII., laded a ship with wines, hams, and other delicacies, for their use, and thus carried his point? If the story be true, we acknowledge our ignorance. It is mentioned at p. 66, vol. III.

We might justly object to the title, *Histoire des Peuples d'Italie*, for this is precisely what the book is not. It is rather a history of Italy as a nation, and only concerns itself with what is really important. In this respect it differs from most works of the kind, and, in our opinion, advantageously so. Those who prefer to have the several states distinctly treated of, will be pleased with Perceval's History of Italy, in two octavo volumes, decidedly the best in our language.

In conclusion, we have only to ask a question,—who is the author? Are we to suppose that Charles Botta is the celebrated and eloquent CARLO BOTTA, and that the continuator of Guicciardini has condescended to write a cheap book in a foreign language? We know not. Yet internal evidence

is by no means against such a supposition; for the writer is a man of talent, and has the courage to differ on almost every point from his self-styled liberal coadjutors. On the other hand, if the name of Botta be assumed, to sell the book, it is an unjustifiable imposition, not to say an unnecessary one, for a clever writer need not disguise himself. There is only a third hypothesis, namely, that some Charles Botta, whose name happens to tally with that of an eminent historian, has furnished these volumes. Some of our readers may possibly be able to ascertain the point. In parting, we have only to say that this is a book which will soon bear reading a second time, and that we believe is no small allowance of praise.

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*An Analytical Review of the Principal Plans of Church Reform, &c. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, D. D.*

THIS is a very temperate, judicious, and useful little work; the production of a gentleman of very solid acquirements, and very anxious attachment to the Church; who has done far more wisely in taking a candid and impartial review of other persons' propositions with regard to Church reform, than in advancing any theories of his own. Dr. Bloomfield dissents in toto from many of the arguments displayed; and successfully rebuts many of the fancied improvements that men too zealous and too visionary have been rearing on the ruins of the old establishment. We cannot say that we think the Clergy have done wisely in thus rushing forward into the field, at the first blast of the *Satanic* trumpet: it seems too like a confession, an eager and willing confession of defects and blemishes, now acknowledged only because detected; and it displays too great an anxiety to anticipate all future opposition. We think that they should have waited, till the crude and superficial theories brought forward had ripened into feasible and practicable projects; they should have waited for the mature decisions of men of calm minds, and less ambitious views; they should have endeavoured to discriminate the motives and objects of their opponents; and, more than all, they should have forborne from throwing up the bubbles of such delusive changes, and they

should have refused such concessions to an unhallowed expediency. Dr. Bloomfield, we think, seems fully aware of this; his maxims of civil wisdom, and his political principles, are drawn from the pure undefiled wells of antiquity; he, very properly, has no reliance on the flimsy and noxious propositions that are ostentatiously held out, the effect of which, from whatever sources they spring, would be to injure, if not ultimately destroy the fabric they pretend to restore. The multitude who are barking for reforming the Church, consists of the most motley and miscellaneous crew that were ever congregated for the joint purposes of spoliation and mischief. The timid Churchman, the lukewarm friend, the hungry Dissenter, the fierce and bigotted Catholic, the careless, loose man of the world, the rancorous infidel, and the vain, rabble-serving demagogue; these have all joined pack for a short time, uniting in one common cry, but all possessing different motives, and most projecting different results. We wish that the Church had taken a higher ground; and stood on the known utility of her establishments, on the venerable and unimpeachable charter of her rights, and on the high sanctity of her office. She should have called for a *Convocation*; and claimed the right which she possesses of managing her own affairs. We disagree, even more than Dr. Bloomfield, with *all* the various schemes proposed, which he has so clearly and so candidly expounded, and we hope fervently that not one of them will be adopted. We will take the bull by the horns at once. *We defend Pluralities*, and think the abolition of them will be productive of great mischief. Persons even of sober understanding are too often carried away in the general stream, by the magic of a word. Thus pluralities are said to be unchristian; and pluralists are reckoned little better than children of Belial, whose god is their belly. The main object of many of the schemes proposed, is how to provide for the abolition of pluralities; and the difficulties are confessed to be almost insurmountable. Now, if we were to separate the pluralities that ought to be abolished, from those that it is absolutely useful to retain, how much would these obstacles be removed! A parish consists of 500 or

600 acres, and contains an agricultural population of one hundred; or a hundred and fifty persons. This parish would, at the present value of tithes, produce 100*l.* a-year to the Rector; but another parish, of equal size and population abuts on this. If the two are held by the same incumbent, this becomes an obnoxious plurality, to be destroyed, not to be borne; but the adjoining parish of 2000 acres, of a population of six hundred, and of an income of 500*l.* a year, may be held without animadversion. Is not this really a Schiomachia, a fighting against shadows? Is a Clergyman necessary for *every* parish, however small it may be, and however scantily inhabited? We say deliberately *he is not*. What is he to do? Visit the parish. What all day long, and every day? but whom is he to visit? We believe that we pretty well know what agricultural parishes are. He would find the farmers in the fields; and their wives at the washtubs or ovens. The labourers are all day long hewers and ditchers; their daughters are hoeing in the turnips, or gleaning, or peeling osiers, or getting supper ready; and we again really ask for information, in such a parish as this, where are the cottage doors that are not locked up all day, and where the inhabitants that are not busy in their employments? The occasional duty of burials and christenings in such a parish is trifling; the sermons, the plain, easy, familiar practical sermons that ought to be preached, surely do not require a week's preparation? besides, in *these* parishes a Clergyman *ought to preach partly extemporaneously*; and if they do not, they deprive themselves of the most powerful means of producing benefit to their flocks. *We* have not taken up a written sermon for years, and we know the advantage that the uneducated part of our congregation receives from it. But with regard to the abolition of *such* pluralities as we have mentioned, we say that it will be productive of no benefit; it is a mere *verbal* grievance, an ominous sound in a Reformer's ear, and nothing more. Concede it not, ye spiritual rulers of the Church! ye thrones and pillars of the state! We only now can add, that we differ also essentially from the plan-proposing gentlemen, in the scale of remuneration which they have adjusted for the supply of the Clergy.

By some fortunate coincidence, or by the charm of *odd* numbers, the sum of *three hundred a-year* seems to be the sum that is to supply the wants of the ministers of the Church. It appears to us that the reverend gentlemen must call in a little of the *black art*, to enable them to multiply its resources, and extend its influence. Three hundred a year! the pay of a superintendant of police, of a captain of dragoons, of a banker's under clerk! We believe that the friends of the Establishment consider it beneficial to the Church that a Clergyman should marry; but marriage brings little mouths to feed, and little bodies to clothe, and little minds to instruct; and schoolmasters ask (as we know) 70*l.* and 80*l.* a-head for their flock; and the Malthusians say, that every man who marries must expect four olive branches to sprout from his stem; and the vicarage is to be kept up in decent and frugal hospitality; and the butcher, baker, and tailor will expect to be paid; and the Bishop will expect his clergy to buy books; and we suppose, as the vicar waxes in years, he may keep a pony; and the poor will look to be fed from the crumbs that fall from the table; and so we, in all humility, ask how this said three hundred a year is to last from January to the end of December? Did the gentleman who liberally *allows* this stipend to the Church, ever consider certain other disadvantages under which the said vicar or rector labours? The neighbouring attorney, too, has his two sons, but he provides for them in his office; the young vultures are soon fed. The apothecary's lady brings the same number allowed by the statist; they, too, assist their parent in pounding rhubarb, mixing juleps, infusing senna, and carrying out the bills. Men in trade can provide for their children; but how is the clergyman to maintain his? This difference in his situation alone must, and ought to be, taken into account. Well, he must put his son out to business: but the charge of the surgeon or attorney is 300*l.* for a pupil or clerk. His daughter marries. Will he condescend to let her go penniless into her husband's house; and be a dependant and incumbrance, instead of a helpmate? But where is he to find a superfluity of income that would admit an allowance? The fact is, if

such wretched and degrading plans as these are ever brought into execution, the class of persons who enter into the Church must be very different from what it now is. The *Norfolk Vicar* of Swift must again be seen without his coat, in the field loading his own hay; his wife must keep a day school for her support; his daughters must be ladies' maids in the squire's family, and his sons apprentices to the neighbouring grocer and haberdasher. How absurd and contradictory the whole scheme is! You are expected, for ten years at least, to spend 80*l.* or 90*l.* on your son's education; at college, for four years more, he costs 200*l.* *per annum*; in the whole, little short, even with all economy, of 2,000*l.*; and then, his professional reward is to be a sordid miserable pittance, and his scholastic attainments are not to be permitted to extend beyond the circle of thirty or forty families. Again, a clergyman is expected to associate with the upper classes of society; he is to be seen at the table of the squire and the lord; to maintain a gentleman's rank, to speak a gentleman's language, and to expect a gentleman's reception. What, when his wife and children are starving at home! for it is clear that *she* cannot appear on an equality with the ladies. All this is unjust, unwise, uncharitable; it is requiring impossibilities; it is a tissue of contradictions; if it mean any thing, it means, "Do away with the present clergy, and get us some fresh ones made on the new economical principle." Don't despair, gentlemen radicals, you will have plenty; and I wish you joy of them.

*I* quoted Austin,

*He* quoted Dodd and Cleaver;

*I* nothing got,

*He* got a cloak and beaver.

Alas! poor scholar, whither wilt thou go?

We have dwelt the longer on this part of the subject, being that which has been too cursorily observed on in all the works which we have met with. Theorists and sciolists, and all the Feline and Vulpine tribe of Reformers may talk of the defects of the church; we will tell them what is the thing to be done, which of all others will place the Church in a right position, and at one blow destroy half the evils complained of. Let all the *lay impropriations* be bought up, and bestowed on

the Establishment. The country vicarages and perpetual curacies are the opprobrium of the country. You might as well expect a farmer to raise good crops on his land after you have taken away his manure, as expect a clergyman to be of benefit to his parish when you deprive him of the means. The parish next to that in which we are now writing, consists of 4000 acres of land, with a population of eight hundred. It is a vicarage producing 200*l.* a-year, with a glebe of four acres. The great tithes are vested in the lord of the manor. What good can a man, situated as that vicar is, effect? What charity can he extend? What abuses can he correct? What authority can he possess? What ease and tranquillity can he enjoy? He cannot command the slightest repair of the Church; he cannot order the relief of a single pauper. We speak *knowingly*, and what we say is true. He cannot add sixpence to a widow's allowance. He never attends the vestry meetings, having no influence; and becomes little more than a person hired to officiate on the Sabbath day. Now a parish like the one we have mentioned, requires for its *spiritual* wants all the produce of the tithe, and not the vicarial alone. At 4*s.* an acre, the tithe would be 800*l.* a year, of which 150*l.* should be paid to the curate, for the services of two ministers is absolutely required. 150*l.* is required for charitable purposes, to relieve those whose necessities no *rate* can supply, and whose silent and unobtrusive wants no overseer will regard. Will any one pretend to say that the remaining 500*l.* is too large an income for a person who has his family decently to support and educate, himself to maintain in a proper station of society, his house and grounds to keep in due repair, and his friends and neighbours to receive. At present there is but single duty at the church, for the vicar must take a duty at another church to maintain himself. But there ought to be *three* duties every Sabbath; and would be, were it not for the alienation of that fund which was intended to provide for them. It is the want of sufficient services that has occasioned the *dissenting* chapel to be built; and thus it is, that the iniquitous spoliation of the church is the main cause of its defects and its decline. No labour, no exertion, no self-denial, no devotion of a man,

situated as this vicar is, could supply the place of that which has been taken away from the purposes for which it was designed. You place a man without property, without influence, without authority, in a situation where all these are necessary to enable him to effect the purposes intended; and then you turn round and blame him for the disadvantages which arise. Why do not the heads of the Church state these matters boldly and manfully to the Government? The fault is *not* in ourselves. The Reform wanted extends among *blue* coats and *green* coats, more than among *black*. If there was a sound, sober, religious feeling, a true sincere Christian spirit in the body of the population, *alike* removed from the folly of fanaticism as from the indifference of the lukewarm and the worldly-minded, we should soon effect (all striving together in one united work of love) all the Reform that is necessary or advantageous. We should not then hear, that the Bishops were rolling in wealth; that the cathedrals were the nests of drones; and that the body of the clergy were fat, indolent, mammon-serving idolaters of money. Base and infamous calumny! the wickedness of which is only equalled by its folly! We know that a selfish and greedy lust, even after the poor pitance which the Church (despoiled and robbed as she has been) possesses, is at the bottom of this; but we know, too, that if there is still left any redeeming sense, and any rational piety; in the body of the Christian people of this country, these spoliators will be disappointed of their prey. The tithes that are bestowed upon the Church, when once given, are no longer *conditionally held*; they are the patrimony of the Church, they are dedicated to Christ, they are held of divine right by the ambassadors of Christ; they cannot be alienated, they must belong to the established religion of the land; and they are not to be appropriated in the stead of malt tax, assessed taxes, taxes for carts on springs, or any other taxes whatsoever. J. M.

B—4, 20 Sept.

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Fragments of Voyages and Travels. By Basil Hall. 3*d* Series.

THE first volume of this work is on a subject more than commonly import-

ant; viz. on the history, management, revenues, political state, present situation, and future prospects of British India. Whether we consider the prodigious effects which this Eastern empire must produce upon the fortunes of Great Britain, how dubious may be its possession, how fatal its loss; or whether we take into view the great moral responsibility of having under our power and protection the fate of millions of beings so remote from us in situation, so different from us in habits, manners, institutions, and religion; in both these views, there can hardly be pointed out a subject that requires more experience, more statesman-like views, more judgment, sagacity, and moderation, indeed that makes a larger demand upon all the rare and valuable qualities of the human heart and intellect, than British India.

After giving a brief but interesting account of the rise of the British power in India, and the formation of the East India Company; Captain Hall enters on the important history of the bold, ambitious, and destructive projects of *Hyder Ali*, his invasion of the Carnatic, his efforts to extirpate the power of Britain in India, and the masterly and statesmanlike manner in which all his efforts were baffled by *Warren Hastings*, and his hitherto victorious armies broken down and destroyed. To estimate the importance of this defeat, and to measure the extent of that master-mind that formed the most powerful combinations, collected the most abundant resources, and disentangled the most formidable confederacies, in spite of innumerable difficulties that would have overwhelmed a common mind; we must recollect that *Hyder Ali* "was assuredly the greatest warrior that modern India had produced; and the monarch who tried the strength of the English more severely than any other native authority."

Nearest to this in importance, and not far removed in time, was the period (1798) in which the genius of the Marquis Wellesley presided over our councils in India, and during which, the son of *Hyder* fell under the victorious sword of the British forces, and the throne of Mysore was transferred to another power.

The remainder of this, the first volume,

is occupied in the consideration of the mode of government, in its different branches, adopted since in India, and the advantages and defects are pointed out with judgment and penetration. That the *natives* must soon be admitted to a considerable share in the various branches of the administration of the country, seems clear to all; and that what is called the *Half-Castes*, must rise to what seems to be the situation that they have a right to demand.

The second volume is of a light and more miscellaneous nature, containing an account of various excursions made through the different provinces of India. Among them, the description of the tremendous surf and breakers at Madras is peculiarly entertaining; but the part of the book in which we delight, and of which we can never tire, is the author's generous and affectionate remembrance of his old friend and comrade *Sir Samuel Hood*: never, we believe, was a character more deserving of the high praise bestowed; in public, as in private life, trusted, loved, admired of all; a mind ever active, an honour ever unimpeached, a generosity ever alive, a kindness, a sweetness of disposition, a joyousness, and mirthful hilarity of spirits, insured the affection, the respect of all.

The main part of the third and last volume is occupied in matters too strictly professional for our knowledge or taste, though we conceive the details into which it enters to be both instructive and interesting to those who are sailors. It however ends with a short (alas! too short!) account of the author's attendance upon *Sir Walter Scott*, during his embarkation at Portsmouth. He caught the last fading gleam of that departing intellect; he heard almost the latest words of kindness from that broken and wounded spirit. Captain Hall exerted all his energies to smooth the difficulties and inconveniences that attended the preparations for the voyage of the invalid; and his fond and zealous attachment to that great man, when he really needed help, is narrated in a very delightful manner. We have closed Captain Hall's volumes with a very high opinion of his knowledge, judgment, and experience, and with a strong impression of the amiable qualities of his character.

GENT. MAG. September, 1833.

1. *Doctrine de St. Simon, Exposition 1miere, Année 1831.*
2. *Letters sur la Religion et la Politique.* 1831.
3. *La Religion St. Simonienne. Economie Religieuse et Politique.* 1831.
4. 1833, ou *L'Année de la Mère.*

THOSE among our readers who are at all conversant with continental affairs, will have heard more or less of St. Simonianism; one of those gaudy bubbles upon the political waters of France, stirred up from the abyss by the tempest of the first revolution.

Whilst the St. Simonians, like the Theophilanthropists, and others of the same school, confined their exertions to Paris, or at most to the continent, we did not consider it our province, as it certainly was not our pleasure, to intermeddle with their doctrines or themselves; but these bounds have lately been overstepped. Men of talents and energy, exulting in the prospect, have been sent over to make proselytes in England; public lectures have been delivered, private *conversations* have been held; and, therefore, although we have not heard of the admission of even a single acolyte into their political *μυστήρια*, we shall devote a few pages to its examination, premising that the three first books at the head of this article were published by the St. Simonian body, and are distributed unreservedly at their office in Paris.

The rudiments of that combination of religion and political economy which passes under the name of "La Religion St. Simonienne," were first broached by Henri Comte de St. Simon, a cadet of one of the most ancient houses in France, and of whose name honourable mention is made in the history of various periods of that country.

He was born in the year 1760; and seems, according to his biographer, to have felt from childhood, that he was to play a conspicuous part in the world, as each morning he caused himself to be awakened with the following euphonious salutation: *Levez vous, M. Le Comte, vous avez de grand choses à faire!*

He entered at an early age into the armies of America, then commanded by Washington, under whom, however, he remained but a short time,

not finding the *metier de la guerre* to his liking. He returned to France, determining to take no part in the political revolution then pending, but to reserve himself and mature his plans against that mighty change in the social and political world which his penetration justly foresaw to be at hand. At this period of his life he laboured with singular diligence; and expended his scanty income in the acquirement of various and extraordinary kinds of knowledge.

During the peace of Amiens he visited England and Germany; and on his return to Paris became a diligent member of the scientific bodies of that city, hoping to stir up the *esprits* to assist him in the plans which he was maturing. Finding, however, that the Imperial policy was little likely to approve, or the men of science to assist, his projects, he retired from public life, and contented himself with revealing to a few intimate friends the system which he meditated.

When the iron sceptre of Napoleon gave place to the milder sway of the House of Bourbon, St. Simon appeared more openly, and published successively several pamphlets upon his favourite subject. He collected round him a few talented individuals, and entered largely into certain financial speculations, the complete success of which demonstrated the depth of his resources, although a quarrel among the parties prevented him from personally reaping the expected benefits. Avarice is not laid at his door; nor indeed an over attention to his worldly affairs. He died, we believe, at Paris in 1825, very poor; and having gained but a small number of disciples, the most zealous of whom he left to follow in his steps.

His private character was unquestionably a very bad one; little is known of it, and the suspicious caution of his friends has made that little less. That which they cannot deny, they endeavour, however, to extenuate; and allowing that he attempted suicide, and committed a few rather unsaintlike peccadilloes, they boldly affirm that Moses, David, and St. Peter did the same, wilfully forgetting, that crime with those individuals was not a rule, but an exception, and that their repentance and subsequent humiliation were exceeding great, observations

which we apprehend do by no means apply to M. de St. Simon.

The character of their founder is not a point upon which his faithful children love to dwell.

Upon the death of St. Simon, the talented individuals to whom he confided his plans, had to struggle with difficulties which nothing but their own indomitable perseverance, and the sparing pecuniary aid of a few moided men, who looked upon the matter as a promising speculation, could have enabled them to surmount. They did, however, succeed; and for some time their numbers increased to an extent that appeared alarming to those unacquainted with the infidelity which pervades by far the greater part of Paris—that is, of France.

Having thus sketched out this brief notice of St. Simon, and his immediate apostles, we shall proceed to examine the system which their efforts have promulgated.

The St. Simonians, then, profess for their object, *The greatest happiness of mankind as enjoyed in a state of social union*; a union in which morality and industry are to possess the chief ranks, or in which it is to be, to borrow the grand dogma of the society, “A CHACUN SA CAPACITE, A CHAQUE CAPACITE SELON SES ŒUVRES.” Such is the end proposed; let us examine a little the means which are to effect it.

These means are divided under two heads, the religious, and the political or financial.

In a code of laws, or rather a profession of faith, which is proposed to command extended obedience, we might expect the semblance of truth at least, if not the substance; and that those bold pretenders who would put down an edifice, the fairest and most beautiful in all its proportions that ever was erected in the human mind, would produce a *plan* of something at least equally excellent, to be founded upon its ruins. Mahommed pretended to do this; and well aware of the value of the ancient materials, he employed them alone in the more solid parts of his structure. The St. Simonians, unwise in their generation, have not done this; and their doctrinal publications are, we must say, sad stuff. We could scarcely have credited, that a number of men, possessing, we are free to allow, no small

share of ability, could have produced, with the Bible before their eyes, a code having so little reliance upon, or accordance with, the principles of action in the human mind.

The shafts of wit and the artillery of philosophy, launched so long against the shield of truth, were aimed at one half only of its orb. In the *moral code* of Christianity, the splendid sarcasm of Bolingbroke, the Pyrrhonism of Hume, the learned sneer of Gibbon, could not affect even to discover a flaw; this was reserved, we suppose, for the searching eye of St. Simon, or the sapience of his besotted followers.

To the life of St. Simon we are not instructed to look for any miraculous proofs of his mission; he pretended to none, he shewed no signs, possessed no uncommon virtues, held no visible communication with another world; and it is for the readers, if such there be, of his works, to determine whether or not his pretensions be borne out by their internal evidence.

Now the Holy Scriptures are sent from God; the fact is attested as no other fact ever was; and the St. Simonians do not, they cannot, deny it; but their doctrine is not attested at all, and how can they then suppose it capable of nullifying even a line, a word, a single letter of the former.

The St. Simonians affect to believe in the divine origin of the Scriptures, but regard our Saviour as *sent from God*, not *as God*. The world they regard as a large family in a state of progressive amelioration, and hold, that mankind will in time arrive at perfection. The law of Moses, say they, was well enough fitted for the state of society in which it was delivered; but as it was superseded by the law of Christ, so the latter, having become in its turn obsolete, the state of the world demands a new law, the St. Simonian, (*risum teneatis?*) a new prophet, St. Simon.

It were a waste of time to expose all this, to point out that the Christian is a fulfilment of the Mosaic law, and that it expressly precludes any subsequent revelation of the same nature, by stating that the redemption of sinners is accomplished, that the price is paid, and that all who *will* may receive it.

The St. Simonians teach also universal salvation, a dangerous doctrine,



akin to that of purgatory, and directly opposed to the analogies of natural, and the dogmas of revealed religion.

But if the doctrinal half of the St. Simonian code is weak, the political is not less so. We have neither time nor patience to follow them at large, and shall therefore confine ourselves to a few general remarks.

The right of "collateral succession" is, as might have been expected, a favourite subject of attack with these ingenious gentlemen, who are of opinion that merit is the only true rule of succession, but who have unfortunately neglected to supply us with the political *test* or *meter*, whereby this merit is to be detected and determined.

"When wealth," say they, "which is always either the instrument of labour, or the aliment of idleness, falls into laborious hands, the rule which conducts it there is good, but it is bad if it direct this instrument into *idle* hands; therefore, the law of collateral succession is bad, because it leaves to chance the care of this distribution."

Now these "*industrious*," to whom wealth is to belong, are of two sorts, those who work with the head, and those who work with the hand; the mental and the physical labourer. In the present, as in every state of civilized society, knowledge being power, the former class will hold the ascendancy, and therefore will always possess a large share of the property of the state, whether they gain it in the usual manner, or, St. Simonian fashion, as the *meritorious* heirs of their neighbours. The member of the latter class, whom we now style, *par excellence*, the labourer, is not, it is true, very likely to obtain a larger portion of wealth than is necessary for his subsistence; but be it remembered that he is morally unfitted to wield great wealth, that is power, with advantage; and that to place the means of acquiring it in his reach, without at the same time enlarging his mental capacity (which would remove him from the class), would be to confer no kindness upon him, and to inflict a manifest injury upon society at large.

But with regard to collateral, that is hereditary succession, (for the arguments which apply to one, apply for the most part to the other also,) there is no *natural* reason why the child should succeed to the goods of the parent, any more than why one

kinsman should succeed to those of another, in virtue of a descent from a common ancestor; every man has by nature an equal claim to their enjoyment; but as by all civilized nations it has been deemed expedient, to avoid the confusion which must arise from the exercise of such a right, to invest a man with a posthumous power over his property, and to enable him to appoint the possessor of it after his own decease, so if he neglect to make such provision, the law steps in and appoints his relatives to be his legal heirs; such a provision, and such an arbitrary (and if considered abstractedly, such an unjust) power, has not, as our author affirms, arisen out of the narrowmindedness of the lawyers, nor is it upheld by their prejudices; it is the opinion of all ages of the world, founded on the very basis of civil order, any infraction upon which has always been regarded by the major part of mankind as tending towards license and anarchy.

It is absolutely necessary that successors should be legally appointed, and whether they be relations or not, so long as they be accurately defined, matters little, saving that as custom and feeling run strongly in behalf of the former, we can see no reason whatever to justify a change. We are opposed, and as strongly as the St. Simonians can be, to the *exclusive* rights of primogeniture, and we conceive the enormous accumulation of property to be a crying evil in this land; but as for the abolition of collateral, much more of paternal heritage, we hold the project to be dangerous and absurd.

We had written thus far, when we received from Paris the brochure placed fourth on our list. It relates to the travels of the "Patres S<sup>ts</sup> Simoniani" in search of a wife, a sort of Papes to take the right hand of the Pere Enfantin on state occasions, and superintend the feminine duties of the establishment. The search of the fathers does not appear to have been very successful; we confess we should have thought the "Palais Royal," or "La Salle d'Opera," would have supplied them, as it did once some predecessors of theirs, with a fitting goddess. But we have already far exceeded our limits, and must conclude.

Let there be granted, willingly let

there be granted, to the followers of St. Simon, that which we allow to the professors of every other false religion, from the magnificent rituals of Jupiter and Mahommed, adorned by every science, and enriched by every pleasure that could ensnare the understanding, or captivate the affections of the worshipper, to the humbler but equally idolatrous ceremonies of savage life — be there granted to them all full and implicit credence in their sincerity. Has there ever been a religion, however foolish, without its devotees? We will then believe the same with regard to St. Simonianism, which, though sufficiently profane, is by no means ridiculous. Nor in conceding this, do we afford any coigne of vantage to the St. Simonians, upon which the slightest argument can be founded in their behalf.

But enough, our readers may think perhaps too much, has been already said upon this subject. Do the St. Simonians seriously suppose that the weak and meagre code, here and there scattered scantily over the erudite and scientific pages of their voluminous *expositions*, requiring acuteness to comprehend, and no small degree of ingenuity to connect it; do they suppose this wretched glimmering from their corrupt exhalations, disposed like an ignis fatuus to lead its followers into the mire, is to be compared with the pure and steady light which shines from every page of the Sacred Writings — writings plain and simple, so that the uneducated peasant as he runs may read, but at the same time so important and profound as to have employed with advantage the intellect of a Newton, a Pascal, and a Locke? But these are matters too sacred and of too much consequence to be mixed up with Le Comte de St. Simon and his followers.

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*Lent Lectures; preached in the Church of St. Mary, Brynstone Square. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. Rector, &c. 2 vols. 12mo.*

IN times like the present, when not only individuals, but whole bodies or professions are openly attacked, it is well for the Church to possess amongst its ministers such powerful writers as Dr. Dibdin. The author admits, however, that "it must neither be concealed nor disavowed that, as, in the

progress of all mundane affairs both imperfection and decay will present themselves, so will it be better to look the character of that imperfection and decay resolutely in the face; and to adopt timely and efficient remedies for their removal. In this spirit it will be advisable, where practicable, to substitute zeal for indifference, activity for slothfulness, and talent for inability."

We have here two volumes highly creditable to the religious zeal of Dr. Dibdin: whose celebrity as an author, will, we trust, ultimately most safely rest on his professional works, although his name has been more widely spread by his bibliographical and other publications. His former Sermons have long been favourites of ours; and he has more recently performed good service to the cause of religion by his "Sunday Library,"\* a work which was, as it deserved to be, eminently successful; as it contains in six small volumes an admirable selection of discourses by not less than forty of our most celebrated divines.

But to the work before us. It has been the practice of this eminent Divine, for several years, to deliver a series of discourses in illustration of some subject of scripture. The discourses in the first volume of the present work, though recently preached during Lent, in the author's church, in Bryanston Square, were, it appears, among the first fruits of his professional labours, but corrected and enlarged upon their more recent delivery from the pulpit. They consist of three preliminary Discourses on "the Authenticity and Inspiration of the New Testament;" followed by "Seven Lectures on the Life of Christ;" tracing the sacred biography of the Founder of our religion from his birth to his crucifixion.

We have next, Seven Lectures on the Life and Ministry of St. Paul — "of him who was the greatest of all Christ's apostles, in the extent and power of his preaching, and the least in his own estimation, because he had

\* Dr. Dibdin intends to publish, as a Companion to "The Sunday Library," a work which he proposes to call "Sacred Classics;" to consist of a collection of popular treatises on Christianity, by Grotius, Locke, Addison, Steele, Soame Jenyns; Bishops Porteus, Warburton, Douglas, Michaelis, Paley; Lord Lyttelton, Chandler, West, and Bishop Watson.

persecuted the church of his Master," in which the chief events recorded of the great Apostle are traced by the author, in a way well calculated to impress on the hearts and consciences of his auditors, the force of an example altogether without a parallel in the history of the human character.

The last Lecture is occupied by a summary of the Character of St. Paul, of which we think so highly, as to be tempted to give a specimen.

"The *heart* of the writer seems to have been as constantly and as ardently excited as his *head*. It is his earnestness, his sincerity, his thorough devotedness, not only to the cause which he advocates, but to the welfare of the communities and individuals whom he addresses, that glows, as it were, through every passage, and almost every line of his compositions. Does he admonish? How gently, yet how forcibly and convincingly are these admonitions worded. Does he upbraid? What a mixture of pity runs through the strain of his upbraidings. What appeals to the understanding, and to the consciences of those upon whom such reproaches could not have failed to have their desired effect! He holds himself up modestly but firmly, as the mirror or mark by which the tenor of his upbraidings is to be estimated, namely, that he would scorn to call on *others* to do that which he had not done *himself*. Again, does he encourage, animate, and excite? What a glow of inspiration pervades those portions of his epistles, in which such excitations appear! How he carries his friend, or the community whom he addresses, with him, in the course of his exhortation, and encouragements to all that is virtuous, and noble, and worthy of a Christian's high calling!"

The Lectures in the Second Volume, consist of Discourses on the Lord's Prayer, the Liturgy of the Church of England, the Church Catechism, Burial of the Dead, Creeds and Sacraments, and on Congregational Psalmody. To which is added, A Visitation Sermon before the Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1828. In this Sermon, the erection of the great number of churches in the metropolis, (particularly in the author's own parish, Marylebone) is noticed with a due compliment to the "active vigilance and wise ordaining of the State, in matters of the most vital importance to its well-doing."—"Of thousands who have been induced to become frequenters of places of public worship

—to wear a good face with the world  
—a great proportion have been *habitual*  
attendants upon *principle* and *conviction*."

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*The Mysteries of Time, or Banwell Cave.*

IF we do not much mistake, the author of this poem is the person praised by Mr. Bowles in the preface to "the Isle of Patmos." In the present poem, there is much good feeling, sound morality, fervent piety, and occasionally poetic eloquence and force. The author evidently has lived among "the Sons of Song," and has a good command of poetical language. His versification is flowing and harmonious, though his expression is perhaps not always select enough to satisfy our taste. Neither do we approve of his borrowing well-known images and allusions from other poets, as "Now in his glance did nations melt like dew!" This is from Wordsworth. In the next page is "Lords of the crested helm and beamy spear." This is almost verbatim from Heber's Palestine:

"Lords of the biting axe and beamy spear."

The poem however is creditable to the author's talents and acquirements; and our advice to him is, to devote all his spare time to the assiduous and unremitting study of our great poets, from Spenser to Dryden and Pope. He has too much of the modern and contemporaneous school of poetry impressed upon his thoughts and language. We do not like Byron and Wordsworth at second-hand.

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*The Naturalists' Library—Class, Mammalia, vol. I. Monkeys. By SIR WILLIAM JARDINE, BART. F.R.S.E. &c. 12mo. pp. 230.*—The second volume of this publication commences with the first of the class "Mammalia," containing the zoology of the extensive order of "Quadrumania;" with the exception of the *Lemuridae*, which are reserved for a subsequent volume. It embraces a complete account of the Monkey tribe, and contains a series of anecdotes both entertaining and instructive, particularly of the Mandril, or "Happy Jerry," that some time ago was exhibited by Mr. Cross at Exeter Change and the King's Mews. Those individuals who erroneously suppose that monkeys are allied to man, have only to peruse this Treatise, and examine the plates, to convince them of the con-

trary. Appended to the volume is a synopsis of the classification of this order, which its author has judiciously selected from the works of the eminent continental zoologists, among whom appear the names of Geoffroy, Humboldt, Spix, Martius, and Demarest. The work opens with a biographical sketch of Buffon, illustrated by a good portrait. The plates are highly finished, and are coloured after nature. There are also some pleasing wood-cuts; and altogether this work forms an excellent companion to its predecessor, which our readers will recollect was on the Natural History of the Humming Birds.

*A Practical Introduction to Hebrew.* By G. F. WALKER.—We do not think that the elements of the sacred language could be more safely and successfully studied than in this little work. Mr. Walker is critically conversant with his subject; and some of his preliminary observations are worthy of great attention.

ROWBOTHAM'S *Abridgment of the German Grammar.*—The elements of the German language are here given in as clear and satisfactory a manner as could be expected; and the first step of the ladder made easy of access.

*A Scriptural and Moral Catechism on the Sinfulness of Cruelty to the Dumb Creation.* By ABRAHAM SMITH.—We do not think that cruelty to the animal creation is the opprobrium to us now that we once remember it. Bull-baiting and bear-baiting, the delight once of our kings and queens; and cock-fighting and badger-drawing, and all such merciless and degrading pastimes, have given way under the influence of education and the vigilance of law, and the improved example of the higher orders. Cruelty arises from thoughtlessness and ignorance; and such works as that now before us, are eminently calculated to keep alive, in the minds of the more educated, the lessons they have learnt; and to inform the ignorant of the sin they are committing in exercising a wanton and unjust power, which God never meant to bestow, and which all the good and merciful must view with abhorrence.

PINNOCK'S *Catechisms of the Liturgy of the Church of England.*—A very useful little work, explaining clearly and concisely the plan of our Liturgy; and giving the reasons for the different parts of the service, and elucidating the whole.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

### *New Works announced for Publication.*

The Life of the late Rev. Rowland Hill, A.M. By the Rev. EDWIN SIDNEY, of St. John's College, Cambridge, his relative and ward; to whom he bequeathed all his Papers and MSS. consisting of Letters from his brother Sir Richard Hill, Whitfield, Beveridge, Venn, Cowper the poet, Ambrose, Serle, and various persons of eminence.

Principles of Political Economy, deduced from the Natural Laws of Social Welfare, and applied to the Present State of Britain. By G. POULETT SCOPE, M.P. F.R.S. &c.

Collectanea Topographica, Part III.

Twenty Minutes' Advice on the Eyes, and the means of preserving the Sight. By a Retired Oculist.

KIDD'S Picturesque Companion to Tunbridge Wells, Eastbourne, St. Leonard's, and Hastings; with Original Designs by G. W. Bonner.

Lectures on Christian Ethics; or, Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation, &c. Delivered by the Rev. Dr. WARDLAW.

Dictionary of the Terms employed by the French in Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c. &c. By Dr. SHIRLEY PALMER.

A new Work, by Miss MONTGOMERY,

author of "Lights and Shadows of German Life."

The Philosophical Rambler; or, Observations, Reflections, and Adventures of a Pedestrian Tourist through France and Italy.

British Tariff, for 1833-4; with the Consolidation of the Laws of the Customs, just enacted, &c. By ROBERT ELLIS, Esq. Compiler of the "Custom Laws," &c.

Mental Culture, or the Means of Developing the Human Faculties. By J. L. LEVISON.

A Life of Petrarca, from the Original Papers of the late Archdeacon Coxé. Edited by JOHN THURGAR, Esq.

A new Life of Burns. By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Memoirs of Baron Cuvier. By Mrs. R. LEE, formerly Mrs. T. ED. BOWDICH.

Compendium of Osteology; with an Account of an improved Method of preparing Bones for Osteological Purposes. By Dr. GEORGE WITT.

Vol. II. (and last) of Humming-Birds, with upwards of thirty coloured Plates; forming Vol. III. of Jardine's Naturalist's Library.

The Fifth Part of the New Translation of the Holy Bible, from the pure Hebrew only. By JOHN BELLAMY.

## FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The public library at Caen has lately been enriched by several very valuable volumes, presents sent from Karikal and Coromandel, by M.M. Firmin and Hippolite Joyau. They are written upon lamina of the palm-tree, called in that country *Aules*, and contain dramatic poetry and eastern tales in *Tamul*, one of the principal languages in the south of India. M. Joyau, senior, has also deposited at the Museum a number of rare shells; but a still greater quantity has been lost by a singular accident. The cholera had just broken out, and the sailors on board the boat, which was laden with his valuable conchological specimens, attributing the disease to the infection arising from the dead fish in the shells, they were all thrown into the sea.

The king of France has authorised the impression, at the Royal Printing-office, of M. Sedillot's translation of the Works of Abul-Hassan, on the astronomical instruments of the Arabs, to which, in 1810, one of the principal decennial prizes was adjudged.

Messrs. Galignani are reprinting Miss Edgeworth's Tales and Novels. The whole collection will be comprised in 18 volumes, 18mo.—An eighth volume of Sir Walter Scott's prose works is in the press, containing the history of Scotland, Miscellaneous Biography, the two Religious Discourses, Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, &c. &c.—A second edition of the History of Paris has been published, in three vols. 8vo. This is the largest work of the kind, we believe, except Dulaure's, which is in ten volumes, but probably it contains as much matter, or more, to judge by a glance at the respective appearance of the two works. An account of the church of St. Denis, and the violation of the Royal Tombs, forms a valuable appendix.

A new edition of Mr. Okey's Work on "The Law, Usage, and Customs affecting commercial and civil intercourse of the subjects of Great Britain and France," has lately been published. This book is much enlarged since the first edition, and has grown from a pamphlet into a volume. We have had occasion, not only to consult it, but to read it, and can safely bear our testimony to its usefulness to every Englishman connected with France.

M. Rossi is appointed professor of Political Economy, at the college of France, in the room of M. Say, deceased. The late professor is well known in this country, by translations of his celebrated writings.

There is now exhibiting in Paris, the celebrated *Tableau des Maréchaux* in porcelain, containing a highly finished por-

trait of the Emperor, surrounded by his marshals, which was presented by Napoleon to the city of Paris.

An advertisement in Galignani's Messenger of August 27, announces that "a picture will be painted in the manner of the ancient Greeks, combining rapidity with facility of execution, either in studying from nature or composition, accompanied with concise explanatory remarks, every Wednesday and Thursday, at two o'clock precisely, at the Saloon of Paintings in water colours, No. 17, Boulevard de la Madeleine."

The statue of Corneille, in white marble, which is to adorn the town of Rouen (his native place) is nearly finished, in the sculpture-room of the Institute. Immense blocks of blue granite, from the quarries of St. Sever in Normandy, some of them weighing 10,000 miligrammes, or 20,000 French pounds, are being landed at Caen, for the purpose of erecting the pedestal. The first stone of the monument was laid by the king of France, on September 10, during his tour in Normandy.

M. Enfantin, the Pope or Father of the Saint Simonians, and five of his apostles, namely, M. Holstein, a merchant, Olivier, a farmer, Lambert and Fournal, mining engineers, and Alexis Petit, a gentleman of property, are about to proceed to Marseilles, where they will embark for Egypt, with the intention, it is said, of proposing to the Pacha to undertake the cutting of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, to join the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

It is in contemplation to convert the palace of Versailles into a Museum for receiving collections of paintings and sculpture, illustrative of the progress of these arts in France, and representing the most celebrated victories of the French armies. The Civil List has appropriated between two and three millions of francs to this great work, which is to be commenced immediately.

The old custom in Lower Brittany, of expending immense sums on marriage feasts, is still kept up. The *Morlais Journal* gives an account of a recent wedding, at which four thousand pounds of bread, and seven casks of wine were consumed, besides the other provisions.

## GERMANY.

In 1831, Silesia, with a population of 2,461,414, possessed 3,548 primary schools, at which 384,649 children attended, namely 190,676 boys, and 193,973 girls.

The king of Prussia has decided, that the amber found on the shores of the kingdom shall no longer be considered as droits of the crown, but become the property of

such persons as collect it. This permission is to date from October 1st.

The Germanic Diet has recently promulgated a very just and, as far as regards copyright in Germany, a very important resolution,—that in the application of the laws against literary piracy, the difference between the subjects of different states shall be abolished, and authors and publishers shall enjoy the same rights in all.

#### SPAIN.

A new school for bull fighting has been lately instituted at Seville. The head professor receives a salary of 12,000 reals, and the second 8,000. All the towns where bull fights take place, are to contribute a sum of 120 reals annually, for the support of the school. These disgusting exhibitions were suppressed in 1805, and it is much to be regretted that they have ever been restored.

#### RUSSIA.

The Censorship of St. Petersburg has prohibited the importation into Russia of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, lately translated into German by professor Habicht. We have not learned on what grounds the prohibition was issued, and are puzzled to account for it.

The Russian Government has just established two Professorships for the Mongolese Language, at the University of Casan, to which two Professors, Kawalewski and Popow, who have spent several years at Irkutz, Kiachta, Pekin, and Urga, the capital of the Mongols, have been appointed. The University of Casan will receive from the imperial Printing-office at St. Petersburg the type necessary for printing elementary books in the above language.

#### AFRICA.

By an express order of the king of Benin, in Africa, a school on the Lancastrian system will shortly be established in the capital of that kingdom, under the direction of a young-Frenchman, named Epinal.

#### ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS.

About 30,000 Christians of the united Armenian rite reside at Pera, near Constantinople. In 1828 a persecution was raised against these worthy people, which involved them in general proscription and exile; but the clemency of the Grand Sultan in Jan. 1831, revoked their banishment, and permitted them to build churches, schools, and hospitals. Unfortunately a few months afterwards, a dreadful fire, which reduced Pera to ashes, consumed all the property of these Christians. They have therefore deputed one of their

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order, the Abbé Narses Lazarian, a highly respectable ecclesiastic, to England, in order to lay before the generous and charitable, their sufferings, and they appeal with confidence to the well-known benevolence of Englishmen. We trust this appeal will not be made in vain. We have made enquiry into the character of the Abbé, and the result is highly satisfactory; and those who desire a knowledge of Armenian topics would find him a very communicative, well-informed, and liberal man in religious matters.

#### NAVAL MONUMENT.

Mr. Thomas Bellamy, Architect, has circulated privately a design for a Naval Monument proposed to be erected in Trafalgar-square. In the centre of the design is a seated bronze statue of his present Majesty, on a circular pediment. Around this are a series of terraces ascended by flights of steps. On the centre terrace it is proposed to place colossal statues of our most renowned Admirals. The lower terrace is ornamented with reposing lions, candelabra, &c. The whole wears a noble appearance; and is well calculated to fill the open space in the centre of this new square; which has just been inclosed, preparatory, it is said, to laying it out as a garden.

#### BREATHING FIGURE OF NAPOLEON.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a substance which closely resembles the human flesh in its colour, solidity, and elasticity; and in order to exhibit the effects of his discovery, he has modelled a figure of Napoleon, whom he represents reclining on a couch asleep, and breathing. The imitation of the motion of respiration is merely mechanical, but it assists the illusion. The object of this curious invention is principally that of furnishing models of the human figure, or any of its parts, in a healthy or morbid condition, to resemble the life as closely as possible. In this respect it is valuable to the medical profession, and for public museums, for preserving fac-similes of malformations or monstrous beings.

#### CROSBY HALL.

Our readers will be glad to learn that all impediments to the restoration of Crosby Hall are now removed. The proprietor of the estate having attained his majority, has been able to execute a lease of the premises on very moderate terms, and the Committee have entered into contracts for such repairs as are absolutely necessary to preserve the venerable fabric from further injury and dilapidation. The workmen have begun to renew the outer

roof where it was decayed, and have succeeded in screwing up the same where it was out of the perpendicular, near the oriel window. The beautiful carved inner roof will be the next object of attention. The intermediate floor is partially removed, and the great height of this noble room is now seen to advantage. The Committee, keeping in view the application of the GREAT HALL, when restored, to some object of public utility connected with science, literature, or the arts, and considering that it will be expedient to insure a convenient access from Bishopsgate-street, have been induced to enter into a separate treaty for a lease of the Throne Room, or Council Chamber, and two small shops in Bishopsgate-street abutting thereon. The whole design, including an appropriate entrance from Bishopsgate-street, may be carried into effect for about 3000*l.*, and it is incumbent on the friends of the undertaking, by whose prompt and liberal support the work has been commenced, to exert their influence in obtaining such additional funds, as may be required for its completion.

#### THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

It is said that the long-agitated question about the National Gallery is decided, and the site originally selected is again determined on! Mr. Wilkins, it is

stated, has submitted his plans and models to the King, who expressed his approbation of the design as originally intended. The building is intended to form one side of Trafalgar-square, occupying the space from St. Martin's-lane to Pall-Mall East. The design has two stories in height, the upper rooms receiving light from above, the lower suite having windows looking into the square. In the middle of the edifice is placed a portico, projecting some distance from the body of the building; it has in front eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order; these columns stand upon a continued pedestal, or stylobate, which extends through the entire front. The principal entrance is under this portico, which is approached by flights of steps at the sides. The façade has also two triumphant archways, one on each side of the portico, each arch ornamented with four fluted Corinthian columns. In the middle of the building behind the portico rises a dome; two smaller domes surmount the towers at the angles. This entablature of the Corinthian order extends the whole length of the building, and is crowned by a balustrade. One part of the model represents half the front with the triumphant archway omitted, and a square opening substituted in its stead. The slip of ground intended for the site of this important National edifice remains as objectionable as ever.

### ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

The annual meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* of France took place Aug. 2, in the Great Hall of the Institute. M. Naudet, the President, being absent, M. Raoul Rochette, the Vice-President, filled the chair. None of the essays presented for the grand prizes being approved worthy, although honourable mention was made of several, the same subjects were proposed for the following year. The three gold medals of five hundred francs each, given by the Minister of Public Instruction for the best essays on the Antiquities of France, were adjudged to M. Albert Lenoir for his essay on the ancient *Palais de Thermes*; to M. Gilbert for his description of the city of Amiens; and to M. Berger de Xivrey, for his letter to M. Hume on the Latin Inscription of the second century, lately found at Bourbon les Bains. Honourable mention was also accorded to MM. Jouannet and Du Mége, for their essays on the antiquities lately discovered at Nerae; to M. Scribe for his essay on the antiquities of Amiens; to M. de la Saussaye for his inquiry into

the history of the city of Blois previous to the tenth century; and to MM. Pilot, Cauvin, and Frary, for their respective essays on the antiquities of Dauphny, the Sarthe, and Vaucluse. The names of MM. Teulet, Schneider, Fourchaux de Montroud, De Chelles, and Leroux de Lincy, were proclaimed as the five pupils of the *Ecole des Chartes*, who during the past year have merited the title of Archivist-Palæographers. The most interesting part of the meeting was a memoir of M. Champollion Figeac the antiquary, by Baron Silvestre de Sacy, which was ordered to be printed, after being loudly applauded. The sitting closed with the reading of a memoir on the last periods of Paganism in the Roman empire, by M. Arthur Beugnot. One on the ancient course of the river Oxus by M. Amedée Jaubert, was deferred, as well as another on the finances of Rome under the Republic and the Empire, *till next year*, on account of the lateness of the hour.

A short time ago the labourers who were employed in digging on the site of

an old abbey at Vastres, in the department of Haute Loire, turned up several coins of mixed metal, of the time of Louis le Debonnaire, son of Charlemagne. They are about the size of a sixpence, and in perfect preservation. On one side they bear a cross within a circle, surrounded by the words LUDOVICUS IMP., and on the reverse a cross pattée on a temple, which is surmounted by another cross, surrounded by the initials of the words RELIGIO CHRISTIANA, those of the word CHRISTIANA being in Greek characters.

A gold coin, of about the value of a sovereign, has been found at Champagnolle, in the department of the Jura, in almost as good preservation as if it had been new from the mint. It bears on one side a head of Adrian, with the legend HADRIANUS AUGUSTUS CON. III. P. P. (Pater Patriæ.) The third Consulate of Adrian answers to A.D. 119. On the reverse is the emblem of Egypt, lying on a vase filled with ears of corn, typifying the fruitfulness of that country. This figure holds a cistern, and before it is the Ibis on a pedestal. On a border is the word EGYPTUS.

Several tombs have lately been discovered near Stolzenhayn in Prussia. They are remarkable for the excellent preservation of the metallic articles found in them. One of these tombs contained a sword two yards long, two battle-axes, two iron lances, scissors, &c. In another there were found, besides the urn filled with human remains, several pairs of scissors (shears?), two knives, a hatchet, and several buckles. A third tomb contained an urn, a spur of a peculiar shape, and other objects, which together with those above-mentioned have been deposited in the Museum at Halle.

An Italian at Naples advertises that he has opened a shop for antiquities. The advertisement, which is in broken English, announces that "he make all the old ting brand new, and the new tings all old." In point of fact, we are not more likely to be deceived in *novelties* than in *antiquities*. Collectors of coins are most of all liable to impositions of this kind. We have heard of an Italian in London, who used to complete any set of the twelve Cæsars from dies of his own.

There have been lately found, near a fosse that surrounds the vaults of the chapel of the old Abbey of St. Denis, several stone coffins, containing bones, armorial scutcheons, and small vessels. The interior of one of the coffins is cut out to the form of the body. In the midst of them was placed one of a child. These objects will be deposited at the Cabinet of Antiquities in the King's Library.

A short time ago, a farmer at Perinche,

near Viriat, in the department of Ain, found a small earthen vessel, containing several gold coins. Four of them proved to be Spanish pieces of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the patrons of Columbus, three of Louis XII., two of Francis 1st, and four of Charles IX. The two last, which bear the dates of 1567 and 1575, are in a very fine state of preservation, and the others are not much damaged. None of the French coins bear the heads of the Sovereigns, but have on one side the arms of France, and on the other, the cross *Aurdeleysee*, as it is called, with the legend, CHRISTUS VINCI, REGNAT, IMPERAT. On the reverse is the name of the king. That of Francis I. is followed, not by *Francie Rex*, like the coins of his predecessors and successors, but by *Francorum Rex*, and thus forms a curious parallel to those of the present *Roi des Français*.

At Eskilstura, in the province of Sodermanland (Sudermania), a discovery was lately made by a labourer while digging a ditch, of an earthen vessel containing antique rings and ornaments of fine workmanship, a collection of medals, mostly Anglo-Saxon, including several of king Ethelred, German medals of the emperor, Otho, &c. This treasure, weighing one hundred and nine ounces, has been offered for sale to the Swedish government.

#### MONUMENT OF GINGIS KHAN.

A monument of the remotest times of the dominion of the Mongols was lately sent to St. Petersburg, from the mines of the Ural. It is a slab of granite, with an inscription in an oriental language engraved on it, and which had been preserved for several years at Nertschinsk, having been found among some ruins on the banks of the little river Konduja, on the frontiers of China. As the characters had some resemblance to those of the Mongol or Mandshur languages, M. Schmidt, member of the Academy, well known to the learned world for his profound knowledge of the Mongol language, was requested to decipher the inscription. In the meeting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at the beginning of April, M. Schmidt, who had succeeded in doing so, with the exception of a single word, read a memoir, in which he said: "The stone, a grey granite, is two arsheens and thirteen verschoks long, fifteen verschoks broad, and five verschoks thick. It is nearly broken through in the middle; and appears, by the inscription, to have been erected after the subjection of the kingdom of Sarghatol, better known by the name of Charakital, by Gingis Khan, viz. after the defeat and death of his principal adversary Gutschluck, when the conqueror had



all the Mongol tribes under his power, and had overthrown the kingdom of Chakrakital, the grand rendezvous of his enemies, the centre of the internal feuds of the Mongols, and of their opposition to his power. The monument must, therefore, have been erected in the year 1219 or 1220. It was designed as an exorcism or charm against the Eljè, a kind of winged demons, who, according to the ancient superstition of the Mongols, diffused malice, hatred, and rebellion. This is worthy of attention, not merely in an historical point of view, as the only existing monument of Gings Khan, but also as a philological curiosity, it being the most ancient specimen of Mongol writing; for it has been hitherto uncertain whether the Mongols, in the time of Gings Khan, had any characters of their own, in which they wrote their language. A fac-simile of the inscription, with translations in Russian and German, was presented to the members. It is literally as follows:—

BY GINGS KHAN,

When he returned from the conquests of the people of Sartaghal, and had completely put an end to the ancient feuds of the Mongol tribes, to all the three hundred and thirty-five Eljè (demons) of the . . . . . by way of exorcism.

The word omitted has not yet been deciphered.

#### ANCIENT TOMBS IN THE CRIMEA.

A letter from Kertsch in the Crimea, dated Feb. 1833, gives some interesting particulars of two ancient tombs discovered on opening the barrows (*Kurgan*) in that neighbourhood (noticed in Dr. Clarke's Travels, ii. 114); one of them in what is called the Golden Hill (Solotoi Kurgan), which is remarkable for its extraordinary size; the other for its fine fresco paintings. From time immemorial, a belief, which seemed to be confirmed by numerous traditions, prevailed among the inhabitants of Kertsch, that immense treasures of antiquity were buried in the Golden Hill; and this conjecture was strengthened by the fact, that in the first quarter of this century, several tombs were discovered near that place, which contained a great quantity of utensils of gold. This kurgan, which is about four wersts from the town, is distinguished by its magnitude. It crowns the summit of an eminence, which slopes from Mount Mithridates on the west, resembling the cupola of an immense building. The whole Kurgan was formerly surrounded with a gigantic wall, the colossal stones of which were put together without mortar (a real Cyclopean work); but only a small part now remains; the rest was destroyed during the conquest of the Crimea. The diameter of the hill at the

bottom is forty fathoms; its height, which has been rather diminished by preceding excavations, is about ten fathoms. It consists entirely of rubbish and broken stones, on which account the design of opening it proceeded very slowly. After some labour the workmen came to the entrance of the tomb, which was nine fathoms long, one and a half broad, and about four high, and half choked up with earth. The upper part was supported by strong beams, most of them quite decayed through age. At the end of this entrance was the tomb—a kind of circular hall, with a vaulted conical roof. The interior is three fathoms in diameter; the height to the vaulted roof a fathom and a half, and six fathoms with the roof, which is covered with a resinous substance of a dark-violet colour. Fragments of coffins, bones scattered about, &c. shew that the tomb had been opened before. A copper coin of Mithridates III. was the only thing found in the entrance to this great tomb. Besides the Golden Hill, there is, near to Mount Mithridates, another, remarkable for its size and regular conical form. The north and east sides consist of great pieces of rock; the others are buried under rubbish. After digging about two fathoms, fragments of vases were found, then jars of a peculiar shape; these were one arsheen high, well closed, and contained funereal ashes, small gold crowns, sacrificing utensils, and other things. The scarcely visible Greek inscriptions indicated the names of the deceased whose ashes were contained in the jars. After examining the hill on one part, the workmen proceeded to dig on the south-west side; where a very evident elevation promised a more valuable discovery. In fact, they soon found two tables of soft stone, with human figures, and the following inscriptions: ΕΡΜΙΣ ΦΑΝΝΑ ΧΑΙΡΕ, *i. e.* Ermis Phanna, rejoice thou! and ΦΙΛΟΤΑΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΥΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΛΗΣ ΧΑΙΡΕΤΕ, *i. e.* Philotæs and Philoel's son, rejoice ye!—Soon afterwards they came to a tomb with an entrance or vestibule. Unhappily, it had been previously explored, and even the floor damaged. It is one fathom and a half long, one broad, and one fathom and three-quarters of an arsheen high: it is built of a soft stone. Over the door is a male figure with a basket of flowers in his hand, beautifully designed; and on the opposite wall two peacocks drinking out of a vase. Rather lower, the combat of the pigmies and the cranes is represented. On the side walls are birds sitting on the branches of trees; and over them arabesques and wreaths of flowers. All the rest is covered with rustic-work. The greater part of the paintings are preserved; only some portions have fallen down with the stucco.

## SELECT POETRY.

## LLEWELYS.

*From an unpublished Poem, called  
"Ancurin in Cambria."*

LLEWELYS from the feast of state  
Went musing through the palace gate  
At evening's twilight hour ;  
Went, but returned not : day by day,  
Night after night, no more his lay  
Was heard in camp or bower.

His monarch-sire made search in vain  
Along the shore, along the plain,  
With man, with horse, with hound ;  
No scent was on the dewy green,  
No tidings came, no trace was seen :  
They sought, but nothing found.

Three years of grief and wonder past,  
The youthful Prince returned at last,  
The same in garb and mien ;  
As though the thrice-repeated race  
Of seasons through ethereal space  
Had but a moment been.

Though sadness dimmed his brow, yet  
time

Had not matured his early prime,  
Nor given it manhood's name ;  
The tale of absence which he told  
Remembrance and traditions old  
Have thus consigned to fame :—

It scarcely seems to me an hour  
Since, kindled by some elfin power,  
I felt within me burn  
The fire of thought ; and forth I went,  
On verse and harmony intent,  
Yet meaning quick return.

My beating heart and beating head  
In contemplation toiled to wed  
The numbers with the song ;  
And little dreaming that the den  
Of fairies was in yonder glen  
I hasty stepped along,

When suddenly my feet I found  
Had entered the forbidden round  
Wherein the fairies dance ;  
And, at the touch, I felt strange flame  
Melt into air my corporal frame,  
And all my soul entrance.

Freed thus from earth, amid their crew  
I frolicked, capered, frisked, and flew ;  
When, tired of earth below,  
And soaring into middle air, [rare  
They sped their course through dense or  
To realms of winter's snow.

Our flight had pause where all around  
Nor east, west, north, nor south is found,  
Nor land, nor ocean's tide ;  
Nothing but ice and atmosphere :  
And but one day, one night, the year  
Distinguish and divide.

No earth is there ; and all the main  
Is one frost-mirrored polished plain,  
Impassive to the sun ;

Where wantoning in the double blaze  
Of levelled and reflected rays  
The fairies slide and run.

But when long months of midnight  
spread  
Their shade sepulchral over head,  
They brandish sword and spear,  
And in a thousand mimic fights  
(Which mortals call the northern lights)  
Encounter and career.

When we had chased with rapid wing  
The summer, winter, autumn, spring,  
They sent me to sojourn  
In ocean's utmost gulfs of night,  
That I might search with curious sight  
Each element in turn.

Strange apparitions there I saw,  
And shapes of wonder and of awe,  
Each more than each deform ;  
And some that never see the day  
Save when awakened to their prey  
By whirlpool or by storm.

But in the sea's profoundest cell  
Where darkness inaccessible  
Begirds him like a wall,  
The nameless monster dwells alone  
(Where none dare haunt) unseen, un-  
known,  
More dreadful than them all.

His eyeballs glared disastrous light  
In that impervious gloom of night,  
And gave me to behold  
Dimly the terrors of his head,  
But not the spires behind him spread,  
That the round world enfold.

For nothing less than angel ken  
Can penetrate the dismal den,  
Or half his bulk explore :  
If he but shake his dragon train,  
It raises tempests in the main :  
And mountain billows roar.

A noble ship and nobly manned  
Under full sail, in sight of land,  
Harpooned he with his claw.  
The cordage and the crew he munched,  
The cannon, hull, and anchors crunched,  
And licked his bloody maw.

Yet though I fathomed where he keeps  
Perpetual vigil in the deeps,  
And looked on him so near ;  
I was too small for him to see,  
The monster took no note of me,  
I had no cause to fear.

Natheless I tarried not, but went  
Onward in measureless descent  
From his abhorred abode ;  
And through unnumbered realms of dread,  
Where Nature's very self seemed dead,  
Pursued my hideous road.

Ten thousand thousand fathom down  
By their own pressure solid grown  
The seas nor ebb nor flow; [hurled,  
Though mountains from their base be  
Though hurricanes lay waste the world,  
Unmoved they sleep below.

'Twas through that adamant wall  
I looked into the Ellyllon hall,  
The furnaces of ire,  
Where inextinguishable doom  
With sulphur feeds the burning tomb,  
The solid world of fire.

But what the spectacle within,  
What foemen fight, what empire win,  
What vengeance they wreak,  
Unlawful is for man to know:  
No languages have words to show,  
No tongue hath power to speak.

Returning to the realms of day,  
Beyond the clouds I took my way,  
And hovered o'er the moon;  
But curiosity and haste  
Disdained a moment there to waste,  
Or stoop their wing so soon.

One only glance I cast behind  
This habitable globe to find  
Amid the void of space;  
And saw it, pensile in the sky,  
Run, like a golden car on high,  
Its never-ending race.

I came to where one haze of red,  
Half light, half darkness, was outspread  
Above, around, below;  
For o'er that world's exhausted frame  
The relics still of penal flame  
In lurid record glow.

I came to where revolving nigh  
One mighty orb fills all the sky  
Save a dark border round;  
And drags behind a vassal train  
Of spheres that follow him amain  
Along the blue profound.

They look, and wonder to behold  
For evermore above them rolled  
His vastness like a shield;  
While streaks of cloudiness and night  
Are drawn across the surface bright  
Of his broad argent field.

But, oh! that I had phrase to tell  
How creatures that remotest dwell  
From the sun's vital ray,  
Have still each faculty complete,  
Have seed-time, harvest, light and heat,  
And change of night and day.

Still journeying on I came where seven  
Fair moons, in almost sunless heaven  
Benighted realms befriend;  
While two vast rings by day and night  
O'erarch with melancholy light  
The sky from end to end.

Amid the firmamental dome  
When further I essayed to roam,  
A wrath-commissioned star  
That over some devoted world  
Had plague and conflagration hurled,  
Came rushing from afar.

In vain were swiftness, art, or force,  
That mad indomitable course  
To baffle or to shun;  
It caught me in its vaporous train,  
And instant swept me back again  
Headlong into the sun.

The breathless fight, the fearful fall,  
Even yet bewilder and appall;  
Describe them he who can.  
Yet did they countercharm my fate,  
Release me from my vassal state,  
And change me back to man.

For elf-craft and the works of night  
Evaporate in that orb of light,  
And leave their captives free:  
I waked, I found myself on earth,  
Restored (as if by second birth)  
To life and liberty.

But dark and evil was the hour  
That gave me to the fairies' power,  
And marked me with their seal;  
In perturbation still and pain,  
In joint and sinew, heart and brain,  
The mildew-blight I feel.

Unearthly shapes around me gleam  
That like vexations of a dream  
Confusedly come and go;  
And leave behind them inward fire,  
Fond memory, unfulfilled desire,  
And knowledge bought with woe.

Ambitious fantasy may climb  
The peak and precipice sublime  
Of Snowdon's eagle hill:  
But happier far are innocence,  
Truth, virtue, peace without pretence,  
Beside Bedd-Geuert's rill.

C. H.

Translation of the Sonnet on Echo and Silence,  
by Sir Egerton Brydges. (Printed  
in p. 155.)

## ECHO ET TACTURNITAS.

Hæc arborum atque illæc ferebantur comæ,  
Autumnus et fruges sinu collegerat:  
Sylvestribus Musam in locis per devios  
Calles vagus nemorumque noctem dum  
sequor, [duas—

Somno graves Nymphas stupens video  
Enque avolvit!—viridi amieta tegmine,  
ECHO soror TACTURNITATEM deserit:  
Venantium namque ivit ad cœlum fragor,  
Umbrisque territa liquefit TACTURNITAS,  
Secus ac soror, properantibus quæ saltibus  
Rupesque per collesque permix emicat,  
Audita longæ, celerè præcipitans iter.  
Jocosa jamque virgo voces millies  
Imitata lætum replicat, audin' per nemus.

F. W.

## LINES

Written under affliction, occasioned by the sudden and severe illness of a beloved and affectionate wife, who has died since.

Sweet SLEEP, thy visits to the wretch are  
kind! [give!

To him who needs repose thy blessings  
And let no dreams invade my troubled  
mind,

That for a time I may forget—I LIVE!  
Park Terrace, Blackheath. W. P.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

*Aug. 29.* On the prorogation of Parliament, which took place this day, his Majesty delivered in person the following most gracious Speech.

*“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

“ In opening the present Parliament I stated that never, at any time, had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you now demands my warmest acknowledgments, and enables me to close a session not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patient and persevering industry which you have displayed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

“ I continue to receive from my Allies, and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition. I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium: but the convention which, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries, and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace. Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty at Lisbon. You may rest assured that I look with the greatest anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity. The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have been terminated; and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any events which may affect the present state or the future independence of that Empire.

“ An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to renew the Charter of the Bank of England on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment. The laborious inquiries carried on by Committees of both Houses of Parliament for several successive sessions have also enabled you to bring the

affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation that the system of Government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India, whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and enterprize of British Commerce. The state of Slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and your attention, commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject; whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the Assemblies and the conduct of all classes in my Colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the Legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.”

“ I observe with satisfaction that the amendment of the Law has continued to occupy your attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the titles to property have been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others the proceedings in Courts both of Law and Equity have been made more expeditious and less costly. The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my foreign possessions. You may rest assured that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends, by well-considered amendments of the Law, to make justice easily accessible by all my subjects. With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting into one body the enactments of the Criminal Law, and for inquiring how far, and by what means, a similar process may be extended to the other branches of our jurisprudence. I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the Municipal Corporations throughout the United Kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those measures which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns upon a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their judicature, and their police.

In the meantime two important Acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon sound principles, to the Royal and Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland; and your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

"It was with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. This call was answered, as I confidently expected, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me; and I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to so alarming an extent has been, in a great measure, subdued. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great but unavoidable severity may cease; and I have given my assent with unqualified satisfaction to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance. The Act which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you have passed with respect to the temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of Vestry Assessments, and the Acts for the better regulation of Juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament

of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the welfare of all classes of my subjects; thus effectually cementing that legislative union which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. The estimates proposed to you by my direction were considerably lower than those of former sessions; and you have wisely applied the savings which have thus been effected to a diminution of the public burthens. In this course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the state, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the honour of the Crown and of the true interests of the People.

*"My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"In returning to your respective counties you will carry with you the gratifying reflection that your labours have been assiduously employed for the benefit of your fellow subjects. During the recess your attention will be equally directed to the same important object. And in this useful and honourable discharge both of your public and private duties, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty and order, that spirit of industry and obedience to the laws, and that moral worth, which constitute the safety and happiness of nations."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The French King appears to be extremely popular, if we may judge from the manifestation of public feeling during his late tour to the western provinces. At Cherbourg, where he remained some days, he was received with great rejoicings. The *cortège* of the king was preceded by the mayors of all the surrounding communes on horseback, each bearing a tricoloured flag. His Majesty on his way to Cherbourg, went to view, by torch-light, the ruins of the castle of Falaise, in which William the Conqueror was born. The King, previous to his departure for Cherbourg, gave orders to restore on all the buildings dependent on the civil list, such as the Tuilleries, the Louvre, Versailles, St. Cloud, Compiègne, and Fontainebleau, the ciphers

and monograms of Napoleon, which were effaced at the Restoration.

Accounts from the West of France all agree in one important fact—that the country is flourishing—that the laws are strictly executed—that industry is encouraged—that trade has resumed more than its wonted activity, and that general prosperity prevails. At Rouen a want of hands is experienced.

The French Government is preparing an expedition to their African colony; which is surrounded by such active and troublesome enemies, as to render it a very expensive and profitless acquisition. Accounts from Toulon state that all the workmen in the arsenals were in full employment; and that a fleet carrying four thousand men, with artillery and horses, would be dispatched to Oran forthwith.

At the weekly meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, on Sept. 11, a letter was read from M. Pozzo di Borgo, announcing that the Emperor of Russia had directed four chests, containing specimens of all the minerals of Russia (among which is a block of gold ore weighing upwards of a pound), to be forwarded to the Academy. The Section of Mineralogy, and M. Arago, were charged to make a report on this valuable present, and prepare a letter of thanks to the Emperor.

## SPAIN.

The cholera appears to be committing its ravages, particularly in the province of Andalusia. In Seville, out of 18 cases which occurred in one day, 13 died, and three remained hopeless. A *cordon sanitaire* is to be drawn between that city and Lisbon. The health of King Ferdinand appears to be nearly re-established.

## PORTUGAL.

Since our last some severe fighting has taken place before Lisbon, but without any decided political result. On the 5th of Sept. Marshal Bourmont, at the head of the Miguelite army, made a vigorous attack on the city; the assailants, however, were repulsed, and completely defeated in every point. In the charge of the 6th infantry upon the *élite* of the Miguelite line (the *Lameguistas*), the latter lost more than 200 in killed, besides an immense number wounded. During the night of the 5th, a large body of the Miguelites, who had entrenched themselves, were also attacked and defeated with great loss, and all their works were destroyed. The chief slaughter was by the bayonet. The official returns to the Constitutionalists make the loss of the enemy about 1,100; and their own about 280 killed and wounded. Among the Pedroite officers there were killed, D. Thomas de Mascarenhas, Colonel Brederodi, and a son of the Condé d'Alva. The number of Bourmont's troops before the attack was from 15,000 to 16,000. The Constitutionalists consisted, on the 7th, of 21,000 men, viz. 9,000 troops of the line, including the recent arrivals from Oporto, and fifteen battalions of national troops, amounting to nearly 12,000 men: of these battalions three were in the action, and fought gallantly. The inhabitants rushed to the trenches; and after the battle the ladies of Lisbon visited the hospitals, and attended the wounded. All the fortresses were in a perfect state of defence; and the fleet was drawn up for action, but there was no necessity for its co-operation. The lines of fortification were nearly completed on the 7th, and were considered almost impregnable.

The Miguelites renewed their attempt

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upon the 9th with great fury, when they pushed forward as far as the Palace of Ajuda, pillaged it, and then retired.

The garrison of Oporto have made some successful incursions into the interior, and driven the discomfited Miguelites before them in all directions. But they appear to make war in the style of savage banditti, rather than civilized soldiers. A detachment under a Colonel Pacheco entered a village of the enemy on the sea-shore under false colours, playing the Usurper's march, and shouting vivas for Don Miguel; a body of whose militia welcomed them without suspicion. The Pedroites then fixed bayonets, and charged the unarmed citizens and soldiers, who had piled up their muskets in the market-place, took 300 prisoners, and bayoneted 180 more.

## GERMANY.

The three Sovereigns of Prussia, Austria, and Russia, having resolved on a meeting for the purpose, as it is stated, of taking into consideration the present political state of Europe, it has been finally determined that the place of meeting shall be at Munchengrantz, in the circle of Breslaw, near the Silesian frontiers, at the feudal castle and hunting lodge of Count Waldstein. The Emperor of Russia reached Schwedt, on the Oder, on the 5th Sept. He had been tossed for three days in the Gulf of Finland (from the 28th to the 31st ult.), and had been at last obliged to put back to St. Petersburg, whence he made the journey by land. The Nuremburgh Correspondent assures its readers that the object of the meeting is to agree to such measures as may put a complete stop to the "revolutionary spirit" which is once more, much to the annoyance of the said three Powers, gaining ground.

## SWITZERLAND.

On the 4th of Sept. the Federal Diet of Switzerland summoned the Canton of Neuchâtel to send Deputies by the 11th to the General Diet (at Zurich), in conformity with the resolution of that body, of Aug. 12, 1833, with an intimation that in case of non-compliance the Canton of Neuchâtel would instantly be occupied by the troops of the Federation. Seventeen Cantons, by their Representatives, concurred in this measure. The summons not being complied with, the Swiss Diet occupied the refractory Canton with the troops of the Confederation. The Prussian Ambassador thought proper to protest in a diplomatic note against this proceeding. The measures of the Diet, however, ultimately produced the desired effect, and the Legislative Body of Neuchâtel despatched Deputies to the Diet as usual. The troops which were sent against them were then ordered to be disbanded.

## AFRICA.

According to the accounts received relative to the expedition up the Niger, Mr. R. Lander arrived at Fernando Po on 1st of May, from the Quorra steam-boat, which he left afloat in deep water near the river Tchadda. From her he descended the Niger in a native canoe, and arrived on board the brig Columbine, which was lying in the Nun river, having been thirteen days on his passage. During this period our gallant traveller stopped to sleep every night at a native village on the banks of the Niger. At Fernando Po Mr. Lander was evidently very ill, though he was rapidly recovering from an attack of dysentery, with which he had been afflicted for some months. His object in returning alone to this place was to procure medicines, as well as tea and other condiments, for the use of the invalids on board the steam-boats. We lament to have to confirm the reports of the grievous mortality which had prevailed; the number of deaths on board the vessels of which the expedition is composed, had been indeed frightfully great. No fewer than twenty-five had perished before Mr. Lander undertook his journey to the coast, including most of the officers and engineers. When Mr. Lander left the Quorra they might be said to have only begun to trade with the natives; and as there was unquestionably an abundance of ivory in the country, we have reason to hope that the adventure will be as prosperous in this point of view as its spirited and enterprising proprietors can reasonably desire. On the 18th of May Mr. Lander left Fernando Po in a native canoe, as before, in order to rejoin his companions.

It appears, according to letters which had been previously received by the Columbine, that at Eboe King Otre had treated the expedition with much kindness, and had made Lander a present of some canoes, with people to pilot them up the river. A few days before their arrival at Eboe the steamers sent their boats ashore to cut wood. They were fired upon by the inhabitants of a village, and obliged to return. The next morning a large number of men were sent armed. These were immediately fired upon by the natives. The Quorra then sent a signal rocket into the town, and continued firing her long gun at intervals for an hour and a half. The natives still continuing to fire, the crews of both the steamers landed and drove them out of the town or village, and then burned it to the ground. Three of the natives were found killed, and one was dying; one or two of the English were slightly wounded. The news of this engagement reached Eboe before the steamer, and Mr. Lander is of

opinion it will have a salutary effect on the natives up the river, and be the means of preventing any future resistance. Nine men are said to have died before they left the Nun, and two or three afterwards. There was also an American merchant brig, the Agenor, lying in the Nun. She had been fitted out by a company of merchants of New Providence to explore the Niger. She had with her two small schooners, which were to proceed up the river while she remained at the entrance. Nearly all the white men belonging to these vessels had died, and the remainder appeared in the most wretched state, and they had abandoned all intention of attempting to proceed up the river with schooners, it being considered impossible to do so with any sailing-vessel.

Accounts from Algiers describe the French possessions on that coast to be held on a very uncertain tenure. The communication between the town of Mostaganem and Oran had been cut off by the Arabs, who surrounded the former place, and threatened an assault. The French General Desmichels was, notwithstanding this threatening aspect of affairs at Mostaganem, obliged to return to Oran, his presence there, it is said, being indispensable, and as he could not proceed by land without fighting his way, he was obliged to embark on board the frigate which contributed to guard the town. On his departure all the French boats left on that part of the coast were burnt, and the crews murdered.

Railways are being constructed, or in projection, in almost every country. The Pasha of Egypt intends constructing one to communicate between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

## INDIA.

Accounts from India mention, that a meeting had been convened in Bombay for the 14th of May, on the subject of a steam-navigation from England to India. The main object of the meeting, however, related to the communications between Bombay and Suez; it being concluded that the enterprise of private individuals in this country, of which the public have already heard much, particularly in the instance of Mr. Waghorn, would accomplish the remaining distance. An estimate had been prepared, and was to be submitted to the meeting, by which it was shown that for an expense of 165,000 rupees (16,000*l.*) a steam boat of sufficient power could be built to navigate between Suez and Bombay. This sum it was proposed to raise by voluntary subscriptions; and as soon as one lac of rupees was subscribed, it was intended to send home the order to England to build a vessel for that purpose.

## AUSTRALIA.

*New Group of Islands.*—A Sidney Paper contains the following particulars respecting a group of islands discovered by Capt. Harwood, of the Hashmy whaler, extracted from the log of that ship:—"In coming down from Japan, fell in with a group of islands, not laid down in the charts, in latitude 5° 45' north, and 152° 35' east longitude, about 50 miles N.W. of Young William's Islands; the tops of the trees on the islands were visible a considerable distance at sea. I had the crew of the Hashmy on them, refreshing, who were treated with great kindness by the natives. The islands are very thickly inhabited, with plenty of cocoa-nuts, vegetables, and such refreshments as are necessary for crews coming from Japan with the scurvy. There is also an excellent harbour on the eastern part of Young William's Islands."

## UPPER CANADA.

A little empire (says an American journal) is rising in the midst of the Lakes. The village of York, with about 7,000 inhabitants, and Kingston between 5,000 and 6,000, are surpassed by few, if any, villages within the States, of a compara-

tive population, in all the means essential to the vigour, duration, and prosperity of social communities. The animated and flourishing villages of St. Catharine's, Queenston, and Niagara, in the Niagara district; of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario; of Coburg, Brockville, and the beautiful settlements up the Bay of Quinte—are indications of the destinies of Upper Canada, which can lead to no erroneous inferences. The policy of the British government has, within the last two years, occasioned the settlement in the Canadas of a great number of individuals who have added largely to the wealth and strength of the provinces. The emigration has increased from about 16,000 in 1829, to 52,000 in 1832. Of the last year's emigration a part settled in the lower province, and a part in the United States, but near 40,000 in Upper Canada. The deposits made by the emigrants of 1832, at the bank of Upper Canada, in York, exceeded 60,000 sovereigns. There are now in active operation on Lake Ontario, the Bay of Quinte, and the St. Lawrence, belonging to Upper Canada, 25 steam boats, several of which are of the first power and capacity.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## NEW CHURCHES.

The small chapel of ease at *Aberystwith*, co. Cardigan, having for a long time been found insufficient to accommodate the increasing population of the town and the numerous visitors who frequent it as a watering-place, a new Church has been erected, on a prominent rock which stretches into the sea, near the ruins of the once formidable castle. Its plan is cruciform, in the gothic style, with a turret at the west end, and is calculated to afford sittings for 1100 persons; Mr. Haycock, of Shrewsbury, architect. There are three services on the Sunday; that in the afternoon is always in the Welch language.—The interior of the New Church of St. George, in *Shrewsbury*, noticed in Vol. cii. pt. i. p. 589, has been considerably improved by the munificence of the Rev. Richard Scott, B.D. of that town; who, in addition to two gothic chairs given by him for the service of the Communion, and a neat altar-screen composed of carved architectural work, in character with the style of the church, has also caused the three lancet windows at the east end to be filled with splendid stained glass, which has added considerably to the solemnity of the interior. The subject of the centre window is a full-length figure of Isaiah, and those of the others, St. Matthew and St. Mark. They stand on rich bases, displaying an highly ornament-

ed quatrefoil, and are surmounted by canopies of elegant tabernacle work. The execution of these windows is highly creditable to the talents of the artist Mr. David Evans, and are inferior to none of his previous masterly productions.

*Public Walks.*—A Report has been presented to the House of Commons, on the best means of preserving open spaces in the vicinity of large towns for public walks and places of exercise. The places remarked in the report, as comparatively well provided with public walks, are old corporate towns; most of those named—Bristol, Norwich, Nottingham—have been for ages considerable for wealth and population. But even the old towns have in many instances outgrown their public walks as well as their public institutions. A great part of the Report is occupied with the result of the inquiries of the committee as to the places which might be kept open in the suburbs of the metropolis. The Committee recommend that exchanges of small portions of corporate and entailed properties for these purposes should be facilitated—that individuals should be enabled to give their landed property for the same object by will, and (a suggestion which is perhaps most likely to be operative) they recommend that in all Acts for the formation of turnpikes and canals near large towns, there should be made a provision for the formation of a walk.



Aug. 30. This evening we were visited by one of the most violent storms, accompanied by torrents of rain, that has occurred for many years. It continued for thirty-six hours, and has produced the most devastating effects both by sea and land. The accounts received from the coast have been most distressing. The loss of vessels with their passengers, on our own coasts and those of France and Holland, has been unusually great. On a short line of coast, near the mouth of the Humber, it is stated that 80 bodies were washed up; and in the North Sea several large vessels were seen in a dismasted state, with the sea making a clear breach over them. A Dutch East Indiaman was struck with a tremendous sea to the eastward of Calais, and went instantly to pieces, and out of a crew of 20 persons 19 were drowned.—The *Amphitrite*, with female convicts bound to Botany Bay, went on shore near Boulogne, and out of 130 persons only three were saved. The captain, John Hunter, is stated to have forcibly prevented any communication with the shore; otherwise it is clear that the whole of those on board might have been saved, as the vessel, when the tide was out, lay within a furlong of the multitude collected on the spot. When the tide returned the danger was irremediable. The violence of the storm continued unabated; and as the ship did not float, the perilous condition of the crew could no longer be concealed, the waves broke through the poop, and swept away in an instant every soul in the cabin. The work of destruction was soon completed; in a few moments the ship went to pieces, and out of 130 persons on board only three escaped to land! and one of these died a few hours afterwards. The bodies of 65 women and one man were washed on shore in the course of Saturday night.—The *Ann Amelia*, East Indiaman, from Calcutta, went on shore, and was wrecked near Etaples; crew saved, all except three.—The *Earl of Wemyss*, London and Leith steam-vessel, got on shore off the Norfolk Coast, when a melancholy catastrophe happened to the ladies and children, 11 in number. Owing to the vessel filling so fast, the cabin-door got fixed, and before it was possible to render them the necessary assistance, the ship completely filled, and they all perished. The number of wrecks on the books at Lloyd's is unprecedented.—The damage done by land to the hop plantations, gardens, orchards, houses, &c. has also been extremely disastrous. The wind, as the sailors say, blew all the water out of the Thames, and persons were fording the river at Waterloo-bridge.

Aug. 30. The dome of the *Brighton Anthaum*, or Oriental Garden, situated at

the western extremity of the town, fell in with a tremendous crash. The weight of the dome, which was composed entirely of iron, was between four and five hundred tons; exceeding in size that of St. Peter's at Rome by 8,000 superficial feet. On the scaffolding being removed, the ribs of iron snapped into a thousand pieces, and a great part of the roof, from the height it fell, was buried several feet in the earth. The immense weight of iron, when unsupported by the scaffolding, was too great, it seems, for the strength of the sides. This immense edifice was commenced about twelve months since, under the superintendence of an eminent botanist, Mr. Philips, of Brighton, whose knowledge of horticulture is very extensive. The planting had been commenced some time, the choicest plants had been collected, and a great many eminent persons were contributors, including the Duke of Devonshire.

*Corporations' Commission.*—A general inquiry, under a Royal Commission, into the constitution and state of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, was opened 2d Sept. at the rooms of the commission, 32 Parliament Street, and is now in active progress. The commission, under the great seal, appoints Mr. Blackburne, Sir F. Palgrave, Messrs. G. Long, F. Dwarries, S. A. Rumball, G. H. Wilkinson, T. J. Hogg, P. Bingham, D. Jardine, R. Whitcombe, J. E. Drinkwater, E. J. Gambier, T. F. Ellis, J. Booth, H. Roscoe, C. Austin, E. Rushton, A. E. Cockburn, J. Buckle, and D. Maude, to be the commissioners; Mr. Blackburne being the commissioner of the London Board, and Mr. Joseph Parkes the secretary and solicitor. The commission, vesting the most comprehensive powers, directs the commissioners to proceed with despatch in collecting information respecting the defects in the municipal corporate constitutions, to enable Parliament, if possible, to legislate upon the subject of these municipal institutions early in the next session. The numerous corporations of England and Wales are apportioned into nine circuits or territorial districts; two commissioners being appointed to each circuit. The corporation of the city of London is subjected to the same searching investigation. On the 20th Sept. a meeting was held at the Guildhall Coffeehouse, for devising the best means of aiding the corporation commissioners in their inquiries into the state of the London corporations and municipal companies, when a committee was appointed to manage the business on the part of the citizens.

The thirty boroughs to which charters of incorporation are proposed to be given under the Lord Chancellor's bill (see p.

169) are as follow:—Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Brighton, Bury, Chatham, Cheltenham, Devonport, Dudley, Frome, Gateshead, Halifax, Huddersfield, Manchester, Merthyr Tydvil, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Sheffield, South Shields, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stroud, Sunderland, Tynemouth, Wakefield, Warrington, Whitby, Whitehaven, Wolverhampton.

Sept. 8. The young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria II. arrived at *Portsmouth*, attended by the Duchess of Braganza and suite, having been conveyed from Havre by his Majesty's steam-vessel the *Soho*. The two royal visitors were received with all the honours due to crowned heads; and having received special invitations from the King and Queen, they proceeded to Windsor, where they were entertained with all the hospitality for which his Majesty is so distinguished. On the 15th, the young Queen and the Duchess returned to Portsmouth, where they were honoured by a visit from the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. The

next day they embarked on board the *Soho* for Lisbon, where, it was expected, they would arrive in eight days.

In attempting to relieve the foundations of *Bath Abbey* from the load of dirt and rubbish which had accumulated round them for centuries, the workmen have unexpectedly opened, under the eastern buttresses, part of the shafts and the bases of four columns, upon which the original superstructure was evidently laid; and they have also discovered indications of a more continued line of architectural elevations, evidently the portions of an original and extended building, of finished composition. Of the date of these curious remains nothing certain can be ascertained; but the probability is, that they existed at the time of the foundation of the Monastery of Bath (A. D. 676), and that in building the Church of St. Peter's, founded or rebuilt by Offa, about A. D. 780, these fragments, previously existing there from the time of the Romans, were employed for the purposes already described.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 24. Right Hon. Lord Francis Leveson Gower, second son of the late Duke of Sutherland, to take the surname and bear the arms of Egerton only.

Aug. 30. 49th Foot, Capt. Sam. Dilman Pritchard, 52d Foot, to be Major.

71st Foot, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Chas. Grey, to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 2. John Wm. Gray, of Stockton upon-Tees, in compliance with the will of Dorothy Scufield, of Newcastle, to take the surname and arms of Smith only.

Sept. 4. The Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, to be G. C. B.

Sept. 6. Sir James Parke, Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, and Sir Alex. Johnston, Knts. to be of the Privy Council.—Leonard Edmonds, esq. to be Clerk of the Patents.

79th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Duncan Macdonough, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. C. Young, to be Major.

Sept. 13. Marquis Wellesley, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Duke of Argyll, to be Lord Steward of the Household, and sworn of the Privy Council.

49th Foot, Capt. Edm. Morris, to be Major.

Sept. 16. Maj.-Generals Arthur Brooke and John Alex. Wallace, to be K.C.B.

71st Foot, Major S. D. Pritchard, to be Major.

Sept 17. 63rd Foot, Major J. W. Fairtlough, to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major Pery Baylee, to be Major.

The 36th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments the word "Roleia," in commemoration of its distinguished conduct on the 17th Aug. 1808; also the word "Corunna."

Sept. 20. 8th Light Dragoons, Maj. Jas. Percival, to be Major.

*The New Ecclesiastical Board in Ireland.*—The Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Abp. of Dublin, the Chief Justice, the Abp. of Cashel, Bp. of Kildare, Bp. of Derry, Bp. of Killaloe, Rev. Dr. Sadler, F. T. C. D.; Thos. Quin, esq. LL.B.; John C. Erck, esq. LL.B.

### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Dr. Grey, Bp. of Hereford, to a Preb. in Westminster Abbey.

Rev. Ld. C. Paulet, Preb. in Sarum Cath.

Rev. J. Ball, St. Giles V. Oxford.

Rev. J. Busted, Liscleary R. co. Cork.

Rev. J. Clark, Uldale R. Cumberland.

Rev. G. Coldham, Glemsford R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Cox, Posingford V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Davies, Lisagullio R. co. Cardigan.

Rev. R. Ekins, Folke R. co. Dorset.

Rev. J. Fenton, Ousby R. Cumberland.

Rev. F. J. Foxton, Houghton P. C. co. Lancaster.

Rev. T. Harding, Bexley V. Kent.

Rev. W. B. Harrison, Gayton R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Horne, Mursley R. Bucks.

Rev. W. Jackson, St. Andrew's V. Penrith.

Rev. W. Lucas, Billorkby R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Mayor, Coppenthall R. Chester.

Rev. R. Morris, Estington V. co. Warwick.

Rev. W. R. Nash, Kileaskin V. Ireland.

Rev. M. Powell, St. Bride's V. Glamorganshire.

Rev. J. Prowett, Catfield R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Topping, Rockliffe P. C. Cumberland.

Rev. D. Veysie, Davenport P. C. co. Northampton.

Rev. R. M. White, Avelley V. Essex.

Rev. T. Williams, Langwin R. Pembroke.

Rev. J. Wilson, Folkingham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. H. Dakins, Chap. to the Duke of Cumberland.

Rev. H. S. Porklington, Chap. to the Marquis Camden.

### MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

*County of Bute.*—The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Rae, of St. Catherine's, Bart.

### BIRTHS.

July 30. At Hampton Court Palace, the wife of Capt. Baird, 15th Hussars, a dau.—31. At Highfield-house, Exmouth, the wife of J. R. Wise, esq. a son.—At Stockbridge, Hants, the wife of the Rev. C. Eckersall, a son.

*Latly.* At Yarmouth, the wife of the Hon. Edw. Pellew, a dau.

Aug. 1. The Countess of Lichfield, a son.—

4. At Clovelly court, Devon, the Lady Mary Hamlyn Williams, a dau.—

5. At Northbrook-house, near Exeter, the lady of Major Hodgson, a dau.—

At Chelton-hall, Suffolk, Viscountess Forbes, a son and heir.—

6. At the Rectory, Soulders, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Risley, a son.—

10.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Rowley, Master of University College, Oxford, a son.—At Lee, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Shaw, a son.—The wife of Col. Cameron of Nea House, near Christchurch, Hants, a son.—11. At Rochester, Mrs. Edw. Hawkins, wife of Rev. the Provost of Oriol Coll. Oxford, a son.—In Wimpole-st. the wife of Deputy-Assistant Commiss.-gen. James Wilson, a son.—In John st. Adelphi, the wife of James Ruddell Todd, esq. M.P. a dau.—In Whitehall-pl. the wife of Geo. Reunnie, esq. a dau.—13. At the Duke of Bedford's, Belgrave square, Lady Wriothlesley Russell, a son and heir.—15. At Leghorn, the lady of Sir T. Whelan, a son.—16. At Bonehill, co. Stafford, Lady Jane Peel, a son.—17. At Houghton, co. York, the wife of the Hon. Chas. Laogdale, a dau.—At Dublin, the wife of Maurice O'Connell, esq. M.P. a dau.—20. The wife of Dr. Baird, of London, of three daughters.—23. The wife of Chas. Berkeley, esq. of Montagu st. Russell sq. a son.—24. The wife of Maj. Thos. Cox Kirby, of Taunton, a dau.—26. At Greenham Lodge, Berks, the wife of Lieut. Col. Bouchier, a dau.—29. At Crucksfield, Berwickshire, the wife of Captain Blight, Bombay Engineers, a son.—31. In Portman-sq. the Lady Helena Cooke, a dau.—At Twickenham, the lady of Sir H. Willock, a dau.—At Fulham House, the lady of the Lord Bp. of London, a son.

*Lately.* At Bruges, the wife of Sir David Canyngham, of Milnacrag, a dau.

*Sept. 1.* At Heavitree, the wife of Col. Delamain, a son.—3. At the Warden's lodgings, Merton Coll. Oxford, Lady Carmichael Anstruther, a son.—4. In Sussex-pl. Regent's-park, the lady of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Lyon, a dau.—5. At Stebbing Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. H. Pilkington, a son.—9. In Wilton Crescent, the wife of Capt. Brownlow Knox, a son.—10. At Great Hadham, the wife of H. G. Ward, esq. M.P. a dau.—14. Lady Caroline Calcraft, a dau.—15. At Chelmsford, the Hon. Mrs. C. A. St. John Mildmay, a dau.—At Ryde, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Armitage, Coldstream Guards, a dau.—16. In Russell-pl. the wife of Mr. Sergeant Adams, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

*Feb. 27.* At Madras, Capt. Chas. Listock Boileau, to Amelia, only child of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fred. Adam, Governor of Madras.—*April 23.* At Mangalore, East Indies, Capt. Horatio Nelson Noble, 40th Madras Native Infantry, to Mary Greir, dau. of Lieut.-Col. George Jackson.—*May 23.* At Longwood-house, St. Helena, Capt. H. Harris, Commander of the Lowther Castle, to Henrietta, dau. of the late Capt. Montgomerie.—*Aug. 19.* At St. Pancras New Church, Mr. Alex. Black, of Tavistock-st. to Marianne-Jane Hume, 2d dau. of the late James Hume, and niece of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.—20. At Greasley, Lieut.-Col. Hancox, of Woodborough Hall, co. Nottingham, to Caroline-Jane, eldest dau. of Lancelot Rolleston, esq. of Wataall Hall, and granddau. of the late Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart.—27. At Pimlico, Henry Earl of Uxbridge, to Henrietta Maria, 3d dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Chas. and Lady Bagot.—At Great Saxham, Suffolk, the Rev. Arthur Carighan, Rector of Barrow, to Julia, youngest dau. of Thos. Mills, esq. of Great Saxham Hall.—At St. James's, the Rev. John Warneford, of Mickleham, Surrey, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the late Rev. E. Parry, Rector of Llanferas, Denbighshire.—At Wooler, the Rev. L. Shafto Orde, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Orde, of Weetwood Hall, to Anna-Maria-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Sir Horace St. Paul, of Ewart Park.—28. At Finchley, the Rev. J. Colborne, of Frampton-upon-Severn, to Miss Wynch.—29. At Harrod, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Kempe Richardson, Rector of Leire, Leicestershire, to Fanny, eldest dau. of James Taylor, esq.—John Stanton, esq. M.D. of Leamington Priors, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Lambert Snow, of Tidmington, co. Worcester.—At

Christchurch, St. Marylebone, the Rev. W. Maynard, of Liverpool, to Esther Cooper, dau. of late T. S. Aldersey, esq. of Lisson Grove.—At the British Legation, at Munich, Chas. Woodmass, of Montagu-sq., esq., to the Hon. Harriet Esikine, 7th dau. of Lord Erskine.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Benj. Travell Phillips, esq. Capt. 7th Bengal Cavalry, to M. H. Sophia, only child of Maj. James Marrie.—At Bognor, Sussex, the Rev. Lord Thos. Hay, youngest brother of the Marq. of Tweeddale, and Rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, to Harriet, dau. of the late Sir Alex. Kinloch, of Gilmerton.—At Redbock House, the Rev. H. Winter Sheppard, to Mary Anne, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Alex. Graham Stirling.—At Lincoln, Capt. Blaxland, 51st regt. Madras Army, to Anne, 2d dau. of the Rev. G. D. Kent, Lincoln.—The Rev. W. Palm, of Stifford, Essex, to Miss Loug, of Barnsbury-park, Islington.—31. At St. James's, T. Leybourn, esq. Senior Professor of Mathematics at Sandhurst, to Marianne, dau. of W. Harper Dobson, esq. of Harlow.—At Clapham, H. Sykes Thornton, of Battersea Rise, esq. eldest son of the late H. Thornton, esq. M.P., to Harriet-Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Dealtry, D.D.; and also the Rev. C. Forster, to Laura, youngest dau. of the said late H. Thornton, esq.

*Sept. 1.* At Clapham, the Rev. R. Young, Vicar of Riseley, Bedfordshire, to Caroliue-Ellen, eldest dau. of Gen. J. S. Wood.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Maj. Hall, 1st Life Guards, to Jemima-Caroline, only dau. of J. Pole Carew, esq.—2. At Richmond, Yorkshire, Capt. Hampton, of Henly, co. Anglesey, to Frances-Elix, only child of Thos. Panson, esq., of Prior House.—3. At Handsworth, the Rev. Chas. Smith, Rector of Newton, Suffolk, to Susanna, dau. of J. L. Moilliet, esq., of Hamstead Hall, Staffordshire.—At Grendon, Sir John Hammer, of Hammer and Battisfield Park, co. Flint, Bart. M. P. for Shrewsbury, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of Sir Geo. Chetwynd, Bart. of Grendon Hall.—At Dawlish, the Rev. Rich. Radcliffe, Rector of Skryne, co. Meath, to Anne, eldest dau. of S. Garnet, esq. of Summerseat.—At Hentham, co. Denbigh, E. H. Brown, Rector of Middleton in Teesdale, to Merianne, eldest dau. of the late J. Peel, esq., of Stapenhill, co. Derb.—At Greystoke, Cumberland, Capt. Washington, R.N., to Ellen, dau. of Rev. H. Askew.—7. At Iwerne Minster, Dorset, H. Corbet Singleton, esq. of Aclare, co. Meath, to Jane Perceval Loftus, youngest dau. of the late Gen. and the Lady Eliz. Loftus.—At Field Dalling, Norfolk, Mr. Geo. Brooke, of Eastcheap, London, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Upjohn.—10. At Brighton, the Rev. J. Sortain, to Bridget Margaret, 3d dau. of the late Sir Patrick Macgregor, Bart.—At St. James's, the Rev. H. Stevens, Vicar of Wilmington, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of Col. Bingham.—At Sherbourne, Warwickshire, Capt. E. F. W. Rooke, R.N., to Harriet, 5th dau. of the late N. Hyde, esq. of Ardwick, Lancashire.—11. Edward Trollope, esq. son of late Rev. A. W. T., D.D. of Christ's Hospital, to Mary-Ann, dau. of Walker W. Wilby, esq. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—12. At Nevers, in Pembrokehire, Dr. Rowlands, of Chatham, to Miss Dorothy Bowen, of Berry Hill, 5th dau. of the late Geo. Bowen, esq. of Liwyngwar.—At Brompton, John Roberts, esq. to Maria, dau. of Edw. Gibbons, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir John Gibbons, of Stanwell pl. Middlesex, Bart.—14. At Goutaurst, Somersetshire, Capt. Kemmis, Gren. Guards, to Henrietta-Anne, dau. of Col. Tynte, of Halswell House, Somersetshire, M.P. for Bridgwater.—17. At Greenwich, Peter Foster, esq. of Ditchingham Cottage, Norfolk, to Clara-Susan, 2d dau. of the Rev. J. F. B. Bohun, Rector of Depden, Suffolk.—At Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks, R. Da Pre Alexander, esq. son of Sir R. Alexander, Bart. to Eliza Nembhard, dau. of the late B. B. Nembhard, esq. of Jamaica.—18. At Dawlish, H. F. Weir, esq. eldest son of Hector Weir, esq. of Haxter House, Tamerton, to Margaret, dau. of the late W. Floyd, esq. of Exeter.

## O B I T U A R Y.

GEN. SIR JAMES AFFLECK, BART.

*Aug. 10.* At Dalham hall, Suffolk, Sir James Affleck, the third Baronet of that place (1782), a General in the army, and for thirty-eight years Lieut.-Colonel of the 15th dragoons.

The first Baronet of the family was Sir James's uncle, Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Affleck, so created in consequence of his having been Commander of the centre division in the memorable engagement between Sir George Rodney and the Comte de Grasse. The title having been conferred with remainder to the Admiral's brothers, it was first inherited by his nephew Sir Gilbert, who dying in 1808 without issue, it devolved on his cousin-german Sir James; and he also having now deceased unmarried, it descends a third time to a collateral heir.

Sir James was the only son of the Rev. James Affleck, by Miss Mary Proctor. He commenced his military career as Ensign in the 43d foot Feb. 29, 1776; in the following April he went out to America, where he remained until the end of 1778, when in consequence of a severe wound received at Rhode Island, he returned to England, with the rank of Captain. In the following spring he again went to America, but returned in the same year with the regiment. In Sept. 1779 he received a company in the 26th, which he exchanged for the Captain-Lieutenancy of the 23d light dragoons, in Jan. 1782, and sailed for India in March following. In 1786 he returned to England in consequence of ill-health; and in July of that year obtained the Majority of the 19th light dragoons. In the spring of 1789 he went a second time to India, and in 1791 again returned from ill-health.

He received the brevet of Lt.-Colonel in 1794, and in 1795 the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 16th light dragoons, which he retained to his death. He was promoted to the brevet of Colonel, Jan. 1, 1796; was appointed Brigadier-General in Ireland in May 1803; a Major-General 1805, Lieut.-General 1811, and General 1825.

Sir James Affleck succeeded to the Baronetcy July 16, 1808. He has died unmarried; and is succeeded in the title by the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Rector of Silkstone in Yorkshire, and a Prebendary of York.

MAJOR-GEN. BLACKWELL, C.B.

*Aug. 28.* At Cheltenham, Major-Gen. Nathaniel Blackwell, C.B. late Governor of Tobago.

This officer entered the army as Ensign in the 94th foot, and obtained his Lieutenancy in the same corps. He served in those ranks at Gibraltar, the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, during the Mysore war, and at the siege of Seringapatam. He returned to England in bad health; and Dec. 11, 1800, was appointed to a company in the 3d Battalion of the 60th foot, from which he was removed to the 41st foot, Aug. 7, 1801. With the latter he served in Canada for four years; and then, returning to England, was appointed Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. the Earl of Banbury. He next obtained a Majority in the 1st West India regiment, with which he served at Dominica, Barbadoes, and Antigua, and was present at the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. In 1808 he was appointed Lt.-Col. in the 4th West India regiment. He commanded the troops sent from Barbadoes to Marie Galante, when that island was attacked by the French, and was present at the reduction of Martinique and Guadeloupe. In 1811 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. in the 62d foot, and in Oct. 1812 embarked with the 2d battalion of that regiment for Spain, when he joined the army on its crossing the Bidassoa, and was present at the battle of the Nive. On the King's birth-day in 1814 he received the brevet rank of Colonel; and, at the latter end of June, 1815, he embarked with his regiment for France, where it remained a few months.

In 1819 Col. Blackwell was appointed Commandant of the Hibernian School, Dublin. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1825, and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Tobago April 17, 1826. He returned from that colony about a twelvemonth ago.

COLONEL M. W. BROWNE.

*June 31.* At Taplow, Buckinghamshire, Colonel Marmaduke Williamson Browne, of the Hon. East India Company's Artillery, on their Bengal establishment.

This officer was brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Browne, K. C. B. He was appointed a cadet in 1790, and went out to India at a very early period of life. In June 1792 he was promoted to be Lieutenant-fireworker in the Bengal Artillery. In 1797-8 he was Adjutant and Quarter-master to the Artillery of the army assembled at Lucknow; and in 1798-9 Major of Brigade to that attached to Sir James Craig's army assem-

bled on the north-west frontier. In 1799 he had the command of a detachment of artillery sent out against several refractory forts in the Benares district; and in Nov. 1800 he was appointed Quartermaster to the 2d battalion of artillery, which post he held until promoted to be Major of Brigade to the regiment in March 1806. From Feb. to Nov. 1800 he had the charge of the experimental horse artillery. He served during the whole of the campaign against the Maharrattas from Aug. 1803 to July 1805. In Jan. 1809 he was appointed Deputy Commissary of Ordnance; on the 1st Nov. 1821 to the highest and most honourable staff situation held by officers of the artillery—that of Principal Commissary. He was also for twelve years, from Nov. 1809 to Jan. 1822, one of the agents of army clothing. At the latter date, after having served thirty and a half years in the East Indies without visiting Europe, and having been absent from his duty only nineteen months on account of his health during that period, Lieut.-Col. Browne at length resigned his staff situation, and returned home.

CAPT. HARVEY, C.B.

July 16. At Thetford, in his 70th year, Booty Harvey, esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and C.B.

Captain Harvey was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Harvey, a respectable farmer of Wordwell in Suffolk, by Miss Pawsey of Hawstead, in the same county. He was born at Wordwell, May 4, 1764, and entered the navy under the auspices of his father's landlord, Vice-Adm. the Earl of Bristol, as a midshipman on board the *Arethusa* frigate, commanded by Capt. Digby Dent, with whom he sailed for St. Helena in 1775. He subsequently joined the *Montreal* 32, Capt. Stair Douglas, which frigate, after visiting Quebec, was captured by two French line-of-battle ships, on the Mediterranean station, in 1779.

After the death of the Earl of Bristol, Mr. Harvey was patronized by his nephew, Lord Hervey, under whom he served in various ships until the conclusion of the American war. During the ensuing peace, he was successively received on-board the *Zebra* and *Falcon* sloops, in the West Indies; *Unicorn* 20, for a passage home, after suffering shipwreck in the *Cyprus* transport; *Leviathan* 74, and *Arssuance* 44, employed in conveying stores to Halifax.

The last-named being paid off in 1792, and his noble patron then abroad, Mr. Harvey next entered on-board a West Indian; from which he was impressed by the *Vanguard* 74, at the commencement of the hostilities against France in 1793. Having then passed his exami-

nation about three years, he was immediately rated Master's Mate of that ship; and shortly afterwards recommended to the notice of Sir John Jervis, from whom he received his first commission at the Leeward Islands, in 1794. He shortly after joined the *Vengeance* 74, pro-temp. and landed with a party of seamen to co-operate with the army in Guadaloupe. After a very severe attack of the yellow fever in Antigua, from the effects of which he did not for a long period recover, Lieut. Harvey returned home in the *Boyne*. His next appointment was to the *Salisbury* 50, in which he once more proceeded to the West Indies, and again had the misfortune to be wrecked, at the Isle of Vache, near Jamaica, May 13, 1796. He shortly after was appointed to the *Canada*, which bore Sir John B. Warren's broad pendant in the action with Mons. Bompard, off the north-west coast of Ireland, Oct. 12, 1798; and formed part of the expedition to Quiberon in the summer of 1800. In November of that year he removed to the *Renown* 74, then on the point of sailing to the Cadiz station with the flag of Sir J. B. Warren, and employed in the Mediterranean under that officer and Sir R. J. Strachan, until the spring of 1805.

Lieut. Harvey afterwards served in the *Bellona* 74, from which he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Foudroyant* 80, bearing the flag of Sir J. B. Warren, a short time previous to the capture of the *Marengo* and *Belle Poule*, by the squadron under that officer's orders. Having performed the service of safely conducting the former prize into port, Lieut. Harvey was promoted to the rank of Commander, May 20, 1806.

On the evening of Dec. 10, 1810, Capt. Harvey, then commanding the *Rosario* 10-gun-brig, on the Dungeness station, fell in with two privateers, one of which, the *Mamelouck* of 16 guns and 45 men, he immediately captured; and in March 1812 he made a very spirited attack on a division of the Boulogne flotilla, which ended in the capture of two brigs, driving three on shore, and much damaging several others. For this important service (his official account of which will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, Suppl. Vol. III. p. 73) he was rewarded with a post commission. He afterwards remained unemployed until Sept. 21, 1814, when he received an appointment to the *Porcupine* 22, in which, however, he never went to sea. Soon after paying her off, he lost the use of his left side by a paralytic attack. He was rewarded with the insignia of a C.B. Dec. 8, 1815; and the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, Dec. 8, 1823.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.

*July 29.* At the house of Mr. Smith, in Cadogan Place, aged 73, William Wilberforce, esq. M.A. the venerable opponent of slavery.

He was the son of Robert Wilberforce, esq. a merchant of Hull, and grandson of William Wilberforce, esq. who twice served the office of mayor of that town.

The family name is of local origin in Yorkshire, being derived from Wilberfoss, near Pocklington, the manor of which was possessed by the family until sold by William Wilberfoss, esq. in 1719. A branch of that family which flourished in the city of York in the 17th century retained the ancient orthography. Mr. Wilberforce had an uncle, William Wilberforce, esq. of Wimbledon in Surrey, who, dying in 1777, was buried at Wimbledon, and left his house there to his celebrated nephew. His widow died at Blackheath in 1788; and she was aunt, not only to Mr. Wilberforce, but to Messrs. Thornton, the Members for Hull, Bridgewater, and Southwark. Mr. Wilberforce had two sisters, one of whom never married, and the other became the second wife of the late celebrated James Stephen, esq. Master in Chancery (a memoir of whom will be found in our vol. cii. ii. 476.)

Mr. Wilberforce was born August 24, 1759, in the handsome old-fashioned mansion in the High-street of Hull, in which Messrs. Smith, Brothers, and Co. lately carried on their business as bankers. He was educated at the free school of Pocklington; and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1781, M. A. 1788. He was a contemporary, and formed an intimate friendship, with William Pitt and Dr. Isaac Milner, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, with both whom, on quitting the University, he made a tour on the Continent. Having become of age only a few weeks before the general election of 1780, he was almost unanimously returned as one of the representatives of his native town; and at the election of 1784, he was not only re-elected for Hull, but also chosen for the county of York, for which, as is usual in similar cases, he made his election.

It was at the particular solicitation of the celebrated Mr. Clarkson that Mr. Wilberforce was first induced to interest himself on the subject of Slavery. At their first interview, he appeared to doubt the justice of some of the charges contained in Clarkson's book on the Slave Trade; but, after further investigation, he satisfied himself of their correctness, and at a dinner given by Bennet Langton, he consented to belong to a society,

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which had been established with the view of carrying the benevolent object of Clarkson into effect. Having also undertaken to bring the matter before the House of Commons, he gave notice of that intention soon after the meeting of Parliament in 1787. In 1788 he was for some time very ill, and in consequence of petitions on the subject from all parts of the country, Mr. Pitt brought forward a motion in his name, hoping that by the next session Mr. Wilberforce would himself be able to take the conduct of it. The business was not, however, proceeded with until nearly twelve months afterwards, when Mr. Wilberforce's first motion respecting the trade in slaves, was carried without a division; in the next, however, he was less successful, for in 1791 his motion to bring in a Bill to prevent the further importation of African negroes into the British colonies, was lost by a majority of 75. In 1792, having redoubled his efforts, and been greatly assisted in them by Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, they were crowned with success, and the question for a gradual abolition of the trade was carried, only 85 having voted against it. In 1807 an act for the total abolition of the trade by British merchants, completed all that the Legislature could accomplish on that branch of the question.

In 1797 Mr. Wilberforce published "An Apology for the Christian Sabbath;" and also a work entitled "A Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians in the Higher and Middle Classes of this Country, contrasted with Real Christianity," which has had a very extensive circulation, having passed into three editions within twelve months of its publication, and twelve or fifteen since. It advocated sentiments in religion highly Calvinistic and enthusiastic; and was warmly attacked by the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, in a "Letter" addressed to the author; by the Rev. Thomas Belsham, in a "Review;" by Dr. Cogan, in his "Letters to William Wilberforce, esq. on the doctrine of Hereditary Depravity, by a Layman;" and by others.

Mr. Wilberforce was re-elected without opposition for the county of York, at the elections of 1790, 1796, 1802, and 1806; but at the election of 1807 had to encounter a powerful competition from the two great families of Fitzwilliam and Lascelles, who were each supposed to have spent upwards of 100,000*l.* upon the contest. Mr. Wilberforce, however, was supported by a public subscription collected throughout the country, and was again successful; the numbers, after an almost unparelled contest of fifteen

days, being as follow :

Mr. Wilberforce . . . .	11,808
Lord Viscount Milton . .	10,990
Hon. Henry Lascelles . .	10,177

So that the last named (then the second son of Lord Harewood, but now Earl of Harewood,) was excluded. He had previously sat for the county in two parliaments, from 1796 to 1806; but Mr. Wilberforce's colleague in 1806-7 had been Walter Fawkes, esq. The above form the largest number of voters ever polled at a county election.

Mr. Wilberforce published at this period two pamphlets addressed to the freeholders of Yorkshire; one on the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and the other on the circumstances of the election, arising from his having been accused, towards the close of the contest, with some coalition with the party of Lascelles.

In 1812 Mr. Wilberforce retired from the representation of Yorkshire; and was elected for Bramber, for which borough he also sat in the two subsequent parliaments, until he finally retired from his senatorial duties, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, in 1825. He had then sat in Parliament for forty-five years; during a part of which his influence in the House had been superior to that of any individual not possessed of official power. It was said that no less than forty members were influenced by his speech on Lord Melville's prosecution, when he pronounced the conduct of that statesman as a proper subject for censure, though he acknowledged his talents in the administration of the affairs of India.

Mr. Wilberforce possessed in perfection the two most essential attributes of popular declamation—the choicest flow of pure and glowing English, and the finest modulation of a sweet and powerful voice. The copiousness of expression which a classical education conferred, and the ardent zeal which belonged to his religion and his temper, were the other properties which he possessed. The exclusive and limited system of opinions which he adopted, not only with sincerity but with passion, rendered him earnest, vehement, affecting, where a philosopher would be indifferent and frigid. This is the great superiority in force and persuasiveness which the partizan or the bigot has over the man of enlarged views and liberal sentiments. That he was often unconsciously led into exaggeration, and unwittingly overstepped the bounds of truth,—that he sometimes allowed his feelings to predominate over his reason, and attributed unworthy motives to those whose honour was as spotless as his own, cannot be denied; but, on the other hand, he devoted

all his energies to the cause of humanity and to the promotion of those objects which in his view were likely to conduce to the moral improvement of mankind. In the course of his parliamentary career, he supported Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary reform; reprobated the lotteries as injurious to public morals; insisted that the employment of boys of a tender age in the sweeping of chimnies was a most intolerable cruelty; and shortly after the hostile meeting took place between Tierney and Pitt, attempted, although in vain, to procure a legislative enactment against duelling. By the present Lord Chancellor, he has been described as the “the venerable patriarch of the cause of the slaves; whose days were to be numbered by acts of benevolence and piety; whose whole life had been devoted to the highest interests of religion and charity.”

In 1823 Mr. Wilberforce published an “Appeal to the religion, justice, and humanity of the inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies.” He was the writer of an introductory essay to Wetherspoon's Treatises on Justification and Regeneration, in a series of Christian Authors published at Glasgow; and he also made many communications to the Christian Observer.

Mr. Wilberforce married, at Walcot church, near Bath, May 30, 1797, Barbara, eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, esq. of Elmdon House in Warwickshire, and a merchant in Birmingham, and niece by her mother to the first Lord Calthorpe. With this lady he received a handsome fortune. From the expenses of his Yorkshire elections, however, and other circumstances, his property was considerably diminished before his death. He had latterly resided at a house near Hendon in Middlesex, called Highwood Hill; and the present Lord Chancellor is known to have presented one of his sons to a valuable benefice in Kent, with the view that he should be the better enabled to exercise his filial duties in affording a country residence to his father. Mr. Wilberforce had, in consequence, for the last year or two, principally divided his time between that place, and the house of another son, a clergyman in the Isle of Wight. He has left in all, four sons. The eldest, William Wilberforce, esq. is now resident on the continent; 2. the Rev. Robert Wilberforce is Rector of East Farleigh near Maidstone, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 183-; 3. the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, is Rector of Brixton in the Isle of Wight, to which he was collated in 1830 by the present Bishop of Winchester; he married May

29, 1828, Emily, daughter of the late Rev. John Sargent, Rector of Lavington, Sussex (of whom a memoir was published in our last Supplement); and the fourth son, Mr. Henry Wilberforce, has lately distinguished himself at Oxford. Mr. Wilberforce had also two daughters: Barbara, the elder, died just as she was risen to womanhood; the younger, Elizabeth, was married Jan. 11, 1831, to the Rev. John James, Rector of Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, but died on the 10th of March 1832, at Ryde in the Isle of Wight.

It was stated that Mr. Wilberforce directed that his funeral should be conducted without the smallest pomp, and that his body should be interred in the family vault of the Stephen family, in the churchyard of Stoke Newington, pursuant to a request made by his late brother-in-law. It was, however, a general wish among the more distinguished of his brother senators, to pay this distinguished philanthropist the honour of a public funeral. The following requisition was in consequence prepared:

“TO THE REV. R. WILBERFORCE.

“We, the undersigned Members of both Houses of Parliament, being anxious upon public grounds to show our respect for the memory of the late William Wilberforce, and being also satisfied that public honours can never be more fitly bestowed than upon such benefactors of mankind, earnestly request that he may be buried in Westminster Abbey, and that we, and others who may agree with us in those sentiments, may have permission to attend his funeral.”

Then follow the signatures of the Duke of Gloucester, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Eldon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, Earl Grey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, and a large number of the most eminent members of both Houses. The funeral took place on Saturday the 3d of August. The procession, from Cadogan-place to the Abbey, was plain and unostentatious, except from its great length. It consisted of a hearse and six horses, eight mourning coaches, and twenty-nine private carriages. The Peers and Members of the House of Commons, went directly across from the Parliament House. The pall bearers were placed in the following order:—

Lord Chancellor. Marq. Lansdowne.  
Marq. Westminster. Wm. Smith, esq.  
Sir R. Inglis, Bart. Lord Bexley.  
Earl of Ripon. Rt. Hon. C. Grant.  
Rt. hon. the Speaker. Duke of Gloucester.

The Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chichester, walked foremost of the procession of peers. Dr. Holcombe, the Prebendary

in residence, read the burial service; and the choirs of St. Paul's and the Chapel Royal were united with that of the Abbey, to perform Croft's and Purcell's funeral service, and Green's fine anthem “Lord, let me know mine end!” The spot selected for Mr. Wilberforce's last resting place is within about three yards of the tombs of Canning, Pitt, and Fox, and is nearly equi-distant from each.

At a meeting of friends of Mr. Wilberforce, held on the 22d August, the Lord Chancellor in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1. Moved by the Lord Bishop of London, seconded by Lord Viscount Sidmouth: That this meeting, impressed with a feeling that the late William Wilberforce was an honour, not only to his country, but to mankind, are desirous of affording to all those who, in common with them, have been accustomed to venerate his character as a Christian, and to appreciate his labours in the cause of humanity and religion, an opportunity of recording, in some public memorial, their sentiments of admiration and respect.—2. Moved by Lord Henley, seconded by Sir R. H. Inglis: That a subscription be opened for the purpose of doing honour to the memory of that distinguished person; first, by the erection of a monument; and secondly, if means be supplied, by such other methods as may be calculated to promote, in connexion with the name of Wilberforce, the glory of God and the good of mankind.—3. Moved by the Hon. C. J. Shore, seconded by W. Smith, esq.: That the following be a Committee for the said purpose, with power to add to their numbers, and to form, from their own body, Sub-Committees for collecting subscriptions, and for management; and that Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. and Thomas Powell Buxton, esq., be the Treasurers. Then follow the names of the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, &c. &c.

Mr. Wilberforce was in person below the middle size, of a spare habit, and of rather a weakly constitution; nor were his great oratorical exertions unattended by subsequent suffering. His bust has been lately modelled by Mr. Joseph the sculptor, and is a very striking and characteristic resemblance. Not only is the benevolent character of the original vividly expressed, but the peculiar look of the eyes, denoting that quick perception of the ludicrous which marked his character. Had Wilberforce not been equally benevolent in his private feelings as in his public actions, he might have been a wit and a satirist. But his main characteristic was philanthropy, and that philanthropy



took its origin in love to God; it was kindled at the sacred fire of divine love, and it burned with a bright and steady lustre, because it was daily replenished from its hallowed source.

There is an early portrait of Wilberforce engraved in mezzotint by C. Hodges 1792, from a drawing by J. Rising; and another was published in Cadell's Gallery of Contemporary Portraits. Small engravings are of course numerous.

REV. W. TOURNAY, D.D.

July 19. At Peterborough, the Rev. William Tournay, D.D. Prebendary of Peterborough and Westminster, and formerly Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.

He was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Tournay, B.A. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Antony Worger, of Smethe in Kent; and was born at Dover on the 9th of August, 1762. After receiving the rudiments of a sound classical education, he was admitted a Commoner of Wadham College on the 29th of Nov. 1780; In June 1781 he was elected Scholar of that society; in 1789 succeeded to a Fellowship on the same foundation, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. 1790. He filled the office of Tutor till 1795, holding at the same time the perpetual curacy of Whitfield in the neighbourhood of Dover, and occasionally exchanging the academical for the pastoral duties. In 1795 he was collated by Archbishop Moore, from whom he experienced many acts of kindness, to the rectory of St. James in Dover, and the vicarage of Hougham, both which had been possessed by his father. Upon accepting this preferment he left Oxford, and fixed his residence with his mother in the Parsonage House at Dover, where he continued to perform towards her till her death the duties of a most affectionate son, and towards his parishioners, those of an able and attentive pastor. Having resigned his Fellowship in 1799, he was in 1806 recalled to College; for so highly were his talents and acquirements esteemed by many of the Fellows of Wadham, that upon the death of Dr. John Wills, although not at the time a member of the foundation, he was elected Warden in opposition to a powerful competitor. This event was generally hailed with satisfaction as auspicious to the College and the University. He proceeded to the degrees of B.D. 1802, and D.D. 1806. The exertions, however, of the new Warden were soon afterwards seriously checked by an obstinate disease in the trachea, which at one time endangered his life and reduced him to the lowest state of debility. This disease

incapacitated him for the discharge of many public duties; but the energies of his vigorous mind were in private unremittingly exercised, and, in conjunction with his intimate friend and most able coadjutor Dr. John Parsons, Master of Balliol and afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, his best efforts were directed to promote the interests and the credit of the University. By that prelate Dr. Tournay was collated in March 1817 to a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough; and in the same month of the following year he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, on the recommendation of that patron of merit, the late Earl of Liverpool, to whom he was known only by the reputation which he had acquired at Oxford. These stalls he continued to hold till his death, uniformly evincing for the welfare of the two Chapters that activity and well-directed zeal, which, being prominent features of his character, were equally displayed in his government of Wadham College. Alive to the prosperity of that Society, and anxious to secure the services of an able successor in the Headship, he in June 1831 most disinterestedly resigned a situation of honour and emolument. Dr. Tournay's attachment to the place, and to the friends with whom he had lived upon terms of intimacy, induced him, however, to remain in Oxford; and he accordingly removed from the lodgings at Wadham College and the spacious garden formed by him with much taste and skill, to a house in St. Giles's which he had some time before purchased, in the contemplation of his intended resignation. Dr. Tournay's natural strength had resisted the formidable and repeated attacks of his original malady, and he recovered so far as to enjoy intervals of comparative health and ease; but he still experienced frequent recurrences of distressing illness. His constitution, thus weakened, was unable to bear the violent remedies to which it was necessary to resort for the removal of an accidental obstruction attended with inflammation of the bowels. Aware from the first of the probability of his approaching end, he made all the requisite arrangements with perfect composure and a pious resignation to the Divine Will; and after two days suffering, he died, as he had lived, in full but humble reliance on the atonement made by his Redeemer. This sentiment he repeatedly expressed to the friend who was with him in his last illness.

Dr. Tournay possessed talents of the highest order, cultivated by very extensive reading and general intercourse with the world. His manners were courteous and

unaffected; and his conversation, distinguished by a peculiar felicity of expression and a fund of natural humour, frequently imparted an interest to his relation of the most ordinary occurrences, and rendered him an equally entertaining and instructive companion. Force and clearness of thought and language appeared in his written compositions, which were remarkable for their perspicuity, terseness, and idiomatic propriety. These, however, have, according to his express desire, been destroyed since his death. His acuteness of mind, soundness of judgment, and rectitude of principle, combined with a knowledge of business, and an accuracy and a caution the result of long experience, made him a safe and valuable counsellor in cases of doubt and difficulty: while a warmth and sincerity of feeling, a never failing readiness to undertake, and an indefatigable perseverance in performing kind offices, without regard to personal convenience, gave to his friendship a value which they only can duly appreciate who experienced its benefits. His firm and unshaken attachment to the established institutions of his country in Church and State, was manifested by the zeal with which, whenever the occasion required, he advocated and supported them. His faith was sincere; his devotion fervent. A decided enemy to all pretence and ostentation in religion, he sought rather to conceal than to display his feelings on this subject; but those who were acquainted with the state of his mind knew that there was a deeply-rooted seriousness of thought, and a spirit of true Christian piety, which influenced him in all the important concerns of life.

REV. ROBERT WINTER, D.D.

*Aug. 10.* At Hastings, the Rev. Robert Winter, D.D. for more than 26 years the revered Pastor of the Independent Congregation, New Court, Carey Street, London.

He was born in London in 1762, the youngest son of John Winter, esq. of Shenley Hill, Herts, by the eldest daughter of the celebrated Nonconformist Minister, Thomas Bradbury; and the nephew of the late Rev. Richard Winter, co-pastor and successor of Mr. Bradbury in the above-named Dissenting Church. It is not a little remarkable that he should thus have been called to fill the pulpit occupied in succession by his grandfather and his uncle, men of no small eminence in their day. Dr. Winter's eldest brother succeeded to the family estates at Shenley. One of his daughters married James Scott, esq. of Rotherfield Park, Hants, many years M.P. for Bridport; and father of J. Winter Scott, Esq. now M.P.

for Hants. His second brother John was for many years Pastor of the Independent Church, Newbury, Berks; his only sister was married to Ebenezer Maitland, Esq. of Clapham Common, many years an active Bank Director, and father of E. F. Maitland, Esq. formerly M.P. in several parliaments for Wallingford.

Mr. Winter received his theological education at the Old College, Homerton, under the tuition of the Rev. Drs. Gibbons, Conder, and Fisher, where he entered as a student at his own cost. Having completed the course of study, he received a call from the congregation at Hammersmith, over which he was ordained Pastor, Dec. 10, 1783. In 1790 he succeeded Mr. Jacobson as Morning Lecturer at Salters' Hall meeting house; continuing, however, to preach in the afternoon at Hammersmith till the year 1796, when he succeeded Dr. Harris at Hanover-street, Long Acre. In 1802 he resigned both these engagements, and removed to Newport in the Isle of Wight, where he remained until 1806, when the pulpit at Carey-street becoming vacant by the removal of Mr. Thorpe to Bristol, Mr. Winter received the gratifying invitation to succeed him as pastor in the place endeared by his earliest connexions, and where he continued to labour within a few days of his decease.

In 1809 Mr. Winter received from the College, New Jersey, U.S. a divinity diploma: a tribute of respect justified by his standing and respectable attainments. Firmly attached to the tenets, order, and discipline of the orthodox nonconformists, he was yet distinguished by his catholic and liberal spirit; but saw with pain and regret, defections from the churches of the Dissenters, more especially in the families of the opulent, originating, as he conceived, less in inquiry and conviction than in secular preferences.

In all the religious and benevolent institutions of the metropolis Dr. Winter took an active part. His early connexion with the remnant of Presbyterianism in London, rendered him, perhaps, unwilling to see the threefold cord of united denominations altogether broken, notwithstanding the lamentable discrepancy of sentiment which now separates them as widely as light and darkness. His own opinions were, however, decidedly evangelical; and, as he advanced in years, a great increase of spirituality was remarked in his public addresses. As a preacher he was solid and practical without affecting eloquence; but he possessed in no ordinary measure the gift and grace of extemporaneous prayer. He was an affectionate and attentive pastor, and in all the private relations of

life truly amiable and exemplary. For the last three years his health had been declining, and the infirmities of age visible; but he preached twice and administered the Lord's Supper as usual to his congregation on the Sabbath preceding his death. He left town for Tunbridge Wells and Hastings on the 6th Aug. in his usual health. On the 9th he was seized with a violent attack, which proved fatal almost suddenly. His remains were interred in the family vault in Bunhill Fields on the 17th. The address over the grave was delivered by the Rev. John Clayton, in the presence of more than 2000 persons. The funeral procession was formed by thirteen mourning coaches and six private carriages; the pall-bearers were ministers, and about 40 gentlemen as mourners; the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Homerton, the following morning.

Dr. Winter was the author of a small volume entitled "Pastoral Letters on Non-Conformity," and of several single Sermons delivered on particular occasions.

Mr. Bradbury was Pastor at Carey-street from 1728 to 1759; Mr. Richard Winter from 1759 to 1799; Dr. Robert Winter from 1806 to 1833. Thus, with the exception of an interval of seven years, the congregation has, during 105 years, been under the pastoral care of three ministers of the same family.

T.S.K.

T. W. DYER, M.D.

*Lately.* At Bristol, at an advanced age, Thomas Webb Dyer, M.D.

He was, from his early years, a zealous and able Botanist, and contributed towards the perfection of the British Flora, by communicating notices of the rare plants growing in the neighbourhood of Bristol. For about 21 years he filled the arduous and useful situation of House Apothecary to the Bristol Infirmary, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers, as is fully evinced by the ample testimonies of the principal physicians which during that period served the institution, who warmly recommended him to the College where he obtained his diploma to act as a physician. Whilst engaged in this situation, Dr. Dyer's leisure hours were employed in forming a museum, which may be considered rich in most of the departments of natural science; and, at the same time, formed a valuable library of books on natural history and medical subjects.

Dr. Dyer appears to have commenced his scientific pursuits at a time when to study Linnæus and to study nature were considered the same thing; and finding, by experience, that the Linnæan classification leads in a direct, easy, and certain

manner to the things described, he became a steady disciple and adherent of the illustrious Swede. He never published any thing; but he liberally indulged scientific inquirers with a sight of his collections, and communicated his observations; and few individuals known among men of science were without recommendations to him on visiting Bristol. About 23 years ago he retired from the Infirmary and married; and on settling in Park-street he appropriated a large room in his house for the reception of his museum, to which he was continually making additions until a short time prior to his decease. He united industry to talents for research, and was remarkable for probity, suavity, gentlemanly manners, and patience under suffering.

JOHN GORDON SMITH, M.D. F.R.S.L.  
*Sept.* 15. Dr. John Gordon Smith expired an unfortunate inmate of the Fleet Prison.

This eminent character, who was born in the year 1792, was at a very early period educated to become a member of the medical profession, of which he was an eccentric but distinguished ornament. He entered the army as surgeon to the twelfth regiment of Lancers, with which corps he served during the greater part of the Peninsular war, and, when the illustrious Colonel Ponsonby their leader was dreadfully wounded at Waterloo, it was through the skill and most unremitting attentions which that gallant soldier received from the subject of our memoir that his life was preserved. On Professor Smith's return to England he was placed on the half-pay list, and was appointed to the honourable office of Librarian to his Grace the late Duke of Sutherland (then Marquis of Stafford), in which situation he continued for the space of four years. He subsequently made his appearance as an author, with his celebrated work on Medical Jurisprudence, which has, in many important features been the guide of the learned judges, in cases of forensic medicine, and gone through several editions; and with the exception of Dr. Beck's (of New York) work on the same subject, they are far superior to any that had previously or have since appeared. In his "Hints to Medical Witnesses, Counsel," &c. a work which ought to be in possession of every medical practitioner and barrister, he proves, and his public experiments in his Lectures at the London Mechanics' Institution, still further corroborated that the unfortunate Elizabeth Fenning was innocent of the crime for which she was executed in 1815, and by chemical tests he ably pointed out that the evidence of the medical witnesses was founded on erroneous and unscientific

conclusions. When the University of London opened in 1828, Dr. Smith appeared enobed as the first English Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. His introductory lectures delivered within the walls of that establishment will point out to posterity his talent and philanthropy. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers, that an unfortunate soldier named Butler was charged with the wilful murder of a gentleman of the name of Neale, whom he had accompanied home in a state of intoxication, and who afterwards in his company died of apoplexy. The evidence given at the coroner's inquest by the late Joshua Brookes, Dr. Dennis, and Mr. Kirton, most unjustifiably tended to throw an opinion that Butler had murdered Mr. Neale. Dr. Smith, on seeing the printed evidence of the witnesses, waited upon them, and convinced them that, from the appearances produced on dissection, the deceased died of apoplexy. At the London and Westminster Medical Societies, Dr. Smith introduced the subject of this gentleman's death, and the majority of the members of those learned bodies (nearly three hundred in each) coincided with Dr. Smith in his opinion; the result of these discussions caused a subscription to be raised to defend Butler; and several members, with one of the Sheriffs, accompanied Dr. Smith to Newgate to assist the prisoner in his defence; which was intrusted on the day of trial to that truly scientific barrister Mr. Clarkson, and the prisoner was acquitted. Another case we may mention, was that an unfortunate female, who wished to procure abortion, and took medicines in order to effect it; finding herself ill in consequence, she consulted a medical gentleman, but subsequently died. At the coroner's inquest, Mr. Hely, of St. James's Street, stated that certain appearances found on dissection were the result of violence on the part of the surgeon. A *verdict of wilful murder* was returned, and the unfortunate practitioner was tried for his life. On the trial Dr. Smith, by permission of the Court, proved that the appearances said to be that of violence, were nothing more than what is always found on dissection; and on this being stated, the Court instantly directed an acquittal. When the late coroner for the City of London, Mr. Shelton, died, Dr. Smith became a candidate for the office (and a more efficient character could not have been found); but his sterling talent was here neglected on behalf of private friendship, and the present coroner Mr. Payne appointed. Shortly after this mortifying defeat he resigned his chair in the University of London, and lectured at his

private residence in Foley Place. As a sedulous student he was an almost daily visitor in the reading rooms of the British Museum, and to add to his information on his favourite subject of Medical Jurisprudence, he attended almost every criminal trial where life was concerned at the Old Bailey, and the neighbouring circuits. The judges invariably listened to his opinion on medico-legal subjects, with that attention they deserved. In conjunction with Dr. Ryan, his exertions have caused the examiners of the Apothecaries Hall to compel candidates for licentiate to study the (until now) neglected but truly important subject of forensic medicine. Notwithstanding all his knowledge and ability he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, combined somewhat with irregular habits, which terminated his truly useful, honoured, but short existence, within the walls of a prison, where he gradually sunk and expired. It is but right to mention that he was attended in his dying moments, as well as during his illness, by his amiable and talented friend Dr. Edward Harrison, of Holles Street, Cavendish Square. Dr. Smith, like many other great men, had a favourite subject of study, viz. "Forensic Medicine," and for his zealous attachment, and endeavours to cultivate it among members of the medical profession, he was deemed an eccentric, though useful physician. Some years ago, he endeavoured to form a class at the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, for the study of this science, but he failed, only a few private friends attending his prelection; the same was the case at the London University; but subsequently his exertions have induced the public authorities to compel medical pupils to study it, and the present professors of medical jurisprudence feel the result of his labours. He benefited others, whilst he died in a gaol. On Monday evening, Sept. 16, a coroner's inquest was held on his remains in the Fleet prison, (before Mr. Payne his quondam competitor!) when a verdict was returned. "*Died by the visitation of God.*" H. W. D.

MR. CHARLES ANTONY BONER.

*Lately.* In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, in his 73d year, Charles Antony Boner. Born of an ancient family, which then resided at Oberessendorf, near the lake of Constance in Swabia, he was sent to the University of Fribourg; but which he was compelled to leave in consequence of his reluctance to enter the Church, a profession, which his father had, without considering the bias of his son's mind, chosen for him; and thus, at the age of 18, he found himself a mar-

tyr for conscience sake, and without fortune, friends, or even a home. But as his family were much respected in that part of Germany, he soon became acquainted with some persons of rank and influence there, and who subsequently evinced the sincerity of their friendship by their efforts to promote the success of his first appearance as an author; when to prove his fitness for the character of a teacher, the line he had determined to adopt, he published "The Road to Virtue and Knowledge." Conceiving, however, that a wider field was open for his exertions in other countries, he quitted Germany for France, and there supported himself by giving lessons in Mathematics, German, and the Classics, until he obtained the situation of a private Tutor in the family of a French nobleman; and with whom he continued till both were compelled by the French Revolution to seek an asylum in England; where Mr. Boner was happily enabled by the produce of his lessons to support not only himself, but to assist even his former friends, reduced to distress as severe as it was unexpected and undeserved.

When the College at Sandhurst was instituted, Mr. Boner made an application to Colonel Marchant for the professorship of Mathematics, and he was shortly afterwards actually nominated for that situation; but another person eventually obtained the appointment.

In he received the thanks of the Board of Admiralty for the invention of a Quadrant of Reduction, or Sinical Quadrant, which he presented to them accompanied by a description, to shew that with this Quadrant any person, without the least previous knowledge of navigation, would be enabled in a few lessons to keep all the reckonings at sea, astronomical observations excepted. For this discovery, of national importance, unfortunately Mr. Boner received no other recompense than a mere official letter of thanks. Mr. Boner then turned his attention to the formation of an universal language. But here too it was his fate to discover, after having been fooled by the flattery of friends, who seemed to think favourably of his plan, that the subject was better fitted for closet speculations than for actual adoption, and accordingly he determined to relinquish all idea of an universal language, even at the very moment when he had nearly completed the key to it in the shape of a Grammar. But the object that latterly engrossed his attention was the discovery of the cause, nature, and extent of the variations of the dip of the needle; and for this purpose he had prosecuted his researches to such an extent as to arrive at almost mathematical certainty; and had he lived only another six months,

little doubt can remain, as his unfinished papers testify, that he would have given a formula, by which it would be perfectly easy to ascertain, with reference to any given year, the variation required; and from whence future hydrographers would be able to lay down the exact bearings of various places, at present known but imperfectly, in consequence of the discrepancies observable in the observations of navigators, and of the want of any certain method to reconcile such differences through their ignorance of the extent of the magnetic variation at the periods when the observations were taken.

Upon a question so important to the accuracy of scientific research, Mr. Boner threw out some hints in his "Essay on the Variations of the Mariner's Compass," published in the "Annals of Philosophy." But, though the abstruse science and sound reasoning, which that paper displays would justly entitle the writer to the character of a profound thinker, yet the subject seems to have attracted little notice, and gained even less attention for the writer, whose retiring disposition and unobtrusive demeanour were ill suited to gain the regard of the public, whose eyes are always turned to the most noisy charlatan of the day.

#### REV. SAMUEL JONES.

*Aug. 9.* The Rev. Samuel Jones, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Congregation, Shrewsbury.

Mr. Jones was born at Wolverhampton in 1787, and educated at St. Mary's College, Ascott. He was for several years Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Stafford at Cossey Hall, Norfolk. On the decease of the Rev. Mr. Le Maître in 1822, Mr. Jones succeeded as Priest in Shrewsbury, and soon after his settlement there established, and constantly superintended, a school for the benefit and instruction of the humbler classes of his flock.

In 1826 he deemed it necessary to enlarge his Chapel, in the decoration of which he exercised considerable taste and judgment; and in 1827 he was the means of causing a small fine-toned organ to be erected therein, and being skilful in music, formed an efficient choir to assist in public worship. Towards the expense of these, it is believed, Mr. Jones himself contributed very considerably. He was likewise most assiduous in his pastoral labours, and constant in his visits to those under his charge.

In 1831 he published a small 12mo volume, entitled "The Rule of Faith," wherein he gave a concise statement of the Fundamentals of the Roman Catholic Religion, principally founded on a larger work of the late Bishop Milner.

He was an excellent classical scholar, and well read in the early Fathers of his Church. His active benevolence and polished manners had obtained for him the respect of all his neighbours. A pulmonary complaint, under which he had long laboured, caused his death at Walsall, whither he had removed for change of air. His remains were interred in the New Catholic Chapel, Walsall.—H.P.

LEWIS MAJENDIE, Esq.

*Aug. 13.* At Hedingham Castle, Essex, aged 77, Lewis Majendie, esq. F.R.S. F.A.S. F.L.S.

Mr. Majendie was a son of the Rev. John James Majendie, D.D. Canon of Windsor; and brother to the late Bishop of Bangor (the tutor of his present Majesty), a memoir of whom was given in our vol. xcvii. ii. 273. In early life he was an officer in the army, having been appointed to a Captain-Lieutenancy in the 15th dragoons in 1781. He acquired the estate of Hedingham Castle, where he constantly resided for upwards of forty years in the punctual discharge of the duties of a country gentleman, by marriage, July 15, 1783, with Elizabeth, half sister to the present Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, co. Lancaster, Bart. and only child by the first marriage of the late Sir Henry Hoghton, the sixth Bart. with Elizabeth, only daughter of William Ashhurst, of Hedingham Castle, esq. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1791; and communicated to that learned body in Dec. 1795, an account of two Hawk's Rings found at Hedingham Castle, printed and engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 410; in Jan. 1796, a notice of a Gold Ring found in Windsor Home Park, printed and engraved *ibid.* p. 411; and in March following, a long historical account of Hedingham Castle, which was published with five folio plates, in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

By the lady above mentioned, who died Oct. 28, 1807, aged 46, he had five children, of whom one son, Henry, died in infancy. His eldest son, Ashhurst Majendie, esq. married Jan. 18, 1831, Frances eldest daughter of John Griffin, esq. of Bedford-place. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth-Mary was married April 27, 1807, to the Hon. George Mark Arthur Way Allanson Winn, only brother to the present Lord Headley, who died in 1827, leaving seven children. His younger son, the Rev. Henry Lewis Majendie, and his younger daughter Georgiana Majendie, are unmarried.

GENT. MAG. *September, 1833.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Richard Cory*, Rector of St. Keane, Cornwall, to which he was presented in 1804 by the Rev. W. Cory.

The Rev. Dr. *Stopford*, Rector of Lettorkenny, co. Donegal.

The Rev. *Richard Hutchens Whitelocke*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Charlton, Lanc. to which he was presented in 1816 by the Collegiate Church of Manchester.

*July 22.* In Lisson Grove, Paddington, the Rev. *P. Ward*, nephew to the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

*Aug. 6.* Drowned, while bathing in Loughbrickland, the Rev. *William Mulligan*, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Belfast Institution.

*Aug. 8.* At Kensington, of cholera, aged 25, the Rev. *W. Coleman*, second son of James Coleman, esq. of Pontefract.

*Aug. 10.* At Poynings Rectory, near Brighton, the Rev. *Henry H. Dodd*, M.A. Vicar of Arlington and Curate of Poynings, late of Worcester college, Oxford. He married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Holland, Precentor of Chichester, who in right of his prebend presented him to the vicarage of Arlington in 1832.

*Aug. 13.* At Hans-place, Chelsea, aged 78, the Rev. *James Stovin*, D.D. for fifty-one years Rector of Rossington, near Doncaster, and a Magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. He was brother to the late Lieut-Gen. Richard Stovin, and to Col. Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B. and grandson of George Stovin, esq. an antiquary of the last century, to whose MS. History of the Level of Hatfield Chase the Rev. Mr. Hunter acknowledges his obligations in his *South Yorkshire*, vol. i. p. 182, where also is a pedigree of the family. Dr. Stovin was the eldest son of James Stovin, esq. of Shooter's Hill, in Rossington, and Whitgift Hall, by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Walker, Alderman and Mayor of Doncaster. He was for some time a Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as tenth Senior Optime in 1776, M.A. 1779, D.D. 1800. He was presented to the rectory of Rossington (in the gift of the corporation of Doncaster) in 1783. He married Oct. 16, 1790, the only daughter of Mr. Charles Rivington, printer, of Staining-lane, by whom he had four daughters: 1. Eleanor, who died Dec. 5, 1808, aged 17; 2. Charlotte-Maria, married in 1830 to the Rev. Peter Bouchier Wynch; 3. Frances, married to J. W. Worsley, esq. and 4. Rose, married to ——— Worsley, esq. his brother.

*Aug. 10.* At St. James's palace, aged 89, the Rev. *Henry Fly*, D.D. F.S.A. Confessor to his Majesty's Household, Sub-Dean of St. Paul's, Perpetual Cu-

rate of Trinity church, Minorities, Vicar of Willesdon, and Perpetual Curate of Kingsbury with Twyford. He was formerly Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1773, B. and D.D. 1797; became a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1783, and derived his other preferments from the Dean and Chapter. He was presented to the Minorities church before 1794, and to Willesdon in 1821. He printed a Sermon at Trinity church on the Fast day, 1794; and another in the same church before the Volunteers, 1798.

Aug. 20. At Heacham, Norfolk, the Rev. *Martin Davy*, Vicar of Waterperry, and Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford. He was nephew to the Rev. Martin Davy, D.D. Master of Caius college, Cambridge. He was presented to Waterperry in 1817 by Joseph Henley, esq.

Aug. 27. At Woolwich, aged 30, the Rev. *John Horsford*, M.A. Chaplain to the Earl of Aberdeen, and Assistant Minister of St. Mary's chapel, Parker Street, Grosvenor-square. He was the eldest son of J. Horsford, esq. of Weymouth; and was a member of Queen's college, Oxford.

Aug. 29. At the Moot, Downton, Wilts, aged 61, the Rev. *Charles William Shuckburgh*, Rector of Goldhanger, Essex. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1813; and was instituted to Goldhanger in 1798. He was for many years a Magistrate for the County of Essex, and subsequently acted in that capacity in the county of Wilts, for the Salisbury Division. But his health had been for some time past much impaired by paralysis; and he bore with an unrepinning and even cheerful resignation the infirmities consequent upon this afflicting dispensation of Providence. Only two days after, his son Walter, a promising young man of 18, was, with four others, lost in the wreck of the East Indiaman, the Ann and Amelia, which was cast away on the coast of France during the late destructive gales.

Aug. 30. Aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Caleb Campbell*, Vicar of Owston near Doncaster, in the presentation of P. D. Cooke, esq.

Sept. 2. Aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Mawdesley*, Rector of St. Mary's, Chester. He was of Brazenose coll. Oxf. M.A. 1782; and was presented to his living in 1813 by the present Marquis of Westminster.

Sept. 7. At the house of his first cousin, J. B. Cholwich, esq. Farringdon House, Devonshire, the Rev. *William Cholwich*, Vicar of Ermington, to which he was instituted in 1796 on his own petition.

Sept. 8. At Northfleet vicarage, Kent, aged 72, the Rev. *George Whitaker*. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A.

1787; and formerly Master of the Grammar-school at Southampton.

Sept. 11. Aged 74, the Rev. *John Johnson*, Rector of Great Parndon, Essex, and Vicar of North Mimms, Herts. He was born Sept. 26, 1759, in the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, the son of John and Elizabeth Johnson; (and brother to Julia, wife of Gen. Sir Geo. Hewett, Bart. ; ) was educated at the Charterhouse as a boarder; entered as a Commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, in March, 1776, and attained the degree of M.A. in June, 1782. In Oct. 1784, he was presented to the rectory of Great Parndon by Patience Thomas Adams, esq.; and in Nov. 1790 to the vicarage of North Mimms, by Mrs. Catharine Fullerton. He married March 1784 Eliza, only child of John Waters, esq. of Bath.

Sept. 13. At the Priory, Isle of Wight, aged 37, the Rev. *Edward Grose Smith*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of St. Helen's, in that island. He was the eldest son of Edward Grose Smith, esq. of the Priory, and of Kelsey Park, Kent; was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

## DEATHS.

### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 23. Richard Price, esq. one of the Sub-commissioners employed by the Record Commission. His extensive knowledge of German and Northern literature makes his loss a matter of deep regret to all who take an interest in the early history and antiquities of the country. He had long suffered under a dropsical complaint, which proved ultimately fatal.

June 28. At Hampstead, Mr. William Swansborough, civil engineer, late of Wisbech.

July 1. At Walthamstow, Elizabeth, third dau. of James Hall, esq.

July 18. In Burton Crescent, Mary, widow of Robert Butler, esq. youngest dau. of the late Anthony Stokes, esq. Bencher of the Inner Temple.

At Chelsea, aged 67, Charles Wheeler, esq. late Superintendent of the London Docks.

July 19. At Chelsea, Fanny, wife of E. B. De Vinches, esq. youngest dau. of late J. G. Gautier, esq. of Clapham Common.

July 21. Aged 37, Garrett Dillon, esq. He was a member of the Irish bar; but relinquished his profession to join the Independents in Spain. For the last two years he was a member of the establishment of the Times newspaper.

July 24. In Regent-st. Mrs. Margaret Church, dau. of late John Church, esq. of Atterbury-house, Oxfordshire, and Moss Tower, Scotland.

Aug. 1. Aged 78, the Hon. Henry

Watson, uncle to Lord Sondes; second son of Lewis first Lord Sondes, by Lady Catharine Manners, eldest dau. of John second Duke of Rutland.

*Aug. 3.* Charles Patten, esq. youngest son of William Patten, esq. portrait-painter, late of Ludgate-hill.

Richard Farden, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

*Aug. 4.* Mrs. Susannah Lyon, mother of Mr. Lyon, of Walbrook, and of the late Mr. G. N. Lyon, whose death is recorded in p. 187.

*Aug. 11.* In Lower Grosvenor-street, the Rt. Hon. Frances-Elizabeth Viscountess Allen. She was the eldest dau. of the late Gaynor Barry, of Dormstown, co. Meath, esq. was married Aug. 5, 1781, to Joshua 5th Viscount Allen, and was left his widow Feb. 1, 1816, having had issue Joshua-William the present Viscount, and two daughters: Frances-Elizabeth, who died in 1826; and Letitia-Dorothea, married in 1806 to the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Herbert, brother to the Earl of Carnarvon, and has issue.

*Aug. 14.* In Sutton-street, Soho, aged 84, Mr. Wm. Allen, celebrated as an organ builder.

*Aug. 20.* At Crouch-end, aged 65, Henry St. John, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. St. Andrew St. John, Dean of Worcester, and grandson of John 10th Lord St. John of Bletsoe. He married April 2, 1797, Catharine, dau. of the Rev. Henry Wigley, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters: 1. Catherine-Wigley, married in 1824 to Robt. Philip Tyrwhitt, esq. barrister; 2. Henry; 3. George, died young; 4. William-John, who died in 1823, aged 21; 5. Beauchamp-Edward, died 1804; 6. John-Coventry, died 1810; 7. Sarah, married in 1831, to Rob. B. Brander, esq.; 8. Frederick; and 9. Ambrose.

Mary, eldest dau. of Col. Leith Hay, M. P.

*Aug. 21.* In New Burlington-street, Thos. Alcock, esq.

In Upper Baker-street, Andrew Feltham, esq.

*Aug. 23.* In Upper Berkeley-street, Mary, widow of George Graham, esq. of Edinburgh.

At the house of his nephew Mr. Harcourt, Upper Eaton-st., aged 67, Henry Bateman, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

*Aug. 26.* J. Mortimer, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

After a short illness, aged 82, Mr. Paul Colnaghi, the well-known and respectable print-seller, of Pall Mall East.

At Argyll-house, aged 41, the Right Hon. Harriett Countess of Aberdeen, and dowager Viscountess Hamilton; sister to the Earl of Morton, and niece to the Earl of Harewood. She was the 2d dau. of the Hon. John Douglas, by Lady

Frances Lascelles; was first married, Nov. 25, 1809, to James Viscount Hamilton, who died in his father's life-time, May 27, 1814, leaving issue by her ladyship the present Marquis of Abercorn, Lady Harriet Hamilton, and Lord Claude. On the 8th of July 1814, her Ladyship became the second wife of the present Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. and had issue George Lord Haddo, three other sons, and one daughter. Her Ladyship's body was interred at Stanmore, attended to the grave by the Earl, her four eldest sons, her three brothers the Earl of Morton, the Rev. Charles Douglas, and Capt. Douglas, by Capt. Gordon, brother to the Earl of Aberdeen, her brother-in-law the Earl of Wicklow, and two sons of the Earl of Harewood, her cousins.

*Aug. 28.* In Fitzroy-sq. aged 74, the Right Hon. Mary dowager-Viscountess Dillon, widow of Charles the 12th Viscount, grandfather of the present peer. She was a French lady, and his Lordship's second wife, by whom she was mother of Lady Frederick Beauclerk, and of a son who died in 1812 in his 20th year.

At Hackney, in his 82d year, Philip Harvey, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

*Aug. 29.* Aged 58, Wm. Ward, esq. of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, and Wood-st. Cheapside; a very eminent wholesale hosier.

At Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 81, Wm. Weston, esq.

*Lately.* At Chelsea, aged 56, George Roberts, esq. late of Warminster, author of "Elements of Modern Geography and History," Epitomes of Astronomy and Sacred Biography, and many of Pinnock's Catechisms.

*Sept. 4.* At Finsbury-circus, aged 82, S. Robinson, esq.

In Conduit-street, Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Heyrick, Rector of Brampton, co. Northampton, and granddaughter of John Heyrick, esq. formerly town clerk of Leicester, who died in 1822. (see vol. xcii. i. p. 187.)

*Sept. 6.* At Camberwell, aged 72, Helen, widow of Rev. Dr. Swan, of Leven, co. Fife.

Aged 27, in her first confinement, Mary, wife of Mr. James Cooke, surgeon, York-road, Lambeth.

*Sept. 7.* In Baker-street, aged 80, John Whitby St. Quintin, esq. of Hatley St. George, Cambridgeshire, and Barrow Hedges, Surrey.

*Sept. 9.* In Grosvenor-street, Adeliza Maria, wife of Henry Petre, esq. of Dunkenhagh, Lancashire, and sister to Lady Petre. She was the third daughter of Henry Howard, esq. of Corby-castle, by Catherine-Mary, 2d dau. of Sir Richard Neave, Bart. and was married April 20, 1830.



*Sept. 13.* At Regent's-Park, Sarah, wife of Archibald Christie, of Baberton, N.B. esq. eldest dau. of late Bradford Wilmer, M.D.

*Sept. 16.* At Hammersmith, aged 78, Anne, only surviving child of Robert Young, esq. who died at Salisbury in Feb. 1805; and niece to Lake Young, esq. Deputy of Cordwainers' Ward, who died March 22, 1802.

Macleod Robinson, esq. Ordnance-office, Tower.

*Sept. 18.* Aged 84, John Andree, M.D. of Hatton-garden.

*Sept. 24.* Aged 27, Eliza, daughter of John Belfour, esq. of Highgate.

BERKS.—*Sept. 8.* At Sheepstead-house, aged 65, Benjamin Moreland, esq.

*Sept. 15.* At Farley-hill, aged 74, E. Stephenson, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Sept. 8.* At Downham, aged 68, William Martin, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Aug. 25.* At Haylake, Lucy, wife of the Rev. John Egerton, of Chester.

CORNWALL.—*July 20.* At Falmouth, aged 52, Thomas Moore, M.D. surgeon of the 11th foot.

DEVON.—*June 23.* At Exeter, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. M<sup>c</sup>Bean, and formerly wife of Major-Gen. Robt. Bowles.

*July 21.* At Babbicombe, aged 61, Sarah-Anne, wife of Sir John Arundel, of Huntingdon, knt.

*July 30.* At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. T. Daws, R. N.

*Aug. 16.* Joseph Cookworthy, esq. of Plymouth.

*Aug. 18.* At Northbrook-house, Ward Cadogan, esq.

Aged 82, John Wolston, esq. of Tornewton-house.

*Aug. 20.* At Stoke Abbey, Hartland, aged 94, Bonna, widow of Paul Orchard, esq. Col. of N. Devon militia, and M.P. for Callington; aunt to Lord Wenlock. She was the dau. of Sir Robert Lawley, 4th Bart. of Spoonhill, co. Salop. Her property devolves to L. W. Buck, esq. late M.P. for Exeter.

*Aug. 26.* At Netherton, aged 52, Edward, youngest son of Richard Edgumbe, esq. of Edgumbe-house.

Aged 17, Dudley, fourth but eldest surviving son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Thornton, G.C.B. of Wembury House.

*Aug. 29.* At Tavistock, John F. M. Bray, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Bray, of Tavistock.

*Sept. 2.* At Exeter, aged 65, Joseph Priestley, esq. of Cradley, Worcestershire, son of the celebrated Dr. Priestley.

*Sept. 3.* At Staplake Mount, near Starcross, Francis Kain, esq.

*Sept. 6.* At the residence of her son-

in-law Mr. Eccles, Plymouth, aged 65, the widow of the celebrated Dr. Jenner.

*Sept. 7.* At Lyme Regis, at an advanced age, Edmund Joshua Moriarty, esq. Capt. R.N. He was made a Commander 1779, posted 1809, and subsequently employed as Agent for Prisoners at Perth.

*Sept. 12.* Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. R. Edmonds, Rector of Woodleigh.

DURHAM.—*Aug. 6.* At Arlow Banks, Christopher Lonsdale, esq.

ESSEX.—*Aug. 31.* At Ilford, aged 70, Herman Mertens, esq.

*Sept. 8.* At the house of her son-in-law B. Branfill, esq. Walthamstow, in her 90th year, Mrs. Mary Whittall.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug. 19.* At Ablingdon-house, aged 88, Mary, widow of the Rev. Charles Coxwell.

*Aug. 20.* At Clifton, John Langford, esq. of Southampton.

*Aug. 25.* At Cheltenham, aged 85, Peter Boissier, esq.

*Aug. 28.* At Cheltenham, aged 52, Katharine, wife of John Henry Burchall, esq. of Broadfield Court, Herefordshire.

*Lately.* At Bristol, aged 65, the Rev. Thomas Furlong Churchill, M.D. for many years one of the Ordaining Ministers of the New Jerusalem Church.

*Sept. 9.* Aged 94, the widow of Wm. Barnes, esq. of Redland Hall.

HANTS.—*Aug. 25.* At Cowes, Mary-Julia, dau. of the Rev. Charles Digby, Canon of Windsor, and cousin to Earl Digby.

*Aug. 29.* At Farlington Rectory, aged 35, Laura, wife of the Rev. E. Richards.

*Lately.* At Calshot-castle, Hannah, widow of Lt.-Gen. Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. She was the dau. of Harry Darby, of London, merchant, was married Feb. 20, 1789, and left a widow Oct. 18, 1813, having had issue the present Sir Charles Burrard, four other sons, all deceased in the service of their country, and two daughters.

*Sept. 3.* At Westover, near Lymington, Selina-Irwin Wilson, third dau. of late J. W. D. Wilson, President of the Council in St. Kitts, and niece to Dr. Davis, of Bath.

*Sept. 7.* At Southsea, aged 78, Capt. Thos. White, R.N. He was a midshipman in Keppel's action, and also in Rodney's fleet at the capture of Don Juan Langara, and in the battle of the Nile he was First Lieutenant of the Audacious. He attained Post rank 1810.

*Sept. 20.* At Southampton, aged 75, Matthew Davies, esq. of Warminster, Wilts.

HEREFORD.—*Aug. 1.* At the house of his uncle the Rev. Wm. Munsey, Hereford, Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, of Cockspar-st., bookseller.

*Aug. 28.* At Little Birch. Thomas Stallard, aged 109. He never, till within the last fortnight, had any serious illness. He reaped his own wheat last year, and about two years previously was seen hunting on horseback. His breakfast was usually toast and cider, of which beverage he drank freely till his decease.

**HERTS.**—*Sept. 16.* At Russell-farm, aged 80, Sabine, widow of A. Roberts, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-st.

**HUNTS.**—*Sept. 8.* At Godmanchester, aged 74, Commander James Molineux, R.N. He obtained his first commission in 1794; served as Lieut. of the Defence, 74, at the battle of the Nile, and of the Windsor-castle 96, in the action with the fleets of France and Spain, July 22, 1805. He was flag-Lieut. at Sheerness from the end of 1808 until promoted to the rank of Commander May 4, 1810.

**KENT.**—*Aug. 4.* Aged 38, Sophia-Kingdom, wife of N. A. Austen, of Ramsgate, banker.

*Sept. 4.* At Canterbury, aged 81, Elizabeth-Catherine, relict of Daniel Gregory, esq.

*Sept. 6.* At River, near Dover, aged 74, Captain Dubois Smith.

*Sept. 13.* At Blackheath, aged 84, Thomas Rashleigh, esq.

*Sept. 18.* Aged 86, T. Templeman, Esq. of Conyngnam-house, Ramsgate.

**LANCASHIRE.**—*Sept. 8.* At her brother's seat, Allerton, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Newton, esq. of Croxteth Hall, Cambridgeshire.

**NORTHAMPTONSH.**—*Lately.* At Stamford Baron, aged 68, Joseph Phillips, esq.

*Sept. 6.* At Northampton, aged 27, John Willson, esq. a young man of considerable talent, and of irreproachable character.

**SOMERSET.**—*Aug. 9.* Aged 60, James Harden, esq. of East Brent.

*Aug. 27.* At Bath, in his 17th year, John-Fraser, eldest son of the Rev. John East, Curate of St. Michael's, Bath, and Rector of Croscombe.

*Sept. 2.* The widow of the Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, of Langford Court, brother to Lord Viscount Sidmouth. She was Mary, daughter of Henry Unwin, esq. was married Oct. 25, 1785, and left a widow June 11, 1818, with three children, Haviland John Addington, esq.; Mary; and Henry-Unwin Addington, esq. Envoy to the Court of Madrid.

At Ubley Cottage, aged 77, Joseph Warner, esq.

*Sept. 3.* At Norton Hall, Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Arthur Annesley, Rector of Clifford Chambers, Glouc.

**STAFFORD.**—*Aug. 13.* At Lichfield, aged 48, George Dodson, esq.

**SUFFOLK.**—*Aug. 20.* At Saxmundham,

Capt. C. Baynes, Assistant Dock-master at the East India Docks.

*Aug. 21.* Aged 5, David, only son of David Hanbury, esq. of Sudbury.

*Sept. 1.* Elizabeth, wife of Robert Colmer, esq. of Abbot's-lodge.

**SURREY.**—*June 28.* At Epsom, Frances, wife of Edw. Whitmore, esq. of Lombard-st. eldest dau. of late John-Pooley Kensington, esq.

*July 10.* At Earlswood, near Reigate, aged 72, Thos. Conway, esq. of Maiden-lane.

*Aug. 22.* At Putney, aged 77, Anne, widow of B. Paterson, esq. of Durnsford-lodge, Wimbledon.

*Aug. 31.* At Peckham, aged 21, James Stuart, esq. of E. I. Co.'s civil service, only son of the late James Stuart, esq. of the Hon. Company's Court of Directors, and M.P. for Huntingdon (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for May last), leaving a widow and an infant son.

*Sept. 1.* At Streatham-common, aged 72, Wm. Wilson, esq.

*Sept. 4.* At Englefield-green, aged 5, William-Henry, only son of Capt. Oram, late of the Royal Scots' Grays.

Aged 86, Harry Charrington, esq. of Woodhatch Lodge, Reigate.

**WARWICK.**—*Aug. 21.* Aged 41, Frances, wife of Joseph Dester, esq. of Bramcote Hall.

*Aug. 28.* Caroline, wife of S. P. Shawe, esq. of Cliff Hall.

*Sept. 3.* At Kenilworth, aged 84, Frances, widow of Rev. James Powell, Rector of Church Lawford.

*Sept. 9.* Aged 83, William Craddock, esq. banker, of Nuneaton.

**WILTS.**—*Lately.* At Wootton Bassett, aged 25, Albert, youngest son of the Rev. T. Hooper, of Elkstone.

At Chiltern Rectory, Walter Kitson, A.B. scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Walter Kitson, of Chiltern Folliott.

**WORCESTER.**—*Aug. 24.* At Tardebigg, aged 67, Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon. and Reverend Lord Aston, Vicar of Tardebigg, and dau. of the late Rev. Nathan Haines. She was married June 14, 1802, and had no children.

*Lately.* At Worcester, aged 70, Abigail, wife of Major Johnson.

Aged 60, Mary-Brilliana, wife of Timothy Larton, esq. of Worcester, eldest dau. of late Lt.-Col. Wall, of Tewkesbury Park.

At Claines, Mary, wid. of T. Nicholas, esq. of Thornbury.

*Sept. 13.* At Moseley, Mary, widow of the Rev. E. Palmer, of Moseley, and Vicar of Stogursey, Somerset.

**YORK.**—*Aug. 10.* Thomas Marriott Perkins, esq. of Wentworth-hall and Walker-house, eldest son of late Provost-

marshal-general Perkins, and brother to late B. M. Perkins, esq. of Castle-Perkins, Jamaica.

*Aug. 21.* At York, aged 63, William Gossip, esq. of Thorp Arch-hall.

*Aug. 28.* aged 18, Theodore, eldest son of the Rev. Theodore Dury, Rector of Keighley.

*Sept. 9.* Aged 67, Mr. William Bunney, sen. one of the oldest masters to the Baltic out of Hull, having made 64 successful voyages to Petersburg. In 1797 he was the means of releasing, from that place, by cutting a passage through the ice, a fleet of loaded merchantmen which, but for his exertions, would have been compelled to winter there; for which important service the Russian Company presented him with a handsome memorial.

**WALES.**—*Lately.* At Aberystwith, aged 19, Susan, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Pinhorn, Knt. of Southwark, banker.

**SCOTLAND.**—*Aug. 18.* At Muthill, aged 90, Miss Mary Campbell, sister to the late Mrs. Graham Burden, of Feddal. She was led, while a child, to see the retreating forces of Charles Edward pass from Falkirk to Culloden. Her uncle, the Laird of Feddal and Shean, in whose house she was brought up, having followed the fortunes of the Prince to the battle, was never more heard of, dead or alive.

*Aug. 19.* At Portobello, Lieut.-Col. James Peat, late of 25th foot. He was appointed Lieut. in that regt. 1794, Capt. 1803, brevet Major 1813, Lt.-Col. 1829.

*Aug. 20.* At Perth, aged 82, Dr. George French, Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College, and the oldest practitioner of Medicine in Aberdeen.

*Aug. 24.* At Newton House, Perthshire, in his 70th year, Andrew Berry, esq. M.D. and F.R.S.E. late member of the Medical Board at Madras.

**IRELAND.**—*July 1.* At Clancoole, near Bandon, Lt.-Col. Edward Gillman, He was appointed Ensign in the 17th foot 1794, Lieut. 1795, Captain 56th foot 1796. He served in St. Domingo for more than three years, and defended in 1796 Port Raymond, with ninety men against 1500 of the enemy. In 1799 he was in the expedition to the Helder, and wounded on the 19th Sept. He also served for more than three years in India. He attained the rank of Major 1808, was appointed to the 81st foot 1809, and brevet Lt.-Col. 1814. In 1815 he exchanged to the 15th foot.

*July 14.* At Belfast, Major Robert Ledlie, E. I. Co.'s service.

*July 15.* At Belfast, Lieut. T. W. Charleton, R.N.

At Killmore, co. Kerry, Lieut. Edw. Ussher Mason, 82d regt.

*Aug. 4.* Near Cork, Lieut. Wm. Henry Rawlinson, R.N.

*Aug. 10.* At Crossgar, Dromara, J. Mathews, esq. late Capt. 38th regt.

**GUERNSEY.**—*Aug. 9.* Lieut. W. B. Bartlett, late 57th regt. eldest son of late Capt. Bartlett, Roy. Eng. and nephew to late Major-Gen. Spry.

**ABROAD.**—*Feb. 20.* At Bushire, in Persia, on his return overland from Bombay, John May, esq. of 4th dragoons, eldest son of John May, esq. late of Oxney, Kent.

*March 17.* On her passage from Bombay, Amelia, dau. of R. O. Meriton, esq. E. I. mil. service; and *March 24,* Margaret-Eliza his wife.

*April 9.* At Sierra Leone, Lieut. Montgomery, 1st W. I. regt.

*June 14.* In the poor-house, Maury County, Tennessee, Abraham Bogard, being 118 years and four days old, a native of Delaware. He never drank spirits, nor took medicine. He retained the faculties of hearing, seeing, and memory to the last.

*June 24.* At Demerara, Capt. Richard Henry Muddle, R.N. Harbour-master at Demerara and Essequibo. He was made Lieutenant 1803, Commander 1806, and Post Captain 1817. He married, while commanding the Comet sloop, in 1809, Miss Coote, niece to the Chief Magistrate of St. John's, Newfoundland.

On his passage out to North America, Mr. Robert Hogg, youngest brother to the Ettrick Shepherd.

*July 9.* At the Alten copper-works, Norway, H. M. Burton, esq. surgeon.

*July 15.* At Peking, the consort of the Emperor of China.

*July 16.* At Calais, aged 56, John Denton Pinkstone French, M.D.

*July 27.* In his 39th year, Major Andrew Williams, of the Royal British Marine Regiment, in the service of Don Pedro. He died of cholera, only two hours before the capture of Lisbon.

*July 30.* At Boulogne, the widow of Capt. John Sherwood, E. I. Co.'s service.

*Aug. 1.* At Boulogne, of cholera, aged 29, the Rt. Hon. Lady Graves. She was a French lady, married to his Lordship about eighteen months ago.

*Aug. 3.* Drowned, on his passage from Oporto to England, aged 30, Capt. Sam. Chinnock.

*Aug. 9.* At Boulogne, aged 68, Mary, wife of Sir William Clayton, Bart. She was the only dau. of Sir William East, the 1st Baronet, of Hall Place, Berks, by Hannah, dau. of Henry Cassamajor, esq.; was married July 16, 1785, and had issue five sons and two daughters.

*Lately.* At Paris, J. A. Dalrymple, esq. of the Gatehouse, Sussex.

At Sydney, New South Wales, accidentally drowned, Major Deare, commanding the 21st Fusileers.

At Bordeaux, aged 81, Thomas Gledstones, esq.

At Munich, aged 30, Allan Drummond Gordon, esq. last surviving son of the late Wm. Hesse Gordon, esq.

Sept. 3. At Boulogne, the wife of Major the Hon. Charles Murray, brother to the Earl of Mansfield. Her maiden name was Law; she was married Sept. 21, 1802, and has left a daughter and two sons.

Sept. 12. At Calais, Hugh Doherty, esq. late of Charles-street, St. James's-square, and Laurel-lodge, Herts, brother to the Lord Chief Justice Doherty.

ADDITION TO OBITUARY.

Vol. CII. Part ii. p. 655.

Captain Hatley was the son of the late James Hatley, esq. of Ipswich, and was the last male heir of an ancient family connected with Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, from a parish in one of which counties they took their name: They were formerly seated at Puttenhoe House, in Goldrington, Bedfordshire; where they had large possessions, which they lost in the civil wars. The representatives of this family, through a female, are the descendants of Sheppard Frere, Esq. of Roydon, in Norfolk, who married the only sister of the abovenamed James Hatley. Capt. Hatley was ashore with Captain Cook at Owhyhee when the great circumnavigator was killed.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 27 to Sept. 24, 1833.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	133	50 and 60	193
Males 1041	Males 843	5 and 10	69	60 and 70	187
Females 1011	Females 891	10 and 20	78	70 and 80	161
		20 and 30	134	80 and 90	48
		30 and 40	154	90 and 100	6
		40 and 50	183	101, 1.—103, 1.	
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....386					

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Sept. 13.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54 11	27 1	19 6	34 1	36 4	37 2

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Sept. 23,

Kent Bags.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 10s. to 7l. 5s.
Farnham (fine)....	5l. 0s. to 11l. 10s.	Essex.....	4l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 24,

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. — Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 10s. — Clover, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton..	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 23:	
Veal.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	3,200 Calves 140
Pork.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs	20,310 Pigs 210

COAL MARKET, Sept. 23,

Walls Ends, from 15s. 0d. to 17s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 48s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 80.—Grand Junction, 246.—Kennet and Avon Canal, 27.—Leeds and Liverpool, 470.—Regent's, 17.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 56.—St. Katharine's, 68½.—West India, 100.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 210.—Grand Junction Water Works, 57.—West Middlesex, 77½.—Globe Insurance, 150.—Guardian, 28½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial Gas, 49½.—Phenix Gas, 4½ pm.—Independent, 45.—General United, 44½.—Canada Land Company, 50½.—Reversionary Interest, 126.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to Sept. 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sept	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	59	68	57	30, 23	cloudy	11	56	54	55	29, 60	cldy. & rain
27	61	72	68	, 19	fair	12	52	62	53	, 97	do.
28	63	75	60	, 19	cloudy	13	54	63	55	30, 09	do.
29	62	75	64	, 05	fair	14	58	68	53	29, 89	fair & rain
30	61	69	57	29, 79	r. & high w.	15	56	65	56	, 86	do.
31	50	56	49	28, 80	do. do.	16	56	62	57	, 64	do.
S. 1	50	56	49	29, 50	do. windy	17	55	65	52	, 50	cldy. & rain
2	51	62	54	, 90	fair and rain	18	54	63	52	, 78	do.
3	55	55	50	, 60	showers	19	51	60	50	30, 00	do. do.
4	50	58	49	, 97	fair, windy	20	48	62	57	, 20	do.
5	49	61	48	30, 23	do.	21	50	67	55	, 10	do.
6	54	65	54	, 08	do.	22	58	65	55	29, 98	do. & fair
7	56	68	56	30, 00	do.	23	58	66	58	, 82	do. do.
8	54	61	57	29, 78	cloud. & ra.	24	58	63	59	, 40	do. rain
9	58	64	60	, 96	do.	25	60	66	58	, 68	do. fair
10	54	60	59	30, 03	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 29, to September 26, 1833, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	211½	88	88	96½	96½	95	103½	17½	—	28 pm.	—	46 42 pm.
30	212½	88	88	96½	96½	95	103½	17½	243	28 25 pm.	—	41 38 pm.
31	211½	88	88	96½	96½	95	103½	17½	—	25 27 pm.	—	39 40 pm.
2	211½	88	88	96½	96½	95	104	17½	244	25 27 pm.	—	40 42 pm.
3	211½	88	88	96½	96½	95	104	17½	243½	27 26 pm.	—	40 39 pm.
4	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	103½	—	—	25 27 pm.	—	41 39 pm.
5	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	104	—	—	27 25 pm.	—	41 40 pm.
6	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	104½	—	243	26 pm.	86½	41 pm.
7	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	104½	—	—	27 pm.	—	41 42 pm.
8	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	104½	—	—	27 30 pm.	—	43 44 pm.
9	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	104½	—	244	26 25 pm.	—	42 44 pm.
10	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	—	—	—	27 30 pm.	—	43 44 pm.
11	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	—	—	243	29 30 pm.	—	44 45 pm.
12	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	—	—	—	30 29 pm.	—	46 47 pm.
13	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	—	—	—	31 pm.	—	46 48 pm.
14	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	—	—	—	30 pm.	—	47 48 pm.
16	—	88	88	96½	96½	95	6½	—	243	29 31 pm.	—	47 48 pm.
17	—	88	88	96½	96½	96½	—	—	244	30 32 pm.	—	48 pm.
18	—	88	88	96½	96½	96½	—	—	—	30 pm.	—	51 pm.
19	—	88	88	96½	96½	96	—	—	242½	30 32 pm.	—	50 48 pm.
20	—	88	88	96½	96½	96	—	—	—	32 31 pm.	—	48 49 pm.
21	—	88	88	96½	96½	96	—	—	242½	30 pm.	—	48 49 pm.
23	—	88	88	96½	96½	96	—	—	243	31 pm.	87	49 47 pm.
24	—	88	88	96½	96½	96	—	—	243	32 31 pm.	—	48 49 pm.
25	—	88	88	96½	96½	96	—	—	—	32 33 pm.	—	49 47 pm.
26	—	88	88	96½	96½	96	—	—	—	30 pm.	—	47 45 pm.

South Sea Stock, Sept. 12, 96½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,  
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 1, 1833.]

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Norwich, Oxf., Portsmouth, Preston, Sherb., Shrewsb., Southampton, Truro, Worcester 2-Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst. Berwick, Blackburn, Bridgewater, Carmar., Coleb., Chester, Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster, Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax, Henley, Hereford, Lancaster, Leamington, Lewes, Lincoln, Lichf., Macclesf., Newark, Newcastle, Newry, Northampton, Reading, Rochest., Salisbury, Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sunderland, Taunt., Swans., Wakefield, Warwick, Whiteh., Winchester, Windsor, Wolverham., 1 each Ireland 61-Scotland 37 Jersey 4-Guernsey 3

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST PAID.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,

In p. 155 you criticise the tone of a work entitled "Reasons for Dissent," and select as a specimen of the author's taste and temper, a passage in which he denounces the Lesson appointed by our Church for King Charles's Martyrdom (Matt. xxvii.) as "*awfully blasphemous.*" Though I think the author can only in fairness be understood to mean that the appropriation of this history of our divine Saviour's accusation, condemnation, and death, by which human redemption was effected, to the arraignment, sentence, and execution of any mere mortal man, gives it the character of blasphemy; yet it may not be amiss to set this Dissenter right in what he is evidently ignorant of, viz. that the above Lesson for the 30th of January was the ordinary Lesson appointed for that day at least one hundred years prior to the death of King Charles, that is, ever since the settling of the Book of Common Prayer, in the beginning of Edward the Sixth's reign. When, therefore, the Heads of our Church, after the Restoration, appointed an office for the day on which the late King was beheaded, they merely retained the ordinary daily Lesson; in doing which I presume to think that the Dissenter will not venture to charge them with blasphemy. Perhaps he will see something to soften his censures and excite his amazement in this most remarkable coincidence, which struck the unhappy Monarch himself when the service of the Church was read to him by his Chaplain just before he ascended the scaffold, and afforded him (says his Biographer) some signs of rejoicing. Whoever reads the "Eikon Basilike," the undoubted composition and "Portraiture of his sacred Majesty in his solitudes and sufferings," with an unprejudiced mind, must, I think, allow that King Charles was a man of the most exalted piety, though he might be mistaken in his notions of kingly prerogative.

Sept. 28. I am, &c. J. W.

J. T. remarks, "I am aware, with your correspondent T. L. C. that the Romanists in Ireland consider their Prelates the rightful possessors of the sees; but what I contend for, is, that all Bishops who have been duly consecrated are entitled to be addressed "My Lord," as a matter of courtesy, if not of right. If the title, "My Lord," be refused, how are they to be addressed?—Mr. Bishop? after the manner of Mr. Dean and Mr. Mayor. It should be remembered that the Bishops stand in the place of the Apostles—that their descent from the Apostles is duly traced—and that our excellent Church,

acting upon the custom of the Primitive Churches, considers all preachers not episcopally ordained as laymen. Our brethren in America, acting also upon this scriptural principle, sent over certain clergymen to this country, to receive consecration at the hands of the English prelates. Their first Bishop, Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, was indeed consecrated in Scotland by the Bishops of that pure remnant of the true Church, which has subsisted in poverty and persecution from the time of the Revolution. But in Feb. 1787, two were consecrated at Lambeth, of whom one (the venerable Bishop White of Pennsylvania) still survives, and in 1790 a third. From that time the succession has been kept up by the American Prelates."

Mr. PICKEN, author of "Traditionary Stories of Old Families," lately published, having found a remark frequently made, that his tales are too exclusively confined to Scotland, is desirous to enter also into the legends of English families, should the living members of them afford him the same facilities as the heads of Scottish houses have, from their archives or by the repetition of oral story. The history of Amy Robsart, used by Sir Walter Scott, is an example that incidents as striking belong to the domestic history of English families, as any that are to be gleaned in Scotland; and Mr. Picken requests that any of our readers who have a taste for ancient traditions, &c. or have curious details in their possession, would point out to him the sources of such information.

The Rev. Joseph Taylor (Suppt. p. 649) was not a member of King's College, Cambridge, but of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where the Rev. Isaac Crouch, now Rector of Narborough in Leicestershire, was his tutor. He was a native of Bowes, near Greta Bridge, co. York, and educated by the exemplary and zealous Simpson, Rector of Christ Church, Macclesfield. Some years ago he gained considerable credit in a short controversy against the pretensions of Johanna Southcott.

Mr. J. Y. AKERMAN, author of the Numismatic Manual, &c. is preparing a Catalogue of Roman Coins, much after the manner of the useful work of Mionnet. He informs us that he finds much more that is new than he anticipated when he commenced the task; and, in particular, has procured descriptions of many unpublished coins of the usurpers Carausius and Allectus. He adds, that he has reason to believe that there are still others in the cabinets of the curious, and requests the communication of descriptions of them.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1833.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.—JEWS—CHRISTIANS.

MR. URBAN,  
*Gloster Terrace,  
Hoxton, Oct. 2.*

BEFORE I proceed, with the view of further illustrating the just and benevolent character of the East India Company's government in India, to submit to the attention of your readers some notices of the several denominations of Christians who live in freedom and in harmony under that Government,—allow me to mention the existence of a very ancient colony of Jews, residing in Cochin and the surrounding country; where they suffer under no such disabilities as those which affect persons of the Jewish religion in Great Britain. These ancient Indian Jews are called *Black Jews*, in contradistinction to the *White Jews*, of whom also there are not a few in India, who have emigrated from Europe in later ages. There is a tradition among the Black Jews, that they arrived in India soon after the Babylonian captivity: and this tradition derives countenance from the circumstance of their possessing copies of only those books of the Old Testament, which were written previously to the captivity, but none of those whose dates are subsequent to that event. The library of the late Tippoo Suldaun contained some translations from these ancient Jewish Scriptures; and there are copies of them in the possession of Jews in Malabar, which are remarkable for this peculiarity. Some of the Jewish manuscripts which are in the hands of native Jews, are described as exhibiting an appearance of high antiquity, and as written on rolls of a substance resembling paper, and in a character which has a strong resemblance to, but not an exact agreement with, the modern Hebrew.

ON CHRISTIANITY in INDIA, its history and state, which is the next subject to be attended to, professed Indian historians have thrown but little light; Mr. Mill, the most popular of them, scarcely notices it:—yet India appears to have been, in the first age of the Christian æra, the site of an *apostle's* ministry and martyrdom, and congregations of Christians are still to be found there, both within the Company's territories, and in the dependent and allied States, who derive their faith and practice from that ministry; the former, indeed, somewhat obscured, and the latter corrupted by a traditionary descent through eighteen centuries, as well as by heathen and perhaps still more by antichristian association; but still, they have served to shed from age to age on the dark plains of Hindostan a dim light of truth, and to perpetuate the name and some of the peculiar doctrines of the *Saviour of the world*.

It was in India also, that, after the Roman Pontiff had by his missionaries erected the *standard of the Cross* in the commencement of the sixteenth century, the same missionaries affected to prosecute the work of conversion by the employment of force, and in that attempt perpetrated some of those utterly indefensible acts of cruelty and oppression, under a religious pretence, which have tended more than her errors to obtain for the Church of Rome her unenviable celebrity.

In different parts of India, and under the government of the East India Company, the Armenian Christians have formed religious establishments. The Greeks have also formed two; one at Calcutta, and another at Dacca.



In later times India has been visited by Protestant missionaries, whose efforts, guided by a better rule, have not been inefficient.

*Ziegenbalgus*, in communication with the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, commenced his missionary labours in India in the year 1705.

The *Moravian Brethren* appear to have established themselves in India in 1758.

The *London Missionary Society* in 1791.

The *Baptists* in 1801; and

The *English Episcopalians* in 1815.

To these several classes of professed Christians the government of India, administered by the East India Company, has been uniformly more than *tolerant*; it has been *protective* against every attempt at opposition or oppression, whether made by Mahomedans, Hindoos, or rival Christians; and *auxiliary*, by the grant of pecuniary aid, when that aid has been solicited and needed.

Hamilton, in his interesting account of the East Indies, published A.D. 1744, observes, the black town of Madras "is inhabited by Gentows, Mahomedans, and Indian Christians, viz. Armenians and Portuguese, where there are temples and churches for each religion, every one being tolerated; and every one follows his proper employment." But toleration is a word which has strictly, in reference to religion, no application in India; because it belongs exclusively to states under rulers who claim a right to prescribe creeds and ceremonies, and to punish nonconformity, which the East India Company have never done. It has, on the contrary, been their rule to act benevolently and impartially towards Christians of different denominations.

While so acting, they and their servants have not been indifferent to their own religious character; but have upheld, from their earliest settlement on the Peninsula, the sanctity of the Sabbath Day, by religious worship on that day in their several factories; until they found it practicable to render the profession of their faith more public by erecting churches, and appointing chaplains to conduct the service at the principal stations in India.

The particular application of the rule of conduct above described, will

be best explained to your readers by laying before them a sketch, although it must necessarily be a very faint one, of the history and state of the several classes of Christians in India.

The most ancient body of Christians in India is the primitive Church of MALAY ALA, or SYRIAN CHRISTIANS of the APOSTLE THOMAS. The tomb of this apostle, at *Maliapoor* on the coast of Malabar, has been, according to various accounts, as much venerated in the East from the first dawn of Christianity, as that of St. Peter in the West; and many interesting particulars of the Christian Church founded by St. Thomas in India, are still preserved there.

The accounts of his arrival on the Peninsula, which are generally credited, state, that after he had established Christianity in Arabia Felix, and in the island of Socatra, he came to India A.D. 51, and landed at Cranganore on the Malabar coast, which was then the residence of a powerful Sovereign. In that neighbourhood he found a colony of Jews (a circumstance which corroborates the claim of the Black Jews to high antiquity), and to them he preached the Gospel, converting and baptizing several of them. The seed thus sown he continued to cultivate successfully; so that the Christian religion spread into the town of Cranganore, to Paroor, a city of the interior, and to Quilon, then a considerable city on the coast, as well as into many of the small states of that part of India. Both Jews and Brahmins are stated to have embraced Christianity, and united in church fellowship, adopting the language of Syria in their public worship. Having first given to the congregations thus formed, rules of fellowship, and a form of Church government, the Apostle proceeded to *Maliapoor*, then a great and flourishing city, the residence of a Sovereign prince, and the resort of Hindoo pilgrims, who came from all parts of India to worship at the numerous and splendid temples which were within its walls. St. Thomas nevertheless preached the Gospel in this city openly, and the King became a convert to the Christian faith, and was baptized; after which the Apostle, in the further prosecution of his ministerial labours, exposed himself to the fury of the heathen populace, by whom he was

stoned to death on a mount near to the city, which still retains the name of *St. Thomas's Mount*.

This mount, as well as the ancient city or town, to which also the Christian inhabitants have given the name of *St. Thomé*, are now, and have been for several centuries, places of pilgrimage and annual resort of *Christians*, who come from all parts of India, the interior of Armenia and Syria, crowding to the town, and covering the mount, in order that they may kiss the spot where the Apostle suffered martyrdom; there also depositing their offerings, and praying over the place of his sepulture, which they are represented as holding in such high veneration, that they carry away with them small portions of the red earth, and, conceiving it to possess miraculous properties, administer it with great solemnity to the sick and dying.

The yet unpublished history of the Syrian Christians, from the age of the Apostle, would be one of high interest. They suffered persecution from heathen rulers during the *three* first centuries. Early in the fourth century, they obtained aid from Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, who is represented as having come to their succour, and appointed a Bishop to rule over and protect them.

In the year 345, *Mar Thomas* assumed charge of them, under the authority of Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, and introduced amongst them several Bishops and Priests, as also "many Christian men, women, and children from foreign countries." This man *Thomas Cama*, or *Mar Thomas*, was an Armenian merchant, in creed an Arian, who first came to India with commercial views only; but being a virtuous and upright man, and having amassed great wealth, he obtained the friendship of the Kings of Cranganore and Cochin, at the same time enjoying the veneration and respect of the Christians of *St. Thomas*; for whom he is stated to have built many churches, to have established seminaries for the education of their clergy, and to have founded a town called *Maha Devoputam*, in the neighbourhood of the city of Cranganore, wherein he planted the foreign colony of Christians he had imported.

He also, assisted by Syrian teachers, introduced the Syro-Chaldean ritual, and successfully exerted his

influence with the native princes to obtain for the Christians on the Malabar coast exclusive privileges; such as independence of the native judges, except in criminal cases, and a rank in the country equal to nobility, by which they were placed on a level with the superior castes. These privileges were ostensibly granted to the Christians, in consideration of their virtues, and they were enjoyed uninterruptedly through several succeeding centuries, having been confirmed by formal grants in different and now unknown languages, engraved on tablets composed of a mixed metal. The inscription on the plate supposed to contain the oldest grant, is in the nail-headed or Persepolitan character. Another is in a character which has no affinity with any existing language in Hindostan. These tablets were lost during several centuries, and were recovered a few years since by the exertions of Colonel Macaulay, the British resident in Travancore, to the great joy of the Syrian churches; by whom they were deposited, and are still preserved in the Syrian college, which has been erected at Cattayam.

In settling the ecclesiastical constitution of the Syrian churches, it was determined that the right to rule over them should vest in those families only out of which the Apostle had himself ordained priests. The offices of Bishop, Archdeacon, and Priest, were accordingly for many years confined to these families, and persons were chosen from them who were recognized as the natural judges in all civil and ecclesiastical causes, and as having authority over all temporal as well as ecclesiastical affairs.

In the ninth century the Syrian Christians were much depressed, and sought the aid of the Nestorian patriarch, who commissioned two ecclesiastics of that Church, *Mar Sasi* and *Mar Ambrose*, to proceed to Malabar, and rule over them. These prelates, on their arrival at Quilon, were received by the Christians with great thankfulness. By their presence they soon commanded the respect of the native princes, who allowed them to make converts, and to erect churches wherever they pleased; for which also they obtained endowments from the noble and wealthy part of the community. From the Hindoo princes they moreover obtained the formal

renewal of ancient privileges by grants, which were engraven, as those of higher antiquity had been, on plates of metal. These grants are still preserved, and are in the languages of Malabar, of Canara, of Bisnagur, and in Tamul.

The Syrian or Nestorian Bishops, *Mar Saul* and *Mar Ambrose*, are still held in high veneration by the Syrian Christians, who mention them in their prayers, and dedicate churches to their memory.

Between the ninth and fourteenth centuries these Christians are described as having attained to their highest state of external respectability, if not of purity. They were enlightened by the instructions of a succession of able teachers from Syria, who spread the blessings of the Gospel with zeal, integrity, and honour; receiving such only to their communion as could approach with unblemished character; and rejecting all and every one who could not appear with hands undefiled, and with minds thoroughly convinced of the abomination of heathen worship. All false miracles were then rejected, and the Christians were distinguished by intelligence and decency of manners, which recommended them to the native princes, by whom their teachers were invested with the first offices under the Government. At length they entirely shook off the yoke of the Hindoo princes, and elected a Chief or King of their own religion, raising one *Baliarte* to the throne, who assumed the title of "King of the Christians of St. Thomas:" but this state of independence did not long continue. The regal power, through default of succession, passed to the Rajah of Cochin, and that chief, while he professedly respected their rights, persecuted them through hatred of their religion.

In this state the Portuguese found them; *encompassed on all sides by enemies, and bowed under the yoke of the Hindoo princes.* The account which the Portuguese gave of them was, that they "were in a state of decadence, and amounted to about 200,000 Christians, the wreck of an unfortunate people who called themselves Christians of St. Thomas, and after the example of their ancestors, performed pilgrimages every year to the place where the apostle consummated his

martyrdom; whose history and miracles, extracted from their annals, had been composed into a species of canticles translated into the language of the country, and sung by the inhabitants of the fishery (the *Manaar* pearl fishery), and of the coast of Malabar."

Their subsequent history is a good deal interwoven with that of the Roman Catholics in India, and will be here very briefly adverted to: as much information upon it is contained in the general histories of the Portuguese nation, and of the Church of Rome.

It may suffice to observe, that when the Syrian Christians placed themselves under the direction of the Portuguese missionaries, and, as the latter assert, "voluntarily requested that they might be adopted as good and faithful subjects of the King of Portugal," they amounted to 1500 Christian churches under the Syrian patriarch, retaining their martial character, and associating with the higher castes of Hindoos, who deemed themselves honoured by the association. On the part of the Syrian Churches, it is stated that they proposed their union with the western church, "having full confidence in its piety and truth, and no knowledge of its corruptions"—that in particular the Sacraments of confirmation, of extreme unction, of auricular confession, and the worship of images, were unknown to them—that the title of "*Mother of God*" was, when they heard it, disgusting to them, and that when her image was first presented to them, they rejected it with indignation, exclaiming, "*We are Christians, and not idolaters.*" To induce the Syrians to conform to the idolatry of the Roman Catholic Church, the missionaries resorted first to artifice and then to force. They founded colleges and schools for youth, whom they proposed to instruct in the rites of the Latin Church, still employing the Syrian language, and it is believed that their schools did some service; but these measures not effecting their main object, which appears to have been the establishment of the Pope's supremacy, together with the erroneous tenets and particularly the idolatry of his religion,\* the missionaries resort-

\* They professed to have found the remains of St. Thomas the Apostle and Martyr; and a skull and bones, called his,

ed to the *inquisition* about the middle of the sixteenth century. Division, contention, and confusion were the natural consequences of this step: in which state the Churches continued till the year 1599, when a fresh attempt was made to effect a compromise between the Latin and Syrian Christians, at a conference called the Synod of *Udiampar*, a town in the neighbourhood of Cochin. Here the parties met; but the Roman Catholic missionaries, the Jesuits, had bribed the civil power, which was in the hands of the Cochin Rajah, so effectually as to destroy the freedom of discussion, and eventually to obtain the means of subjecting the Syrian bishops to persecution, for their faithful adherence to the truth. Two of these confessors, Mar Symeon, and Mar Ignatius, were embarked on board of Portuguese vessels for Lisbon, where they were treated as heretics, and never more heard of in India. In this state of depression and suffering under Popish intolerance, the Syrian Christians continued more than sixty years, until the capture of Quilon by the Dutch in 1661. By that event the power of the Portuguese was destroyed, and the Christians of St. Thomas restored to liberty. In 1665 the Jesuits quitted India. From their expulsion to the year 1815, the Syrian Churches continued a separate branch of the Indian community; although divided into sects, and impaired in energy and purity of doctrine, by their unhappy connection with the Roman missionaries.

In 1815, on the demise of their Patriarch, they obtained the aid of the Company's Government, exerted through Col. Macaulay, the Company's resident in Travancore, who having recovered for them their ancient grants and evidences of nobility, assisted them to found a College at Cattayam for the education of a Clergy, and of the Syrian youth generally. Colonel Macaulay effected several other arrangements for the general improvement of their condition. A considerable grant of land was obtained for the College, together with a donation of 20,000 rupees from the Rannee of Travancore, and three English missionaries were kept and worshipped in a Church at Goa, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, *mother of God*. One friar Emanuel is reported to have dug up these remains at the command of Don John, King of Portugal.

sionaries were attached to the College at the instance of the Resident.

The Syrian Christians now exist under three denominations.

*First.* The Syrian Churches, of which there are fifty-seven in Quilon and the neighbouring districts, comprehending a Christian population of 70,000 persons, who are governed by a Metropolitan, and retain a comparatively pure doctrine, although its professors are in general in low condition.

*Second.* The *Syro-Roman* Churches, who had adopted the Roman ritual with its corruptions, but still perform their worship in the Syrian language. These are in number ninety-seven Churches, with a population of about 96,000; viz. fifty-two Churches, with a population of about 49,000, under the Archbishop of Cranganore; thirty-eight Churches, with a population of 40,000, under the Vicar Apostolique of Verapoli; and seven Churches, with a population of about 7000, under the Bishop of Cochin and Quilon.

*Third.* The Latin Churches, which have fully conformed to the Church of Rome, and use a ritual in the Latin language. These are in number forty Churches, with a population of about 54,000; viz. twenty-one Churches, with a population of about 29,000, under the Vicar Apostolique of Verapoli; and nineteen Churches, with a population of about 35,000, under the Bishop of Cochin and Quilon. In addition to these Churches, and dependent on them, there are numerous chapels of ease scattered over the country: in many instances four to each principal church.

The Syrian Churches keep quite distinct from the Latin Churches, and do not intermix with them.

Such of these Churches, and they are numerous, as are within the Company's territory, have enjoyed not only that general protection for persons and property, which is common to all classes of natives; but many grants or loans of money, and grants of land for the erection of Churches and for cemeteries, have been made to them. A volume might be filled with the details of these grants. The claims of the Christians for protection against Mahomedans and Hindoos, are also not unfrequent. The following is a somewhat remarkable instance. In one of the villages within the territories of the Ex-Paishwa, lately transferred to the Bombay Pre-

sidency, there appears to have been a body of these native Christians, who, immediately on the establishment of the British power in the district, applied to the magistrate to relieve them from the disagreeable obligation of drawing the Hindoo idol's car on his festival day. The Hindoos put in a formal answer to the claim of exemption, pleading that the practice had continued for more than eighty years, which amounted to custom beyond the memory of man to the contrary. The cause was duly, and it may be presumed ably, argued by native Vakeels, before the British magistrate; who decided that no custom, of however long continuance, could justify a practice so monstrous, as that of compelling Christians to draw the car of an idol.—The decision was final—whether it gave universal satisfaction, the record does not state.

#### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

The establishment of these missionaries at Goa early in the sixteenth century, has already been adverted to, and their most oppressive conduct towards the Syrian Christians. The learning and science of Europe, which they carried to India with them, contributed, it may be presumed, as much as the military power of the Portuguese, to give them an influence and ascendancy among the native princes, which they might have enjoyed as long and as beneficially as the East India Company have enjoyed theirs, had they used it as temperately, as wisely, and as justly. How they did use it is now matter of history, and if any of your readers are not sufficiently informed upon the subject, they may be referred to the history of the Inquisition of Goa; or to the several other Portuguese accounts of their mission.

The East India Company's dominion, as it spread in India, extended of course over countries and places which contained Churches, religious houses, and other establishments of Roman Catholics; for the most part of Portuguese origin. These Roman Catholics have received, and still receive, the same protection for their persons and property, religious as well as civil, as has been extended to every other class of inhabitants. The Padres, for they were known by that name in the seventeenth century, have been allowed the free exercise of

their religion to the extent of building and consecrating Churches, and performing worship therein, according to their own views. They have also been allowed peaceably to carry the Host in procession, but have not been permitted to compel either Papists, Protestants, Mahomedans, or Hindoos to kneel before it. Endeavours to exert force have occasionally brought them in contact with the Company's government, and at one time the refractory conduct of the Congregation *de propagandâ fide*, caused them to be excluded from Madras, and the Capuchins to be preferred and allowed, as the only body of Roman Catholics, which the Government could at that time with safety to the peace of the settlement, permit to reside in it. But this and any other similar restraints, which may have been imposed, have been temporary; and withdrawn when the occasions have ceased. There is not, that I am aware of, any regulation of the Company's government, which would prevent one of the Bishops of the Church of Rome, now resident in India, from receiving and wearing a cardinal's hat, were it the pleasure of his holiness the Pope to send him one. The law of *præmunire*, that famous contrivance of Henry the Eighth, by which he deprived his minister Wolsey of all his goods, and John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, of his head, is unknown in India, except as a piece of English history. The Roman Catholic Bishops of India do in fact correspond with the several states of Europe, such as Italy, France, and Portugal, to which they acknowledge ecclesiastical allegiance, and have often obtained assistance from the Company in conducting their correspondence with those states, and in remitting and receiving funds: still further, they enjoy at the present time large pecuniary support, which has from time to time been freely granted to them, in every instance where a case of necessity and of useful application has been clearly made out. In such cases, the Company have either granted plots of ground, or sums of money, to erect churches; or the loan of such funds, or stipends for the officiating priests, of whom there are at the present time a very considerable number in the monthly receipt of such stipends.

ТНОС. ФИШЕР.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING been favoured by Horace Barwick, Esq. of Charing, with two drawings representing different views of the Palace of Charing, which will greatly illustrate the description given in your Magazine for August, I transmit them for insertion in your pages (*see Plate I.*)

The portions shown in the upper view are those which face the visitor upon his entrance through the Great Gate. Several of the windows were inserted, or altered, in the reign of Elizabeth, as was noticed in p. 112.

The lower view represents the Refectory, and the mutilated remains of one of its elegant windows. It is now converted into a barn. T. R.

Mr. URBAN,

I WILL now direct your attention to a very curious and beautiful relic of Norman domestic architecture in LINCOLN, belonging to the class to which I have hitherto limited my attention, namely, to such houses as are distinguished by the elevation of their principal chambers upon a basement story, mostly groined in stone. This latter character, however, does not belong to the present example. The floor is and always has been of wood,—a choice, we may fairly conclude, not determined by economy, since unusual expense has been lavished on the design and sculptured decorations of the exterior. Security from foes without was generally carefully insured, and two ranges of apartments, separated by a stone roof, was not liable to extensive injury by accident from within. Indeed, it does not seem that fire, one of the most frequent and formidable assailants of churches as well as houses in former times, had much opportunity to extend its ravages; the former may generally have afforded more fuel than the latter, which in many instances presented nothing combustible but the beams of the roof, and the few solid pieces of oaken furniture, which were either fixed to the walls, or distributed over the floor of the apartments. But the absence of a stone roof to the chambers be-

low, did not preclude the adoption of floors of cement above. The composition used for this purpose was strong, durable, and invulnerable to fire; and though of very ancient and general use, there is no reason to conclude that it at all times superseded oaken planks in the construction of floors. Its additional weight, if it possessed any, was not felt on the huge beams which were provided for the floor; and we cannot doubt that a floor of this composition could be made to last for a very long period, without the assistance of wood or of any other material.\*

The example of Norman domestic architecture now selected for description, does not, as I have before remarked, exhibit any groinwork, and the wood-work which separates the basement and the principal story in the inner building, is of uncertain antiquity.

This is one of the three specimens of the domestic architecture of the Normans, that contribute to the ornament and interest of a town which, for magnificence of situation, extent, and splendour of its ancient establishments, and the antiquity, beauty, and costliness of its architecture, is surpassed by very few in Europe. The building alluded to occupies a position on one side of the main entrance into the city from the south, very near the church of St. Peter's at Gowts, and about half a mile from the foot of the hill, on whose utmost elevation stands, in the centre of a precinct with gateways and houses of elegant design, and, as the master object of all around, the noble Cathedral with its triple towers. Immediately below, and in connexion with this group, was seen the episcopal palace, whose broad and lofty masses stretched from east to west in a line nearly equal to that of the Cathedral. The castle to the left, with its huge towers of defence, rendered equally strong by nature and art, was a grand and terrific feature in this assemblage of architecture. At the foot of the hill thus crested with buildings of the most magnificent character, the City was built, and enriched with parish churches, monasteries,

\* A raised floor of this material alone, may be seen among the ancient ruins called the Baths of Julian in Paris. It is about eighteen feet square, and full twelve inches in thickness, composed of lime, sand, fragments of brick, flint, and pebbles, promiscuously wrought up into a mass of surprising strength. It is perforated quite through in several places, but answers the purpose it has served for many centuries, and is still as capable of upholding as much weight as a floor composed of any other material.

and mansions, of which some are perfect, but of the greater number only fragments remain. Among the latter class is the Norman mansion I purpose to describe. It faces the ruins of John of Gaunt's house, and has experienced somewhat a better fate than that once beautiful building, inasmuch as it has been neglected and appropriated to mean uses, and thereby escaped frequent and destructive alterations. This edifice, like others of the same period and destination, is known only by a modern appellation, and from its proximity to the house on the opposite side of the street, the name of John of Gaunt has been attached to it with as little propriety as that of Pythagoras to the Norman house in Cambridge. The front next the street presented a long and lofty line of building, with the characteristic buttress at regular distances. The southern extremity of the elevation has been entirely destroyed, or so excessively defaced, as to render its original extent beyond the gateway in that direction, uncertain: but towards the north, the line of the front is entire; and from this point, a second building of considerable length stretches eastward. On the first view of a Norman house, so noble in dimensions, and so interesting in design as the one before us, we imagine ourselves in possession of a model deficient in none of its essential constituent features; but an attentive examination will lead to the discovery that the altitude of all the walls has been diminished, not more perhaps than the height of the parapet on the transverse building, but in front, a whole story has been swept away. A very elaborately sculptured cornice, which once appeared as the middle line in the elevation, now serves for the parapet, which consists of a remnant of the upper or principal floor, which is carried to an unusual height above the ground. An angle of one of the windows, which were recessed, and had columns on the sides, is preserved; and a portion of the shaft of a chimney, resting on a buttress and corbels, is another fragment; both of them interesting, as indicating the former existence of a highly-finished design, and as proving the attachment of the Normans to the rule of fixing the fireplace on the external wall of their houses. The gateway, now the chief

object of architectural interest on the exterior, claims our attention, as a novel feature in the design of Norman domestic architecture. It is a semi-circular arch of lofty and very beautiful proportions, and of ample breadth; but the space forming the avenue through the building into the court, is still broader, and again contracts, leaving room for a sufficiently capacious internal archway. In the exterior arch, the elegance of decoration is happily combined with the grace of proportion. The piers are massy, and quite plain; but the mouldings, springing from a Norman abacus, are in very high relief, and singularly combined. The weather-cornice is excavated on the face, and thickly set with rosets, and one of the hollow chamfers is enriched with a flower of four leaves raised in the centre,—the same decoration which in early pointed architecture is familiarly known as the *dog tooth*. There are many other minute particulars in the formation and arrangement of the mouldings and ornaments, which it would be interesting to notice; but those I have just named, will bear me out in my conjecture as to the age of the building, no part of which was erected till towards the close of the 12th century, perhaps about the year 1190, when Norman architecture had resigned its old established characteristics to the influence of a new style, to which, in its luxuriance of enrichment, and the increasing taste of the architects for diversity and novelty of embellishment, it had given birth.

The introduction of the Pointed arch was not immediately followed by the establishment of Pointed architecture, as a fixed and approved order, and the style of the Normans did not suddenly quit its domination; but retaining the form of the arch, its first essential distinction, it yielded gradually to interpolations and abatements in every other lineament, till its magnificent character, as seen in the Cathedrals of Durham and Rochester, became softened into the graceful architecture exhibited in the nave of St. David's Cathedral, and in portions of that of Selby Abbey. But the partial abandonment of the arch itself shortly followed, and the effect of an interchange of decoration was tried and adopted;—Norman arches appeared with ornaments which grew up as it

were with the Pointed arch, and Pointed arches with ornaments, which originated with the older style. The ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, and the choir and sanctuary of St. David's Cathedral, nobly exemplify my description, and exempt the good taste and ability of the architects in the last half of the 12th century, from the charge of deterioration.

Again, the arches of both kinds were very frequently united in the original construction of buildings, as in the gateway of the Norman mansion now under notice. The basement story is unusually lofty, considered relatively with the other proportions of the edifice: the architect must have foreseen that the arch would be raised higher than necessity demanded, but not, as he well knew, above the height which was deemed requisite for its beauty; he therefore, deeply imbued, as we have already seen, with the enterprising spirit of the age, placed within the semicircle, and springing from the same abacus, an obtusely shaped Pointed arch, the admirable construction of which constitutes its only ornament.

There seems to have been no other defence against sudden and unwelcome intrusion, than what was afforded by a massy wooden door: I observe no groove for a portcullis; and a moat was impracticable, at least in front, unless it be supposed that the ancient and present line of road are not the same. One of the common contrivances for security, next to substantial walls, has, however, been resorted to in the formation of the design of this house, I mean the exclusion of windows from the basement on the exterior, with the exception of a single loop.

Passing through the gateway, I notice, towards the left, the long range of building before remarked, as joined at right angles to the west front; but facing the gateway, and on the right hand, there do not appear ever to have been any buildings. The quadrangular area might once have been completed and enclosed by a wall, both for convenience and security, but no traces of an ancient boundary to the court are visible.

It is not difficult to discover in connection with walls, which have been excessively dilapidated, modernized, and reduced, a building of fair proportions, and of superior design, com-

prehending the spacious apartment which in Norman houses of the larger class, seems uniformly to have been detached from the other most useful rooms. It is uncertain, in this instance, whether the building in question ever stood isolated, but it is evident that it always formed the remote extremity of the wing. Its upper or principal chamber has, facing the south, and separated by the remains of a chimney shaft, two Norman windows, each consisting of double lights divided by an octagonal column. The windows in the basement are square, and a door of the same shape leads to the interior, which is nineteen feet eight inches wide, and about thirty feet long. The floor of the upper room is supported by a row of pillars, all of wood, except one, which is of stone and circular.

The foregoing remarks are illustrated by representations of the principal ornaments and mouldings, copied from unmeasured drawings.

No. VII.\* section of the architrave of the gateway. No. VIII. elevation of the label, or weather moulding. No. IX. one of the *dog-tooth* ornaments. No. X. section of the abacus moulding. No. XI. view of one of the windows in the court. Nos. XII. and XIII. capital and base of the same window. No. XIV. cornice on the shaft of the chimney.

I have only to add that this neglected ruin furnishes one of the choicest specimens of Norman architecture in Lincoln, and that the walls are composed of good masonry, and exhibit good workmanship, wherever the mischievous hand of innovation has not marked the building with its indubitable impress.

The specimen of the mixed style just described, claims an older date than can be ascribed to the architecture of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, and a later period than the design of the north-west Tower of Canterbury Cathedral. The Pointed arch, though occasionally adopted at the time that the last-named example rose from its foundations, does not seem to have gained so considerable a share of favour as to have induced any sacrifice either of the general features, the form of the arch excepted, or of the subordinate decorations of the Norman style. Those who knew the

\* Plate V. of Norman architecture will be given in a future Number.



Tower in its full and fair proportions, will remember the exact correspondence of all its mouldings, the regular graduation of its numerous stages, and the accordance of the masonry, which was composed of squares differing in size between seven inches and one foot. I regard this building as presenting a very early specimen of the Pointed arch, and as a valuable link in the chain of architectural history. Norman and Pointed arches are seen in juxtaposition in the church at Shrewsbury, and are happily blended in its design; but when the Tower of Canterbury Cathedral was built, Norman architecture was without a rival, and a design from which the architect, whoever he was, in his love of majestic simplicity, determined to exclude every species of carved ornament, and to adopt the most simple form of moulding, may have been considered sufficiently varied and enriched by the introduction of the Pointed arch as a frame to the Norman windows in the uppermost stage. Nothing more than the figure of the arch was at variance with the rest of the design, and it surely cannot be viewed in any other light than as an original feature. The Norman corbels of the parapet remained all round the Tower; and if it be necessary to strengthen the foregoing testimony as to the unity of the building, and the regular progress of its construction from the base to the summit, without the delay which was sometimes occasioned even in former times by the want of funds, or from other causes, I will remark, that the wall on the interior at the back of the Pointed arches, was excavated by means of Norman arches, the same as in the stages below; that the perpendicular line of one hundred and nineteen feet of masonry had no

cornice for ornament, or ledge for floors, the timbers of which had been fixed in the walls; and that the masonry internally and externally was alike. Its exposed sides were not pierced by any openings at the period when the two inclosed sides were removed for the purpose of an alteration which has already been described. Several of the Norman windows were walled up; another was despoiled of its inner arches and pillars, and supplied with a simple pattern of tracery; and the principal window towards the north was dispossessed by one of larger proportions in the style of the 15th century, with the removal of only so much of the surrounding wall as was necessary for its insertion. The ancient masonry had never been disturbed in any of the solid members. The walls remained to the day of their destruction as they were left by their architect, save in the quality of strength, where strength was essential.

I have, in a preceding letter, expressed my opinion as to the age of this Tower, and will now observe that I formerly found reason to doubt the accuracy of the current notion, that the Tower in question was a portion of the work of Archbishop Lanfranc, who is said to have re-edified the Cathedral, in consequence of the extensive damage it sustained in the time of his predecessor Abp. Stigand.\*

Having stated the evidence which the architecture of the Tower presents against the claim to its early Norman date, I may briefly notice that Eadmer's description of the rebuilding of this Cathedral, remains plain and satisfactory: "*the oratory or choir, as far as from the great tower to the east end, was, by the care of Archbishop Anselm, enlarged; and that Ermulph rebuilt the forepart of the church which Lanfranc had erected.*" † Some por-

\* The writer finds no reason to change his opinion, as to the ages of the different parts of Canterbury Cathedral, given in his "Account of the Cathedrals of England and Wales." The elaborate description of this church contained in the last number of the above work, was published in Sept. 1821. Another description of the same subject also appeared entire in the concluding number of Mr. Britton's volume, which number was printed and dispersed in January 1823. The proprietor of the first-named publication carried the date in the title-page forward to 1822, three months after the completion of the work; the publishers of the latter, carried the date back to 1821, the period of its commencement. In one case it might be useful to begin a new year with a new book; in the other there might possibly be some advantage in assuming the older date; but I shall presently have occasion to examine and explain the reason wherefore *amateur* draughtsmen sometimes antedate their sketches of ancient and remarkable buildings.

† Gostling, p. 57.

tions in the centre of the building might safely be ascribed to Archbishop Lanfranc, but the bulk of its architecture is evidently of a later date. We know that, on Lanfranc's arrival, he found, besides a dilapidated cathedral, a palace in nearly the same condition, and a monastery that had shared the disasters which accident, age, or neglect, had brought upon all the noblest buildings in Canterbury. His munificence and perseverance, however, soon enabled him to re-edify and greatly improve all these structures, which, when completed, probably far surpassed in beauty and extent the buildings erected by his predecessors. Lanfranc, therefore, is deservedly remembered as one of the most generous benefactors to Canterbury, and it is not surprising that some antiquaries should ascribe to him the Norman architecture of the present Cathedral, and scarcely admit as probable, that his church might in its turn have shared the fate which lighted so frequently and fatally upon its Saxon predecessors.

I have thus digressed from Domestic to Ecclesiastical Architecture, for the purpose of more clearly developing the style which distinguishes without exception, all the remaining examples of the former class of buildings, and which also characterises many of the most noble monuments belonging to the latter. Norman architecture includes several styles, as distinct from each other as the Circular from the Pointed arch. One of these styles is exemplified in the commencement of this letter; another may be seen in the west front of Lincoln Cathedral. The round arch prevails in both; it is in fact, the essence of Norman architecture, which is recognised by this form in the absence of every other feature, and every kind of ornament. Its oldest models are pure, that is, without any admixture of the pointed arch in its original construction, or of the mouldings, sculptures, lightness of character, or any other form belonging to that invention. If this description be true, the mansion just delineated possesses no claim to a remote date among the examples of

Norman architecture. It exhibits the characteristic arch, and some of the genuine enrichments; but many of the ornaments can claim only a Norman original. The Pointed arch, which, in a single instance, is admitted in the design, may be regarded as an essay,—an experiment; but it usurps the place of no other arch, and this style leaves the original one in undisturbed ascendancy. This building combines strength, richness of ornament, and perfect simplicity; each applied to the surest advantage; simplicity where strength alone was required; sculpture where it could augment the beauty of the design, and escape the injury of assault. The arrangement here observed, of strength below, and grace above, was commonly adopted by the Norman architects. It was founded in reason, and was not neglected in succeeding ages, except only in later times, when the beauty of ornament was destroyed by its redundancy.

#### AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 9.*

I WAS much interested by the account given in your August number, p. 162, of the Kiln for Church Tiles recently discovered at Malvern; as I consider that it has thrown an important light upon the history of those frequent ornaments of the floors of our ancient churches. They have sometimes been termed Norman tiles; apparently from the circumstance of a curious armorial pavement of a similar description, formerly in the ancient palace of Caen, having strongly attracted the attention of the antiquaries of the last century.\* The frequency, however, of their occurrence in England, and their being often ornamented with shields of arms appropriate to the place where found, seemed to show that they were of domestic manufacture; and the discovery of the kiln at Malvern has confirmed the fact. A few entire pavements of this material are still to be seen in various parts of the country; particularly in Gloucester Cathedral; and at Southam House, the seat of

\* See two plates engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for March 1789; and another collection of them in a separate Essay written by Mr. Henniker. In Mr. Dawson Turner's *Tour in Normandy* will also be found a plate of a fire-place, with some of the tiles lying before it.

most woefully disguised, as will be seen by the following extract :

"In the vaulted roof under the Lady Chapel (Hereford) called the Golgotha, is an antient chapel, with the pourtrayures of a man and woman in praying postures. Out of the man's mouth is a label with this on it :

Butt and the Heave then will to by me  
is  
Ever and ye have it is but a Depur.

And out of the woman's this :

Remember the Heave may not endure  
That thou dost thy self thereof thou  
are the Sowere.

Round the verse was a Latin inscription commemorating Richard Jones, merchant, who rebuilt the charnel house after it had long lain desolate, by the feast of All Saints, 1497.\*

These lines were evidently quite inexplicable to Browne Willis. They seem to have been somewhat different to those on the Malvern tiles, though in a very trifling degree; and if the above incorrect transcript may be at all taken as a guide, their true reading may have been something like the following :

Remember thy life may not endure,  
That thou dost thyself, thereof thou art  
sure,  
But an thou leave thy will to thy heirs,  
Ever an ye have it, is but a venture.

By another accident, I have also met with some verses couched in a very similar spirit, and of almost the same date, which were formerly in Blakesley Church, Northamptonshire, on the gravestone of John Aleyn, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who died in 1460. He was represented in a brass plate as a man placed under a windmill, and round the edge of the stone were these lines : †

Man, whyte the wynde bloweth looke  
that thou grynde,  
And on thy owne soule aſwey have in  
mynde ;

Trust not to thine executors, for they  
be false,

We ..... that thou do.....

The frequency of our ancestors not

trusting to their executors for their sepulchral monuments, is attested not only by many actually recorded to have been erected by the parties themselves ; but by the large numbers, on which, after they had been so prepared, the executors have neglected even to insert the date of the party's decease. Weever has also preserved, in his "Funeral Monuments," some verses to a similar effect, and apparently of the same period, as those we have already perused. One is an inscription which was depicted upon a wall within St. Edmund's Church in Lombard-street, London : ‡

Man, the behoveth oft to have his in  
mynde,  
Pat how geveth wyth þin hond, þat sail  
þow fynde,  
For wydwes be sloful, and chyldren  
beth unkynde,  
Executors beth covetous, and kep al þat  
þey fynde,  
If eny body ask toþer þe deddys goodys  
becam. §

Þey ansquer,  
So God me helpe and halidam, þe died  
a pore man.

Þink  
on þis.

The object of these exhortations appears partly to have been to urge the people to liberality in their works of piety and charity during their lifetime, instead of deferring them for bequests in their wills. The clergy would adopt this strain on the policy that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Weever has extracted from Gower's additions to his *Vox Clamantis*, some verses, *contra Mortuorum Executores*, which completely embody these sentiments :

Post mortem pauci qui nunc reputantur  
amici [tue.  
Sunt memores : animes sis memor ipse  
Da dum tempus habes, tibi propria sit  
manus heres ;

Auferet hoc nemo quod dabis ipse Deo.

Weever has also quoted two other couplets, for writing which the poet may have been employed by the mason :

\* Willis's Cathedrals, vol. I. p. 503.

† Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 233, from Belchier's collections.

‡ Funeral Monuments, p. 19. From p. 413, where it is repeated, we find it was part of the epitaph of Richard Nordell. The former part is poetry, but not on the same topic. It has no date; but is evidently of the same age as the foregoing pieces.

§ Qu. ? *be gone*, which would rhyme with *mon*.

Lord Ellenborough, near Cheltenham, are some fine remains of that formerly at Hailes Abbey. Though some of these have been described and engraved,\* they are certainly deserving of further attention.

The object of my present letter, however, is to offer some remarks on the English inscription on one of the varieties of the Tiles of Malvern, and which I believe is singular in its kind.

Thenke . mon . pi . liffe
mai . not . eu . endure .
pat . potu . dost . pi . self
of . pat . potu . art . sure .
but . pat . potu . kepist
vn . to . pi . sectur . cure
and . eu . hit . auaise . pe
hit . is . but . aventure

Dr. Nash, at p. 70 of the Additions to his History of Worcestershire, en-

graved a representation of this,† which far from deserves to be called a perfect fac-simile; it shows, however, with tolerable accuracy, the only peculiar features not exhibited in the types above used, which are the forms of the þ and w. The meaning was entirely lost to the Worcestershire Historian; as, instead of *kepist* he read *Be just*, and, instead of *sectur*, the most important word of the whole, he read *lectur*.‡ With these exceptions, he read the lines correctly, which, in modern orthography, are as follow :

Think, man, thy life  
 May not ever endure.  
 That thou dost thyself  
 Of that thou art sure;  
 But that thou keepest  
 Unto thy executor's care,  
 If ever it avail thee,  
 It is but a venture.

When turning over the leaves, a short time since, of Willis's "Survey of the Cathedrals," I was amused to find another copy of these lines, but

\* The pavement in Gloucester Cathedral is engraved in Carter's "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting;" where also is another plate composed of tiles at St. Cross, at Romsey, Salisbury, Exeter, Gloucester, and St. Alban's.

In Carter's "Ancient Architecture," pl. xxvii. are also others from Glastonbury, St. Alban's, Abergavenny, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Great Malvern.

A plate in Dallaway's History of Heraldry gives some of the Gloucester tiles which are not in Carter. It is also inserted in Fosbroke's History of that City.

In Lysons's Gloucestershire Antiquities, pl. 74, are engravings of two beautiful pavements of these tiles in the Mayor's chapel, Bristol, and in Berkeley Castle.

At Laund Abbey in Leicestershire are some tiles which present an alphabet in capital letters, but each letter reversed; see Nichols's History, vol. ii. pl. xlv.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1802, are engraved two tiles, in Offley Church, Hertfordshire, which seem to have been made the support of a very extraordinary conclusion, according to this inscription placed on the church wall, "These tiles were found in this church, 1777, which proves that King Offa was buried here." (!) Yet the late Historian of the County, Mr. Clutterbuck, has neither noticed the historical discovery, nor the tiles. They appear to have an inscription; but the engraving is too small to convey a proper idea of it.

In Gent. Mag. Lxxxix. ii. 577, are engraved some tiles, in the church at Stone in Worcestershire, bearing the arms of Berkeley and St. John.

† The tile from which Dr. Nash engraved was in the possession of Sir Edward Winnington; and was supposed to have been taken from "the outside" of the old church at Stanford; but it might have been brought from one of the Malverns. Of the various patterns of the tiles at Great Malvern, Mr. Nash has given the following account: "The floor and walls of the choir were paved and decorated with square bricks, painted with the arms of England, the abbey of Westminster [perhaps rather Edward the Confessor], Mortimer Earl of March, Bohun Earl of Hereford, Clare and Despencer Earls of Gloucester, Beauchamp Earl of Warwick and Baron of Powick. Some of these quarries are dated 1453, others anno r. H. VI. xxxvj. Some few have the arms of Skull of Winchenford, and others those of Stafford of Grafton."—Those engraved by Carter (as above noticed) seem to have been made to be placed erect on the wall, as they represent tracery and tabernacle work, inclosing the arms of England, and those of the Passion. They are, however, only five varieties.

‡ In Chalmers's History of Malvern, 8vo, 1817, Dr. Nash's *Be just* is altered to *gest*, in favour of which reading, and of *lectur*, a long argument is entered into (pp. 80—83); but no further approach is made to the true interpretation. In Neale's Churches, 1824, the correct reading of *sectur* is arrived at; but *gest* is retained.

Which were all admitted into the freedom of our Society, and took the oath accordingly.

Massey's principal service had been his able and protracted defence of Gloucester, when besieged by the King in person, in the year 1643: the importance of which may be estimated from the opinion given by Lord Clarendon, that its duration enabled the Parliament to recover their broken spirits and forces, and thus opened the way to "that greatness to which they afterwards aspired." Mr. Ormerod, in his second volume, p. 400, has given a memoir of Major-Gen. Massey, chiefly derived from Clarendon; and in vol. III. p. 448, is appended a catalogue of his various achievements, from the works of Ricroft and Vicars. Among these, however, is not enumerated his capturing Malmesbury by storm, and taking Col. Henry Howard prisoner, on the 24th of May, 1644, as related in Corbet's "Military Government of Gloucester." It is to be regretted that in the "Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis," a collection of tracts relating to the civil war in that county, which was carefully and laboriously edited in 1825, and in which a fine copy of Col. Massey's portrait is published, the Editor should have been so ignorant of the Cheshire family, as to commence his memoir with stating, "We have been unable to ascertain any thing respecting his parents or the time of his birth."

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent-road, Oct. 6.*

THE very curious relic which is communicated to you for engraving by Mr. William Till, medallist, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, is said to have been discovered in the Temple Church during some of the repairs which have of late years taken place in that edifice. There appears no reason to doubt the authenticity of this statement, and the high antiquity of the object is certain.

It is delineated in the accompanying plate, of the original size, and is of brass very strongly gilt. It has formed, I think, a portion of the embossed ornaments of a pyx or small shrine, in which the consecrated Host

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was kept. The whole box was probably of an oblong figure, and this brass-work was attached to one of its ends. The little chest was perhaps surrounded by military figures similar to the three which have been preserved, and they doubtless represent the soldiers watching the body of our Lord, which the shrine enclosed in its mystical form. The costume of the Roman centinels is made of course to conform with the period in which these figures were formed, and they are all represented with heads inclined forward, as if drowsy on their guard; a fancy quite at variance with Roman discipline.

It would be assuming too much to say that these figures were intended for *Knight Templars*, but they are certainly of a period somewhat anterior to that in which the more ancient portion of the Temple Church was first founded, and might with much probability have been part of the sacred ornaments used in Divine Service at that edifice, and which had been brought thither by the Templars, when they removed to the Thames side from their first establishment in Holborn.

The date of the foundation of the Round Church at the Temple has been preserved by an inscription formerly over one of its doors,\* and which I thus render after the original Latin:

"In the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1185, on the fourth of the Ides of February, this Church was dedicated to the honour of the blessed Mary, by the Lord Eraclius, by the grace of God Patriarch of the Church of the Holy Resurrection; who indulged those who should repair thither annually, with sixty days remission of their enjoined penance."

We may safely attribute to the figures before us, which are said to have been found in this Church, an antiquity coeval with the earlier portion of the 12th century. They wear the steel cap of the Phrygian form, furnished with a nose-piece or nasal,—an appendage of the helmets which appear on the heads of the warriors in the Bayeux Tapestry. The mailles or ringlets of the hauberk appear as in the armour depicted in that remark-

\* Engraved in Pegge's *Sylloge of Inscriptions*, pl. V.

able work, not interlinked, but sewn down, perhaps on a sort of *gambeson*. They bear kite-shaped shields, raised *en dos d'âne*, and having in the centre a boss remarkably resembling that on the shield of the enamelled sepulchral memorial of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, which was formerly suspended over his tomb in the Cathedral of Mans.† On two of the shields are some approaches to armorial bearings. One is marked with four narrow bendlets, another is fretted. This fret is repeated in the front of the cap of the same figure. The shield of the third figure bears on each side of the boss the Grecian scroll, and in the front of his *chapelle de fer* are bendlets. The under tunics of the figures are long, and reach to the ancles. Such precisely is the form of the drapery on the figure of Geoffrey Plantagenet. The shoes are admirable illustrations of that passage of Geoffrey of Malmesbury, where, reprehending the luxury of costume in which the English indulged at the time when Henry the First began his reign, he says, "Then was there flowing hair and extravagant dress, and then was invented the fashion of *shoes with curved points*; then the model for young men was to rival women in delicacy of person, to mimic their gait, to walk with loose gesture half naked." The curvature of the points of the shoes in the little relic before us, in conformity with the custom censured by Malmesbury, is quite remarkable. One turns up, another down, one to the left, another to the right, and scarcely any two in the same direction.

It may be incidentally observed, that the fashion of long flowing hair, (*fluxus crinium*, Malmesbury's original expression,) is admirably illustrated by contemporary examples in the figures of Henry I. and his Queen, placed in the caryatid form, on either side the west door of Rochester Cathedral. The King's hair falls over his shoulders, and the Queen's is disposed in long plaited tresses, reaching almost to the knees.

Similar figures are described by Montfaucon, as decorating the front of the Cathedral of St. Denis, but he gives them an antiquity higher than their just date, and calls them *les Rois*

*Merovingiens*. Where shall we seek for such lively illustrations of ancient manners, as in the contemporary sculptures, illuminated paintings, and embossed ornaments (like those now before us), which the great consumer of all things may have suffered to descend to these later days?

I should have observed that the three figures I have been describing, are placed before as many arches of the circular style. The whole ornament has apparently been cast in a mould, and is in high relief. The armorial ornaments, mailles, &c. have been marked out with an engraving tool.  
A. J. K.

Mr. TILL has also communicated the Seal (fig. 2) which was likewise found near the tombs of the Knights Templars in the Temple Church, in the year 1830. It is of lead, with a cavity straight through it, to admit the silken cord, which formerly attached it to a deed; and it is highly preserved (save a cut across the obverse, from the spade of the workman). It belonged to Berengar, who succeeded De Pim as Custos, or Grand Master, of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in 1365, and died in 1373. On the obverse, the prior is represented on his knees before the patriarchal cross, on either side of which are the letters A and Ω (the latter defaced by the blow), and under the former a small star. On the reverse is represented the holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the Saviour in his tomb; at his head an elevated cross; and above, a tabernacle or chapel, from the roof of which depend two incense pots. The inscriptions together on both sides read,—“✠ FR. (frater) BERENGARII . CUSTOS . PAUPERUM . HOSPITALIS JERUSALEM.”

The value and curiosity of this Seal is enhanced from the situation where it was discovered, and had lain above four centuries, being so accordant with its identity.

The British Museum wished to possess it, but as Mr. Till had previously promised it to his friend and an intelligent antiquary, Edward Spencer, esq. of Highgate, the original is in that gentleman's possession.

The Masters of this establishment appear, like the Popes, to have continued the same design upon their seals for a long succession of centu-

† See it represented in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.

ries, the execution alone varying with the skill and taste of the artist employed. We believe only one of the series has before been published, at least in this country. It is that of Raymond du Pay, who became Custos about 1113, and was engraved in our vol. xcv. ii. 497, from a leaden impression found at Norwich Castle. It exhibits the same kneeling figure and the holy Sepulchre, but is two centuries and a half earlier than the present in point of date. A third is now added, being that of Roger de Molins, attached to the Harleian Charter (43 l. 38) in the British Museum, which relates to the House of St. Cross near Winchester, and was executed in the very year of the foundation of the Temple Church, and witnessed by the patriarch Eraclius before mentioned, as well as by the King, &c. at Dover, 4 id. Apr. 1185.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 9.

IT has often been a subject of regret, that in the editions of the old Romance of *Sir Tristrem*, given to the world by Sir Walter Scott, the curious illustrations offered of the text in the Notes, and the able Introduction prefixed to the poem, should be so ill supported by the imperfect and inaccurate Glossary appended to the volume. For the Editor, however, there is much to be urged in excuse. Old English poetry, at the period when the work first appeared, was but little studied or understood, and it was considered sufficient to guess at the import of a word, without regarding its analogy or etymology; and even if the latter was ever thought of, any term of similar sound or meaning, selected at hazard from the continental languages, was set down as the etymon. But at present, when so much has been done (after the examples set us by the Germans, Danes, and French,) towards the elucidation of our ancient vernacular tongue, and greater interest seems to be taken daily in the revival of old English literature, it was to have been hoped and expected, that in a new edition of *Sir Tristrem*, some attempt would have been made

to render the Glossary more complete and more correct. This edition is now before me (forming the fifth volume of Sir W. Scott's Poetical Works), and sorry I am to say, it servilely repeats every error, and most of the misprints of the preceding editions! All that has been done to render the work more acceptable and useful, is a collation of the text with the Auchinleck MS. a task *indispensably* necessary, and for which our thanks are due. It is certainly to be lamented that most of our poetical antiquaries have neither had the ability or industry to undertake the transcription of a MS., or, if they possessed the one, were deficient in the other quality. The consequence is obvious. A hired scribe was generally trusted to, and the copy often printed without further collation; and thus is it that very few indeed of the old English writers have been faithfully edited. I speak not from conjecture, but experience, having myself had the "drudgery" (as it is termed by ignorant or idle persons) of comparing a great part of what has been printed by Ritson, Percy, Pinkerton, Ellis, Weber, Utterson, Hartshorne, and Laing, with the *original MSS.*, and, I must own, the list of *corrigenda* is very large indeed. Ritson, it is true, was the founder of a more accurate school, and (I believe) usually copied for himself; but his complete ignorance of Latin (in spite of what has been alleged by his recent biographer),\* caused him to fall into errors he would have been sorry to commit. I speak not of *literal* errors, which are very numerous (and sometimes, with the utmost care, difficult to avoid,) but of more important variations. Thus, in his "Ancient Songs," esteemed the most scrupulously correct of his publications, we read in the Requiem to the Conspirators against Henry IV. p. 56,—

"*Placebo* begynneth the Bishop of Herford;

*Dilexi*, for myn auancement, saith the  
Bishop of Chestre,  
Heir me, saith Salisbury, this goth to  
ferre forthe."†

In the original the lines stand thus :  
*Placebo* begynneth the Bishop of Herford',

\* Memoir prefixed to Ritson's Correspondence, p. lxxv. More than one *living* witness could, if necessary, be called to prove this assertion, without fear of contradiction.

† Reprinted *literally* in the new edition, 1830.

*Dilexi*, for myn auancement, saith' the  
Bisshop of Chestre,  
*Heu mihi*, saith Salisbury, this goth' to  
ferre forthe."

In "The Geste of Kyng Horn,"  
(Ancient Metrical Romances, ii. 147.)  
we find some lines thus printed :

"God geve him the myhte  
That wynd him hider dryve,  
To don hem alle of lyve,  
And slowen Kyng Murry,  
Horn es com es mon hardy."

The last line is here nonsense, and in  
the original MS. appears thus :

"Hornes cunes mon hardy."

i. e. "Horn's kinsman hardy."\*

It may also be observed, that Ritson  
was not sufficiently acquainted  
with MSS. to know where a word or  
letter was *expuncted*, or to understand  
the meaning of a final contraction,  
particularly after *n* or *h*.

But of all the volumes of old poetry  
which have ever issued from the press,  
that printed under the superintendence  
of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, is the  
most faulty. Scarcely a single line can  
be depended on throughout the book,  
and my own copy (which has been  
collated with the originals) exhibits  
such sad proofs of want of knowledge,  
or even common care, that it is to be  
deeply lamented that the work should  
have passed into the hands of our  
continental neighbours in so very  
inaccurate a shape.

But to return to *Sir Tristrem*, which  
is "the head and front" of my present  
communication.—It is much to be  
wished that the editor of the recent  
edition had reprinted with it the Remarks  
of the late Mr. Price (annexed to  
Warton's *History of English Poetry*),  
more particularly as, in a prefatory  
notice, some attempt is made to reply  
to these remarks. I shall not  
*here* enter into a discussion respecting  
the authorship of *Sir Tristrem*  
(although I confess it appears to me  
that the English Romance is decidedly  
borrowed from the French, and the

work of a poet who lived at a later  
period than the *Rhymer*;) but must  
remark; 1. that Price is unquestionably  
right in stating that the Romance  
has nothing in it distinctively *Scottish*;  
2. that he is as certainly wrong in ascribing  
the Harleian MS. of the French King  
Horn (on Ritson's authority) to the  
12th century, when it is of the close  
of the 13th; and, 3. that Price was  
by no means the first to show that  
the *Thomas von Britannie* of Godfrey  
of Strassburg, and *Thomas of  
Erceldoune* (supposing him author of  
the English Romance), were not the  
same, since the impossibility of its  
being so had already been hinted at  
by Von der Hagen and Busching, in  
their materials for a History of German  
Poetry,† and proved more at length  
by Van Groote in his Introduction to  
the quarto edition of Godfrey's  
*Tristan*, published at Berlin in 1821.  
But it never seems to have occurred  
to any one, that *Thomas of Erceldoune*  
may have written his Romance in  
*Norman-French*, and, consequently,  
after all, be the original referred to  
by Godfrey of Strassburg; ‡ and, perhaps,  
the author of the fragment in Mr.  
Douce's library, and of the French  
King Horn. But there is another  
*Thomas* who may put in a claim to  
these, viz. THOMAS OF KENT, who  
wrote in the 12th century a continuation  
of the Romance of Alexander, described  
in the Catalogue of La Valliere, vol. ii.  
p. 160. Lastly, is it not possible that  
the passage of Robert of Brunne may  
not be interpreted, that *Thomas of  
Erceldoune* wrote the story originally,  
and that it was translated by Kendale?  
The discovery of a perfect copy of the  
French text of *Thomas von Britannie*,  
or of the English *Sir Tristrem*, might  
perhaps throw more light on the subject.  
The recent editor of this Romance  
seems ignorant of the existence of  
Van Groote's edition of the German  
text, or of the more complete reprint  
of it by Von der Hagen,§ in which the

\* The duplicate copy of this copy in the Bodleian library (which Ritson was ignorant of) reads "Hornes fader so hardy."

† *Grundriss zur Geschichte der Deutschen Poesie*, 8vo, Berl. 1812. pp. 132, 133.

‡ *Gottfrieds v. Strassburg Werke*, herausg. durch F. H. von der Hagen. 2 vols. 8vo, Bresl. 1823.

§ In a similar manner is to be resolved *a-trete*, which is unsatisfactorily explained by Stevenson, in his *Additions* to Boucher. The derivation is shown by the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, "*Atreet, tractatim*," and "*Trete, tractatus*," and, consequently, it is exactly equivalent to the Fr. *à-traire*.



English Romance is repeated from Scott, with the addition of Scott's Glossary, very considerably amplified, but retaining the greater part of the errors it is the object of these observations to point out. Von der Hagen adds also a very curious Norman-French fragment of the Romance, consisting of 4384 lines (distinct from Mr. Douce's fragment); but unfortunately neglects to say a single syllable of its history, or whence it has been transcribed. In many passages it agrees exactly with the English *Tristrem*, but is (like the Romances of Alexander, Horn, Percival, &c.) much more diffuse in narrative.

I shall now proceed to point out such words in the Glossary, as seem to require emendation, and shall merely, *en passant*, note that the reference to a MS. in the Cottonian library, p. 371, new edit. ought to have been to MS. Harl. 2253.

"*Alede*. Ich *alede*. *Every lede or rule*." SCOTT. Jamieson has also, on this authority, considered *Alede* as a noun derived from the Sax. *alad-an*, *ducere*. Both are mistaken. *Lede* is the noun, and *ich a* is equivalent to *ilk a*, or *ich on*, each one, as in *ich a side*, p. 146. In p. 151, *lede* is only an oblique sense of the Sax. *leod*, people, language, as *thede*, which follows in the same stanza, is an oblique use of the Sax. *thead*, which is used in its original sense in p. 210. Scott's interpretation of the latter word by "they gede," is one of those *bevvues* which ought in the new edition to have been amended.

"An. *To owe*." SCOTT. Rather to give. "That fue Gode an," p. 264. What God gives me."

"An. *Owen*. [own.] Held his hert in an, *kept his mind to himself*." SCOTT. Instead of *own*, it means and is *one*. The construction of the phrase is evident, and somewhat equivalent to the modern phrase, *single-hearted*.

"An. *If*. An than, *as when then*." SCOTT. Here is one of the proofs of negligence, chargeable on the recent editor. The MS. reads "as than,"

p. 214; and yet the old silly interpretation has been suffered to remain!

"*Aplight*. *At once*, literally *one ply*," &c. SCOTT. This word has proved a *crux* to the philologists. Hearne explains it by guess, "right, compleat;" Ritson gives it up as inexplicable; Boucher derives it from *adimpletus*! and Jamieson from Sax. *plihht*, periculum. Lastly, comes Weber, and resolves it, "I promise you," which is received by Stevenson in his *Additions to Boucher*, and considered correct. Now it is to be observed, that *a* here is simply the particle *an*, which is equivalent to *in*, and prefixed in numberless instances to nouns, which are always found elsewhere without such prefix. || *Pliht* is simply *pledge*, from the Sax. *plihht-an*, to pledge; and the phrase means *in-pledge*, *in-truth*. To prevent any farther doubt on the subject, and to show that *a-pliht* and *y-pliht* are the same, I subjoin an example or two:

"Many fawcouns and faire,  
Hawkes of noble ayere,  
On his perke gun' repayre,  
Sixty *in-plyghte*."

*Romance of Sir Degrevoante.*

"To his manere he wente,  
A faire place was ther schent,  
His husbandes that gaffe hym rent,  
Heryede *in-plyghte*."

*Ibid.*

"A res. *Rxs*. Sax. *Assault*. SCOTT. This should be struck out. The word is entered rightly under *Res*. *A* is only the indefinite article. The Sax. is not *res* but *ræs*.

"*Assise*. *The long assise*. Apparently a term of chess now disused." SCOTT. See this term explained in *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 286.

"*Atere*. *Arrange*, p. 158." SCOTT. A term of venery, signifying to break the deer.

"*Atvinne*. *Between*, or perhaps at *win*, p. 152."

"*Atwinne*. *At winne*." SCOTT. p. 271.

The word ought to be printed the same in both instances (the last being

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"Off thaire termys they telke, how thay ware tydd,  
Towyne tresselle *one-trete*, trussene upe sailes."

*Rom. of Morte Arthure.*

It is, like *a-pliht*, a pleonastic term, but not without the meaning glossographers have laboured to deprive these phrases of. Of the same class are *a-gyey*, *a-cop*, *a-gre*, *a-loorke*, *a-main*, *a-rcenge*, *a-rcenke*, *a-slet*, *a-thrope*, &c. to omit commoner instances.

a false reading of the old editions), and signifies *apart*. What Scott meant by *at win*, or *at winne*, is difficult to divine. Elsewhere occur in the poem *tuin*, to separate, p. 221; and *tuinned*, separated, p. 277.

"Awede. *Swoon*." SCOTT. In the passage referred to, p. 297, it is not a substantive but a verb, and signifies *to become mad*. See under WEDE.

"Beize, beighe, BET, BEAT, *Corna*, Sax. coronet." SCOTT. This is altogether unintelligible. Correct it thus: Beighe, Beize, s. Jewel, bracelet, from Sax. *beage*, gemma; pp. 150, 155, 242, 297.

"Be sight. By sight." SCOTT. Is a mis-print of the old edd. for *Bi sight*, and might have been omitted in the new edition.

"Bithen. *Between*."

"Bithen. *Then*." SCOTT. The first instance is a mis-print again for *Bitven*, p. 233, and ought to have been corrected. The second does not occur at all.

"Blehand. *Blue*, from *bleak*. Sax. *Cæruleus*." "Blehand brown. *A bluissh brown*. SCOTT. *Blehand* is not an adjective but a substantive, and signifies a light cloak or vest, from the Fr. *Bliant*, which means the same thing. See Roquefort, in voc. *Bliant*, and Ihre. Guimar thus describes the dress of Elstruet, daughter of Earl Orgar:

"Une chape out de neire suale,  
Ke li trainat en la sale,  
Desuz aveit un mantelet,  
Dedenz de gris, de fors d'owet,  
De altre tel paille ert son bliant,  
Trop ert bele de co ki chald."

MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 134 b.

"Brines. *Helmets*, from *Brynn*, Sax.; or *corslets*, from the Fr. *Brugne*." SCOTT.

The last interpretation is correct, from the Sax. *byrne*, Fr. *broignie*. The word never means *helmet*.

"Guede. No guede. *No whit*," &c. SCOTT. This word has been wrongly printed and explained by Ritson, Leyden, Scott, and Jamieson, and its true etymology and signification were first pointed out by Madden, in his Reply to Singer's Remarks on the Romance of Havelok, p. 36. It should in every instance be printed *Guede*, from the Sax. *gneath*, parcus, frugalis, Suio-Goth. *gnetig*. avarus. Many examples, if requisite, could be supplied

of its use, and also of the compound adjective *un-guede*. The meaning therefore of the line in *Sir Tristrem*, p. 283, "It nas to large no *guede*," is, "In extent there was nothing nigardly," or "It was neither too large nor too confined."

"Hat. *Hight, commanded*." SCOTT. For *commanded*, correct, *was called*, pp. 206, 210, 280.

"Heigheing. *Command, or proclamation*." SCOTT. The phrase here *an-heigheing*, p. 298, is precisely the same as *in-heighe*, and means *in haste*, speedily.

"Vernagu *an-heigheing*

Under his arm him hent."

*Romance of Rowland and Vernagu*.

I could quote several other instances from the time of Lazamon downwards.

"Kidde. *Kithed, did prove*."

"Kithe. *To prove, to make an attempt*, p. 151; *to practise*, p. 220; *to provoke*, in which sense it is still used in Scotland." SCOTT.

Correct, *to shew*, from the Sax. *cythan*, notum facere.

"Laik, love-laik. *Their love-tokens*, from *laek*. Sax. *munus*." SCOTT.

Correct, *Play, love-play*, from Sax. *lacan*, ludere.

"Les, withouten les. *Without less*, an expletive for *undoubtedly*." SCOTT.

Correct, *without lies, truly*. Compare pp. 140 and 209.

"Leved. *Left off*." SCOTT.

Correct, *stopped, remained*, p. 163.

It is the same word as *bilewed, bilaft, bileft* (all of which are omitted in the Glossary), pp. 155, 163, 184, from the Sax. *belifan*, remanere.

"Line. Properly the *lime tree*, but generally for a tree of any kind."

"Lovesome under line." "Lovely under the greenwood tree." SCOTT.

*Line* is in these instances, pp. 203, 283, nothing more than *linen*, and the phrase is strictly equivalent to "worthy under wede," and both expressions mean nothing more than that the person was lovely in clothes, or, if any body prefers it, under clothes.

"Lith. *To allay*." Sax. "Drinks that are lith." "Drinks that are of an assuaging quality." SCOTT. The word is not a verb, but an adjective, meaning *mild, soft*, pp. 168, 204.

"Lithe, p. 220. Oblique for *satisfaction*." "No asked he lond, no lithe." SCOTT.

The derivation of this word is from

the Sax. *lead*; Germ. *leute*, populous, which at a later period took the secondary sense of *possessions*, whether of land or houses. This is proved most satisfactorily, I think, in Madden's Reply to Singer, p. 19. The phrase *lode and lede*, or *londe or lithe* (for *lede* and *lithe*, are one word), is very common in our old poets. In addition to the examples quoted by Madden, the following may appear decisive. "The nyende commaundement es, that we zerne noghte oure neightboure house, in whilke es forbodene alle wrangwyse covetyse of land or of *lythe* or of oght elles, that may noghte be lyftede or raysede fra the grounde." *Sermoun of Dan John Gaytryge*, MS. Linc.

"Longeth me. *I long*." SCOTT. Correct, *Belongs to me*.

"Menske or mense. *Humane* or *manly*, from *mennistic*, Sax." SCOTT.

*Menske* is not an adjective, but a substantive, and means *worship, honour*. See the Glossary to "*William and the Werwolf*."

"Nende. *An end*." SCOTT. Dele *an*.

"Our, p. 286. Abridged from *outher, either*." SCOTT. It is the genitive case plural of *we*. "Our on," means *one of us*.

"Panee. Obliquely for *wealth*." "As prince proud in pan." "*As wealthy as a prince*." SCOTT.

*Pan* or *pane* is *garment*, from Lat. *pannus*, and has unquestionably this sense in p. 162. Whether the plural *panees*, p. 151, may not also be so interpreted, is doubtful.

"Plawe, in plawe. *Flatly*, from PLAT. Fr." SCOTT. Dele this remarkable error, and explain it *In play, sportively*, p. 294.

"Raf, in raf, &c. from *Rathings*, Sax. *subito*." SCOTT. Admitting the identity of the words, the prototype should be Sax. *hrathe*.

"Rake. *Reach*." "This wil the torn tow rake. *Matters will take this turn*," p. 292. SCOTT.

This error arises from Scott having printed the phrase *tow rake*, instead of *to wrake*, as in the MS. and new edition, and yet so palpable a mistake is left unrectified in the Glossary. But, whether *rak* or *wrake*, both words have the same meaning, *viz.* injury.

"Sain. *Sun*." SCOTT. Correct, *Seen*, p. 207. Probably a mis-print of the old edition.

"Serjaunce. *Service*." SCOTT. It

is the plural of *serjant*, and means *attendants, servants*, pp. 168, 169.

"Steven. *Hour or time*." SCOTT. Correct, *voice*. "To *stev*en yif thai it stele," *Least they by (your) talking discover it*, p. 287.

"Styes. *Styd*. Sax. *The places or stations*." SCOTT. Correct, *ways, paths*. The word occurs in the singular, pp. 270, 303, and comes from the Sax. *stige*, *via, semita*.

"Tharf. *To dare*," &c. SCOTT. Correct, *To need*, from the Sax. *thearfan*. "Tharf him no further go." He *needs not to go further*. It is an impersonal verb, and in the past tense occurs under the form of *thurte*.

"Thede, apparently a contraction for *they yede*." SCOTT. See under ALEDE.

"Tresow. *Treasure*." SCOTT. A mis-print for *Tresour*; negligently retained in the new edition.

"Too. *Two*." SCOTT. A similar mis-print for *two*.

"Waite, *Wight*." SCOTT. We should no doubt interpret *waite* here by *spy*, p. 292. Cf. p. 296.

"Wede, *Mad*." SCOTT. The word is not an adjective but a verb in the instances quoted, pp. 182, 241, and signifies to *become mad*, from Sax. *wedan, awedan, insanire*. In p. 297 it is *awede*.

"Weld. Teut. WELTAN. *Dirigere*." SCOTT. An etymon nearer home may be found in the Sax. *Wealdan, potiri*.

"Wern. *Warn*." "Wern to wive." "*Warn against marriage*." SCOTT. Correct, to *prohibit*. It does not come from the Sax. *warnian*, *cavere*, but from *wyrnan*, *prohibere*.

"Whasche, p. 168. *When as*." SCOTT. The word is a verb, and simply means to *wash*.

"Wiles, p. 286, should be *Wites. Blamest*." SCOTT. This entry in the old edition should have been omitted in the new one, since it was founded on a false copy of the MS., which reads correctly *wites*.

"Wisse, from Germ. WEISAN. *To guide*." SCOTT. Rather from the Sax. *Wissian*, *monere, docere*.

"Worth I. *Will I become*." SCOTT. Correct, *May I become, May I be*.

"Wost. Contracted for *willess, wilt*." SCOTT. Not so. It is contracted from *Wotest* or *witest*.

"Writhe. *Wrath*." SCOTT. A mis-print for *wrethe*, p. 271.

“Yemen. *Keepers.*” SCOTT. Another misprint for *Yemers*, p. 173, carelessly retained. F. M.

Mr. URBAN,

I AM buckling on my armour, and as the champion of insulted Heraldry, call on you with confidence, as a friend of the neglected lady, to become my esquire. Consulting Boucher's Glossary for an explanation of some relic of the old language of the English nation, the editors, I found, instead of definition or derivation, got rid of their professed duty by simply referring its origin to what they are pleased to term *the Jargon of Heraldry*. I say the editors, because I most unhesitatingly acquit Mr. Boucher of such an expression. His very Anglo-Norman name convinces me that he must have held heraldry in its proper estimation. Now I fearlessly enter the lists, and deny the justice of the application of the term *jargon*. Heraldry, gentlemen, is French, and although children may term French gibberish, it is not to be borne when men of learning so far forget themselves as to stigmatize a subject they happen to be prejudiced against, by so barbarous a phrase. Be on your guard, gentlemen, my charger is already difficult to rein in! You will be unhorsed to a dead certainty, and if that should be the case, my esquire will beat you with his mace, as flat as the silver on Sheffield plate. If you should by any chance recover, I will read you a lecture on etymology, and sundry of its professors, which may terminate in fixing the *jargon* on the face of etymology, or at least I may be able to convince the impartial, that etymologists have occasionally indulged themselves in promulgating pure, unadulterated gibberish.

Poor Heraldry! you were rudely treated by the self-created philosophers of the last century. The Sovereign of England showed his contempt for you by relinquishing a portion of the national arms at the instigation of an upstart and a usurper; and you have been absolutely trampled upon by the modern utilitarians: but to be kicked at by an etymologist is not to be borne. There are yet many, whose names I could easily produce, equal to the task of defence; and a greater number who would join in an attack. But, gentlemen, only do your duty with courtesy, and I shall be happy, with

my humble abilities, to bear testimony to your merits. “Many may carry the thyrsus, but few are inspired by the god,” is a maxim not more applicable to etymology than to heraldry. Yours, &c. FITZ-SCUTIFER.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING been accustomed for a series of years to read regularly at the British Museum, and occasionally to consult books in the library of St. Paul's Cathedral, through the indulgence of Dr. Farmer, at that time one of the Residentiaries, my views and wishes soon extended themselves, and understanding that all the English Cathedrals had libraries somewhat similar to that of St. Paul's, I visited every Cathedral library in England, with three or four exceptions, taking notice of many curious books and manuscripts. I also visited the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and the two most eminent ones among the Dissenters.

This propensity grew by degrees into a regular *Bibliomania*, and while it was strong upon me, I determined to revisit Scotland, for I had visited it before. Through the kindness of a Professor of Aberdeen, I enjoyed all the facilities I could desire for examining the libraries of King's College and Marischal College. I obtained thence letters to St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. At Edinburgh there are many very valuable libraries, and I with great diligence explored them all; and was thus occupied in Scotland for nearly a twelvemonth.

On my return to London, adding the great mass of materials I gathered in Scotland to what I had previously collected in England, I issued proposals for publishing a work on PUBLIC LIBRARIES, but which has never made its appearance. To the question often asked, why it never did appear, I beg leave to make the following reply.

On stating my intentions to a judicious friend, he gave me the calm, deliberate advice to abandon my intention, to sit down patiently with the loss I had already sustained, and to be satisfied with the pure pleasure of inquiries, in which, according to his presentiment, the public would little participate. This cool advice was to me, I own, at first not very welcome; but I afterwards found it necessary to listen to it; for while I had been ex-

pending much money in inquiring, extracting, and criticising, others, and those advantageously situated for bibliographical inquiries, had been executing; and I more particularly remember that one work appeared with a title so similar to that announced by me, that I felt myself, as it were, forestalled. I therefore abandoned my design, and have since had no opportunity to resume it. If my undertaking was injudicious, no one but myself has sustained any loss by it. LELAND, if I recollect right, when he undertook to inquire into our public Libraries, was assisted by the support of the Nobility and the Royal patronage. But I was undertaking a romantic excursion at my own hazard. I failed, but I beg it to be distinctly understood that as *I received not a single subscription*, no pecuniary loss was sustained by any one but myself. Some circumstances of a delicate nature have lately occurred, which render it expedient for me to make, however late, this declaration.

It is true I failed as to my leading object, but my bibliographical inquiries have not, I hope, been altogether without their use; and I think I may add, without saying too much, that I have given some proof in different publications, that I had some fitness for such like proflusions.

In the "Athenaeum," edited by Dr. Aikin; in the Old "Monthly Magazine;" in my "History of the University of Cambridge," and two other works connected with it, may be found a critical account of the Beza Greek Codex, in the Cambridge Public Library; of the Alexandrian, in the British Museum; of the Acta Apostolorum in the Bodleian, (the three most ancient Greek manuscripts possessed in this country;) and of the Octoplex cadex in the Glasgow Library. In one of the above works I have given an account of Abp. Parker's MSS. in Ben'et College Library, Cambridge; of the MSS. in Emmanuel College Library; a complete list of all the MSS. Latin, Greek, Oriental, and English, in the Public Library of Cambridge (which, if I recollect rightly, was copied into the Classical Journal); and a minute account of Baker's and Cole's MSS. in the British Museum. To these I might add the account of editions, translations, and manuscripts of the Latin Delphin Classics, in Mr. Valpy's splendid edition.

GENT. MAG. October, 1833.

These and other examples, particularly those relating to the Scotch libraries, which I have in manuscript, would abundantly show that though I did not succeed in what I had projected, I did not feel like one wholly defeated, and that, had I proceeded, I might have produced some observations which would not only have awakened agreeable recollections in myself, but might perhaps have furnished some useful hints to others.

I am now nearly fourscore years of age, and have a cataract formed in each of my eyes, together with the decay of the optic nerve, the effect more of an intemperate use of my sight over books and manuscripts, than the regular effect of old age. A learned friend has suggested to me that the memorials of so long a life ardently spent in a great variety of pursuits, and with many respectable literary connections, might prove the best legacy I could leave to one whom I should most of all think of at my decease. By the help of scribes I have put together materials for two or three volumes, which are nearly completed (including extracts from my Poems and Critical Essays), in which my account of public Libraries, and particularly those of Scotland, make a very considerable part, though more with a view to beguile the hours of solitude under my deprivation of sight, than with any expectations of immediate profit; although I confess I have sometimes formed a wish, though not the expectation, that I might be encouraged to print this work during my lifetime.

G. DYER.

Mr. URBAN,

FROM the best sources in France, particularly the King's Library, I have formed a collection of some historical notices relative to English History, which I shall be happy to communicate to the world through the medium of your pages.

The two following letters addressed to Henri IV. by a member of his embassy in London, contain the sentiments of an intelligent and observant foreigner on the inordinate passion for the sports of the field, which was manifested by King James the First, on his first admission into the noble forests and parks of England. It appears that Henri IV., who excelled in all chivalric and gallant exercises, was

himself anxious to be instructed in every particular connected with the arts of the chase; but it may also be presumed that this feature in the instructions of the Embassy originated from a desire to accommodate its conduct to the predilections of the Monarch to whom it was sent.

It is not necessary to multiply instances of James's devotion to hunting. Mr. Nichols's volumes of his "Progresses" are thickly strewn with anecdotes bearing on the point, to which it is sufficient generally to refer; but there are two passages which form so pertinent an illustration of the letters I now introduce, that I must be permitted to extract them. On the 22d of June, 1603, Mr. Wilson says,

"Our vertuous Kinge makes our hopes to swell; his actions sutable to the tyme and his natural disposition. *Sometymes* he comes to Counsell, but *most tyme* he spends in fields, and parkes, and chaces, chasing away idleness by violent exercise and early rising, wherein the sun seldom prevents [precedes] him."

On the first of September, Lord Cecil writes to Sir Thomas Parry, the English Ambassador in France:

"Monsieur de Vitry hath been very well received by the King in his Progress, and is much delighted with the manner of the King's hunting."

Yours, &c.

C. S.

London, Aug. 26, 1603.

I informed the King of your Majesty's intention of sending M. de Vitry to England, to witness the manner of hunting in this country, and also to explain to him the French system. He expressed great pleasure at this information, and received with great good-will the advice I offered on the part of your Majesty, as well respecting the late conspiracy as with regard to the Catholics in this kingdom.

Since I wrote the above, Sir . . . Esquiun (Erskine), Captain of the King's Guard, has been with me by the King's orders, to desire that I would request your Majesty to have the goodness to arrest one Robert Basset, Gentleman, who is at present in France on his way to Rome, to explain to the Pope his pretensions to the Crown of England, as he assumes that he is descended from a bastard daughter of King Edward.\* The King desires, if he is arrested either at

Lyons or Marseilles (to which places he requests you will send messengers), that you will send him to England: this is a subject which he has much at heart, and I am very certain that he will feel highly gratified by your Majesty's attention to his wishes.

Sept. 12. [begins by giving an account of the arrival of Monsieur Vitry, and that he had congratulated the King on his escape from the conspiracy], after which the King began to talk about hunting, and to relate how many deer he had taken this year, and he praised the strength and excellence of his hounds, and made many enquiries, and disputed with M. Vitry on the subject of hunting in general, as well as with regard to the particular manner in which your Majesty follows this diversion, which he appears well satisfied with, according to his doctrine in this science, wherein he has acquired great renown; and we were desired to attend his Majesty's hunt next day.

M. Vitry soon proved that his knowledge of the practical part of hunting was superior to his discourse, for he had the good fortune to show his skill and experience on several occasions when the hounds were at fault, and he again laid them on the scent, to the discomfiture of the King's huntsman, and he did it so happily and so properly, following closely the tail of the hounds, contrary to the English style, that the King and his attendants were quite delighted with his management; and although there may be some jealousy, if I am not deceived, still however they give him all the praise he deserves, and he is considered a very excellent huntsman; so that I am in hopes, by attending the King on all his hunting excursions, as he has made so good a beginning, that he will make himself well acquainted with their system, and by observing its errors and advantages, and contrasting it with the mode pursued by your Majesty, that you will have great pleasure in hearing his report on his return to France, and I must refer entirely to him, as it is a subject he understands much better than I do. I will only add that the King considers his visit as a flattering compliment, and that you could not have sent any person on this occasion, who would

thur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, the natural son of King Edward IV. Robert Basset was his grandson.

\* John Basset, of UMBERLEY, in Devonshire, married Frances, daughter of Ar-

have been more acceptable to him, arising as much from the good opinion the King entertains towards him personally, as for the determined passion he shows for the pleasures of the chace, to which the King is so ardently devoted, that I do not believe from what I hear from his most intimate friends, and from what I have myself observed, that he has any more important thoughts in his mind, than the sports of the field; which might find an apology at any other time than this, and when he shall be better established in his Kingdom, and after he has settled the most urgent affairs of the state; but at present, when his subjects are still affected by the recent changes, and perceive more and more every day that they will not derive so much relief and advantage from his reign as they expected, and when the same doubt and uncertainty still exists with regard to the question of peace or war with Spain—assuredly this extreme negligence, together with the absolute reliance he reposes in others for the management of his affairs, with the unceasing attention and devotion which he gives to the pleasures of the chace, have given great umbrage to his people; and they have already lost the good opinion which they ought to entertain, and are beginning to look upon him with contempt, which is a very dangerous symptom at the beginning of a new reign.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 18.*

WHEN compiling the small volume on "LONDON PAGEANTS," which you did me the favour to notice in your vol. ci. ii. 145, I did not find any account in print of the festivities of a Lord Mayor's Day, earlier than the year 1568. My attention has recently been directed to a very curious diary in the Cottonian collection of MSS. (Vitellius, F. v.), extending from the year 1550 to 1563, the writer of which

paid particular attention to every public solemnity which took place within the Metropolis, and has entered a description of the City Show, under nearly every recurrence of the Morrow of St. Simon and St. Jude.

Under the impression that a specimen of these ancient pageantries will be entertaining to your readers, I beg to present to them the following extracts; in which they will perceive that, during the lapse of two hundred and eighty years, these Civic solemnities have rather been modified by the gradual changes of manners, than in any material respect designedly altered. Venerable customs still observed, or fashions become outre and apparently absurd, alike possess some interest and curiosity. I have taken the liberty of modernizing the orthography, because the obscurity of the original in that respect, is increased by the looseness of the sentences, and the defects of the manuscript occasioned by fire.

The Shows the writer has noticed are in all seven, being those of 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1561, and 1562. The first description, being the longest, I will transcribe at length, and briefly append the slight variations of the others.

The commencement of the story, which is lost in the manuscript, I may safely supply from the other years, by stating that on the 29th of October, the new Lord Mayor (who, the reader will be interested to know, was the very celebrated benefactor, Sir Thomas White) went to take his oath at Westminster, and proceeded by water, attended by all the Aldermen in scarlet, and "the crafts of London in their best liveries, with trumpets blowing and the waits' playing. A goodly foist<sup>2</sup> trimmed with banners and guns, waited on my Lord Mayor's barge; and all the Crafts' barges with streamers, and the banners of every Craft. So to the Exchange, and then homewards." They

<sup>1</sup> Always written "whettes" or "whetes." Their instruments were hautboys, as is suggested in Nares's Glossary, and confirmed by the account of the Lord Mayor's Show given in Smyth's Description of London, 1575, where they are called "a set of hautboys."

<sup>2</sup> So called again in 1556, 1561, and 1562. In 1554 it is described as "a great pinnace, decked with two tops and streamers, and with guns, and drums, and trumpets, rowing to Westminster up and down." In 1555 there were "two goodly pinnaces, decked with guns, flags, and streamers; and a thousand pensils; one pinnace painted white and blue, and the other yellow and red; and the oars and guns of like colour;"—"all the way the pinnaces shooting of guns and playing up and down." Ten years after it used to be "a ship-boat of the Queen's Majesty, trimmed up and rigged like a ship of war." Smyth's Description.

landed at Baynard's Castle;<sup>3</sup> and in St. Paul's churchyard the procession was set in array. "First went two tall men bearing two great standards of the Merchant-tailors' arms; then came a drum and a flute playing, and another with a great [fife?], all in blue silk; then two wild men of the wood,<sup>4</sup> all in green, with great beards, great clubs, and burning squibs,<sup>5</sup> and two targets on their backs; then came sixteen trumpeters blowing; and then seventy men in [blue<sup>6</sup>] gowns, caps, and hose, and blue silk sleeves, every man having a target<sup>7</sup> and a javelin; then came a devil;<sup>8</sup> next the bachelors all in a livery and scarlet<sup>9</sup> hoods; and then the Pageant of Saint John the Baptist,<sup>10</sup> gorgeously arrayed, with goodly speeches; then all the King's trumpeters blowing, each having scarlet caps; then the waits of the City playing, with caps and goodly banners; then the crafts; then my Lord Mayor's officers; and then my Lord Mayor and two good henchmen;<sup>11</sup> and then all the Aldermen and the Sheriffs. So they went to dinner. After dinner they repaired to St. Paul's, where all they that before bare targets carried staff-torches; and with all the trumpets and waits, passed round about the quire and the body of the church blowing, and so home to the Lord Mayor's house."

In 1554, when the new Lord Mayor was Mr. Lyons, a Grocer, his "goodly

pageant" was "a griffin, with a . . . . in harness, and St. John the Baptist with a lion; together with two woods and a dulle, with squibs burning," as before. In the preceding year the place of the dinner was not named; and it might be supposed that it was not at Guildhall,<sup>12</sup> where it took place this year, "for there dined my Lord Chancellor (Bishop Gardiner) and all the Nobles and the Spaniards, and the Judges and Learned Men." The Spaniards were the courtiers who had accompanied King Philip to England.

In 1555 the hour of nine is mentioned as that when "my new Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Aldermen took barge at the Three Cranes,<sup>13</sup> with trumpets and shalmes, and the waits playing;" and in 1561 the barges had returned to Paul's Wharf at twelve.

In 1556 the Lord Mayor was M. Hoffeley or Offley, Merchant-taylor, and Merchant of the Staple of Calais. His henchmen were attired in crimson velvet, embroidered with gold an ell broad.

In 1561 the Pageant was "gorgeously made with children, with divers instruments playing and singing." In the other years the Pageant is not particularly described; but there appears never to have been more than one. In 1557 it attended the procession to the Lord Mayor's house at night. J. G. N.

<sup>3</sup> So again in 1562; in all the other years at Paul's Wharf; but they were nearly contiguous, and perhaps the place of landing was the same.

<sup>4</sup> "Wodyn;" in 1554 "wodys;" in 1555 "iiij tall men lyke wodys." Their awful appearance made them excellent harbingers to clear the road. In Smyth's Description, 1575, they are thus mentioned; "And to make waye in the streetes, there certayne men apparelled like develles and wyldemen with skybbs, and certayne beaddells." We find also in Whetstone's play of "Promos and Cassandra, 1578," "Two men apparelled like Green Men at the Mayor's Feast, with clubs of fireworks, that the King and his train may pass with ease." These seem to be the prototypes of the gigantic figures still remaining in Guildhall.

<sup>5</sup> "Skwybes;" in 1554 "s quybes."

<sup>6</sup> The word is gone; in 1554 "rosett," russet; in 1555, 1556, 1561, and 1562, blue. The number of men varied; in 1554 it was sixty-three; in 1555 sixty-six; in 1556 there were "iiij<sup>xx</sup>" (four score) bachelors, and they dyd gyff iiij<sup>xx</sup> blue gownnes, cape, dobe, and hose to y<sup>e</sup> iiij<sup>xx</sup> powre men;" in 1557 sixty; and the same in 1562.

<sup>7</sup> On the targets used to be "painted the arms of all them that have byn Mayor of the same Company this newe Mayor is of." Smyth's Description, 1575.

<sup>8</sup> "Duyll'yll;" in 1554 "dulle;" in 1555 "duwill'."

<sup>9</sup> In 1554 "crimson damask;" in 1557 "satin;" in 1562 "crimson damask."

<sup>10</sup> The patron Saint of the Company; on whose feast the election of Fellows from Merchant-tailors' school to St. John's college, Oxford, still takes place.

<sup>11</sup> Since supplied by the Sword-bearer and the Common Crier, the latter carrying the Mace.

<sup>12</sup> However, the dinner was at Guildhall in 1557, and again in 1562, when "there dined many of the Court and all the Judges and many Noble men and women." In the other years no place is mentioned.

<sup>13</sup> In the other years the place of embarkation is not mentioned.





NORTH CHAPEL CHURCH, SUSSEX.

THIS Church was of very small dimensions, and of the coarsest style of architecture; and it is only the circumstance of its having lately been nearly demolished in order to be enlarged and repaired, that seems to give it any claim to notice. It consisted of a single aisle and chancel, with a small wooden bell turret; it was 60 feet long and 20 wide, and the side walls about 8 feet high. The roof was of Horsham stone, a very heavy material, formerly much used for covering Churches in the Weald of Sussex. The whole building was entirely free from any pretension to ornament, except a Decorated window in the chancel (which is still preserved); from which it would appear that the Church had been erected probably about the middle of the fourteenth century. The above view is from a drawing by Grimm, preserved in the Burrell Collections in the British Museum. There is a neat little square font of Sussex marble, dated 1662, which stood formerly near the west door; it is now removed into the body of the Church.

North Chapel was formerly a Chapel of Ease to the northern part of the parish of Petworth, as the name implies; until by Act of 4 and 5 William and Mary, this chapelry, and the chapelry of Duncton, were separated from Petworth, and erected into distinct parishes.

In consequence of this arrangement, they are exempt from the payment of First Fruits and Yearly Tithes, and all other ecclesiastical dues. At this period the Registers of North Chapel commence, and continue entire to the present time. Baptisms and burials however took place at North Chapel, long before its separation from Petworth; but until that time the Registers were preserved with those belonging to the Mother Church. In the first Register Book is the following entry:

“Mem. This Register begins at Lady Day, A. D. 1716, at which time the chapelry of North-Chappell was (as it ever had been) a part of the rectory of Petworth, and so continued till the 17th of March, A. D. 1717, when at the decease of Dr. Edw. Pelling, Rector of the said parish of Petworth, and by vertue of an Act of Parliament made (at the request of their Graces, Charles and Elizabeth Seamer, Duke and D<sup>ss</sup> of Somerset, <sup>ys</sup> joint patrons) in the reign of K<sup>s</sup> William and Q<sup>n</sup> Mary, the said Chappellry of North Chappell became a distinct Rectory of itself, and, as such was, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1718, presented by the above said patrons to Samuel Meymott, A. M. and Fellow of St. Peter's Coll. in Cambridge, who was instituted July 14th, and inducted July 18th, 1718, into the said Rectory of North Chappell. Witness my hand,

Sam. Meymott, Rector.”

“In the above said year 1718, John

Rapley of New House, and Rich. Boxall, of y<sup>e</sup> Pheasant Court, were Churchwardens."

Mr. Meymott was a man of great simplicity of character, and was a most attentive and useful clergyman; his name is revered in the parish to this day, so that in him is verified the expression of the Psalmist, "*the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.*" He died Dec. 16, 1770, universally regretted at the age of 79 years, 52 of which he was resident Rector of this parish; having at all times discharged the duties of his humble station with the most unaffected piety. "Remote from towns he run his godly race, Nor e'er had chang'd, or wish'd to change, his place."

The next incumbent of North Chapel was Dr. Colin Milne. This gentleman never resided in the parish; he was an accomplished scholar, and in 1770 published a Botanical Dictionary, and was the author of some other papers on Botanical subjects.\*

Dr. Milne was succeeded in 1816 by Dr. John Johnson (the two first Rectors having held this preferment during the long period of nearly 100 years). Dr. Johnson was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and retained this living with his Fellowship; he died in 1831, and left by his will a communion plate, and a sum of money in aid of enlarging the parish Church. He was a man greatly respected for the kindness and benevolence of his disposition. The present Incumbent is the Rev. Robert Ridsdale, M.A. late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

#### Monuments.

On the north side of the altar is a marble tablet with this inscription:

"P. M. S.

"In a vault under the altar lieth y<sup>e</sup> body of Dorothy, the wife of Samuel Meymott, A.M. Rector of North Chappell, and daughter of Mr. John Allison, Citizen of London. She died Nov. 21, 1750, in y<sup>e</sup> 53d year of her age. Of 13 children, 7 survived her, viz. 5 sons and 2 daughters.

"What wife, what neighbour, would you know what mother; [other.

"In the same vault are deposited the remains of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Meymott, M.A. and Rector of this parish 52 years. He died on the 16th day of December, 1770, in the 79th year of his age."

\* See Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxv. pt. ii. p. 380.

On the other side of the altar is the following:

*Ὁν φιλεῖ Θεος  
βησκει νεος.*

"Near this place lieth the body of Dorothy Meymott, eldest daughter of Samuel Meymott, M.A. (the first Rector of this parish) and Dorothy his wife. She died Sept. 13, 1734.

"Those virtues which in Dorcas shone, Were, without flattery, her own; With MARTHA'S care, she had the art To join good MARY'S better part; Free'd now from care, she wears a crown Which, thro' her Jesus, is her own; Why then should we her absence grieve, Who's happier now than when alive."

On the north side of the aisle, on a black marble slab:

"In the church-yard, near this window, lieth the body of Mary, the wife of Edward Upfold Mercer, who died March y<sup>e</sup> 4th, 1747, aged 69 years.

"To rich and poor, when'er she cou'd By inclination she was good, A wife obliging, mother kind, Few better of her sex we find. He and she did dedicate

Unto our Lord a silver plate; As this by them was freely given, May God reward them both in heaven."

"Also in memory of Mr. Edward Upfold Mercer, who died Oct. the 18th, 1770, aged 85 years."

Under a window on the south side of the aisle, is a slab of Sussex marble, with this inscription:

"Near this window lieth Mary Taylor, who died a virgin, Aug. 11, 1733, aged 72.

"While living she a salver gave To Him who dy'd her soul to save; Out of that store which God her lent She left five pounds to the indigent. Live thou like her, and thou'lt not miss With her t'enjoy eternal bliss."

The aisle of the Church is paved with large flat stones, which have probably at different times been removed from the churchyard. All these appear to have once had inscriptions; most of them are now however entirely effaced, and those which are still legible must, in a few years more, be totally obliterated.

On a stone in the chancel:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Ann Woollven, who was buried Jan. 6, 1694, aged 76 years."

On a flat stone, opposite the reading desk:

"Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of William Roadway, who died April y<sup>e</sup> 27th, 1728, aged 83 years.

"Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> bod<sup>y</sup> of Anny, wife of William Roadway, who died Jan. y<sup>e</sup> 17th, 1729, aged 67 years."

Opposite the south door is a stone commemorating William Stent, of Kirdford, and Ann his wife.

In the churchyard there are but few grave-stones except some of quite modern date. A tomb surrounded with palisades near the west door, has inscriptions :

"In memory of William Collens, who died Dec. 11, 1811, aged 72; James Collens, Jan. 12, 1752, aged 52; Elizabeth his wife, Oct. 30, 1789, aged 86; Elizabeth their daughter, died Nov. 4, 1789, aged 52; James their son, May 10, 1762, aged 27."

On a tomb near the south door :

"Mr. John Tullett, died Sept. 12, 1748, aged 59; Mr. James Tullett, died Dec. 18, 1777, aged 86; Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jenny Heath, died June 10, 1764; Mary their daughter, Sept. 27, 1745."

On a tomb very near the south side of the Church :

"In memory of John Rapley, who died Nov. 9, 1760, aged 89; Margaret his wife, died Oct. 17, 1762, aged 82."

On a broken stone :

"Peter Bridger, died Feb. . . , aged 46 years. Mary, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Bridger, died April 6, 1732, aged 2 years and 8 months."

On a broken stone :

"Jane, daughter of Edward Eede, buried April 25, 1665."

"William Hawkins, son of John and Frances Hawkins, died April 20, 1792, aged 27."

"Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Baker, died Jan. 13, 1759, aged 20 years and 3 months. Ann, John, and Richard their sons."

"Henry their son, died July 11, 1770, aged 33. Sarah their daughter, died July 15, 1770, aged 18."

"Thomas Tayler, who departed this life Sept. 14, 1763, aged 56 years."

"Ann Tayler, who died June 13, 1779, aged 71."

From the Register of Burials are the following :

"May 2, 1721. William Collins of Switch House was buried.

"April 4, 1736. Edward Cock was buried, aged near 100.

"June 21, 1738. Elizabeth Sadler was buried, aged 96.

"Feb. 22, 1781. The Rev. Thos. Hall, Curate of this parish.

"Aug. 15, 1790. Ann Coward, wanting half a year of 100.

"Mem. There was no burial in this parish from y<sup>e</sup> 3d of March, A.D. 1722, to the 7th of May, A.D. 1724. Laus Deo op. max.

"Mem. From the 12th day of May, 1744, to Dec. 27, 1745, there was not any one belonging to the parish of North Chappell buried. SAMUEL MEYMOTT.

"N.B. It was one year, seven months, and fifteen days, between the above said burials. Laus Deo.

*From the Register of Baptisms.*

"Jan. 25, 1720. Margaret, daughter of Samuel Meymott, Rector, and Dorothy his wife, was baptized by Mr. Cobden.

"March 19, 1724. George, y<sup>e</sup> son of George Petow, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized by Mr. James Bramston.

"Aug. 14, 1726. Ann, a negro belonging to Mr. Glanville, of St. John's Town in Antegoa, was baptized by me, Samuel Meymott.

"May 4, 1732. William, the son of Samuel Meymott, Rector, and Dorothy his wife, was baptized by Mr. Newhouse.

"Feb. 20, 1742. William Barn, a foundling child, was baptized."

The situation of North Chapel is extremely picturesque; it stands on the declivity of a hill towards the south, commanding an extensive view of Petworth Park, with the South Downs in the distance. On the north it is sheltered by the adjoining hill, called the Black Down; and the cottages surrounded, by gardens and orchards, have the appearance of comfort and neatness. It is besides always considered as being a singularly healthy spot; which is in some measure confirmed by the above extracts from the Register of Burials. It is five miles north of the market town of Petworth, on the London and Chichester road; its inhabitants are mostly occupied in agricultural pursuits; they are an industrious and peaceful race, and their respectable demeanour tends in some measure to confirm the notion that the beauty of surrounding scenery has more effect upon the character of a people than moralists are inclined to allow.\*

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,

Their sober wishes never learn to stray,  
Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life,  
They keep the noiseless tenour of their way."

Yours, &c.

R. R.

\* Vide Rectory of Valehead, p. 5. By Rev. R. W. Evans.

Mr. URBAN, 6, *Guildford-street*,  
Aug. 28.

I HAD occasion lately to refer to one of the books printed by Caxton,<sup>1</sup> viz. Cicero on Old Age and Friendship, at the end of which (fol. D. v.) are two orations, purporting to be those of *Publius Cornelius* and *Gayus Flamyneus*, with a short "argument of the declamacyon, which labourerth to shewe wherin honour sholde reste." On a reference to the usual sources of biographical information, I could find no other clue to the name of the author than a note by Herbert,<sup>2</sup> attributing the original of the work, on the authority of Leland,<sup>3</sup> to *Banatusius Magnomontanus*. As all search for any writer of that name will be fruitless, and as the real author is certainly not hitherto known to our English bibliographers,<sup>4</sup> and but imperfectly to some of those of his own country,<sup>5</sup> I hope the following notices will not be uninteresting to the lovers of our early literature.

The volume in question contains the treatise of Cicero on Old Age, translated from the French of Laurent de Premier Fait, probably by Wyllyam de Wyrcestre, *alias* Botaner,<sup>6</sup> and the treatise on Friendship, translated<sup>7</sup> avowedly by the celebrated John Tip-toft, Earl of Worcester, followed by the two orations before mentioned, of

which Caxton in his prologue thus speaks :

" And by cause it is accordyng and requysyte to haue frendship joyned to olde eage, I haue enpryntede the saide book of frendship, and annexed it to the book of eage. Which book of frendship is ful necessary and behoefull unto euery estate and degree, and *astir I haue sette in this said book folowing them bothe a noble treatys of the declamacion of two noble Knyghtes Romaynes in making of two oracions to fore the Senate to knowe wherein noblesse resteth*. Ande thus this volume is dyuydede in to thre particuler werkes. Whiche ben, of grete wysedom in olde age, very loue in frendship, *and the question wherein noblesse resteth*."<sup>8</sup>

This " noble treatys " is translated from a small work, intitled " *Controversia de Nobilitate*," written in the early part of the fifteenth century, by Buonaccorso da Montemagno, a Pistoiese noble, distinguished for his learning and eloquence. He was Gonfaloniere of Pistoia in 1421, and in the same year he was judge of the Quarter of Santa Croce in Florence, and Professor of Law in the University. In 1428, from his political talents, he was selected by the Florentines as their Ambassador to Filippo Maria Visconti,<sup>9</sup> Duke of Milan. He died Dec. 16, 1429.<sup>10</sup> His grandfather, of the same name, had been Gonfaloniere of Pistoia in 1352. He

<sup>1</sup> In 1481. The fifteenth in order of time.

<sup>2</sup> Ed. of Ames, vol. i. p. 34. Dibdin merely copies Herbert's note.

<sup>3</sup> I add the passage from Leland: [Caxton] " *impressit etiam Banatusii Magnomontani duas orationes in primis elegantis: Pub. videlicet Corneli et Cati Flamini, qui rivales erant, Lucretia Fulvii filia incomparabili utrinque petita, quas ita terse, nitide, significanter etiam Tipetotus in linguam Anglorum vernaculam transtulit, ut dubites majori an gratia ille scripserit, an hic interpretatus fuerit. Libellus plane elegantissimus est, atque ingeniosus. Tantumque abfuit, ut Cornelius divitiis et stemmatibus innitens formam expectatam, operis illustre pretium, victor acceperit, ut Flaminius, melior quam ditior nobilitatis titulo, omne punctum una cum Lucretia, justo patrum cum suffragio, tum iudicio tulerit.*" De Scriptt. Britt. p. 480.

<sup>4</sup> Tanner, Walpole (ed. Park), Dibdin, &c.

<sup>5</sup> By Mazzuchelli (Scrittori d'Italia, ii. p. 2214) the work is erroneously attributed to Leonardo Bruni of Arezzo [*Leonardus Aretinus*]. There is no mention of the author in Cardinal Mansi's edition of Fabricius.

<sup>6</sup> Dibdin's Ames, vol. i. p. 123.

<sup>7</sup> Probably also from the French; an old version exists in Harl. MS. 4917.

<sup>8</sup> Ames (to whom Herbert and Dibdin add nothing on this point), says, " *Lastly, follows the two declarations made by Publius Cornelius Scipio and Gayus Flamyneus, competitors for the love of Lucesse, shewing wherein true honour and nobleness consists, the former placing it in blood, riches, and the worshipful deeds of his ancestors, without urging any thing of his own life or manners; the latter insisting that nobleness cannot be derived from the glory or merits of another man, or from the flattering goods of fortune, but must rest in a man's own proper virtue and glory.*" —p. 27.

<sup>9</sup> Ammirato, tom. ii. p. 1045, who calls him *Matteo Buonaccorso*.

<sup>10</sup> Life by Giovambatista Casotti, pp. xxxvi.-xxxviii.

was one of the most celebrated poets of the fourteenth century, and the poems which the younger Buonaccorso wrote were erroneously attributed to him, the sonnets of both authors being mixed together and repeatedly published<sup>11</sup> under the name of the *elder* Buonaccorso, the contemporary of Petrarca. The first who distinguished the *two* writers was Count Giovambatista Casotti of Prato, in 1718.

The work in question is similar in manner and subject to many compositions produced in Italy at the time of the revival of learning, and the taste long remained. Casotti, speaking of the prose compositions of the younger Buonaccorso, uses expressions applicable to the writings of many of his contemporaries: "altro non sono, che declamazioni, o meditazioni, ed esercitazioni ingegnose, chiamate perciò da' Greci *μελέται*, per dirozzare l'ingegno, ed assuefarlo a poco a poco a ragionare, e quindi a spiegare accoppiatamente i suoi concetti. *Di questa specie è primieramente il Trattato Latino DE NOBILITATE*."<sup>12</sup> It is dedicated by the author to Carolo Malatesti, Lord of Rimini,<sup>13</sup> the son of Galeotto Malatesti, and Gentilla di Varano, a prince eminently distinguished by his love of learning and of the arts, and whose character<sup>14</sup> for integrity and magnanimity shines conspicuously bright in an age and country fertile in crimes and treasons of every varied dye. This dedication is altogether omitted in the English version, and I therefore subjoin it:

"Apud majores nostros sæpe de Nobilitate dubitatum est. Multi quidem in felicitate generis, nonnulli in affluentia divitiarum, plerique vero in gloria virtutis illam esse arbitrati sunt. Quæ res quo-

niam mihi pulcherrima videbatur et disputatione dignissima, ac non absolute peroratum inveneram, statui mandare litteris et in hoc festum declarandi genus traducere, in quo maxime veterum ætas delectabatur, ubi quævis contentio forensium causarum accommodate quidem et aptissime tractari potest.

"Ad te vero, Princeps gloriosissime, unicum seculi nostri lumen, hanc de nobilitate concionem iis pacis nunc noctibus lucubratam, merito perferendam existimavi, nusquam non convenientius quam apud claritudinem tuam nobilitatis sermo haberi potest, nec cuiquam magis quam tibi accommodata hæc oratio videtur, cui omnis profecto nobilitatis sermo haberi potest. Nam si de generis felicitate agimus, quis est hodie Princeps inter fauces Italiae, qui vel vetustate majorum, vel parentum gloria, tuo sanguine clarior videri possit? Si de opulentia divitiarum quærimus, amplissimus est tibi principatus mirabile fide civium et summa omnium benevolentia firmatus. Si de animi virtute opinamur, tantum tibi est virtutum omnium cumulus, quantum cuiusque honestus animus desiderare potest. Quid non de justitia, religione, liberalitate, clementia, pietate, fide, constantia, moderatione, ac prudentia tua loquar, quibus clarissimum principatum agis? Quæ tantæ et tales sunt, ut amor et delicie humani generis vocari possis, sicut de Tito Imperatore Vespasiani filio traditum est. Quibus de rebus novam hanc et jucundissimam concionem in sinum mansuetudinis tuæ judicandam concilio, probatissime rerum maximarum interpres, ac dignissime illustrium factorum censor."

There are several manuscripts of the work in the British Museum, thus described by Wanley and Casley:

Harl. 1833, art. 6. "*Controversia de Nobilitate*, inter Publ. Com. Scipionem et Gayum Flamineum per legum doctorem egregiumque oratorem Bonajursum? Pistoriensem." Wanley. (*On paper*.)

Harl. 2580, art. 14. "*Controversia*

<sup>11</sup> The first edition was that of Rome, 1550. They were afterwards printed at Venice in 1559, at the end of a volume, intitled, "*Rime de' tre de' più illustri poeti dell' età nostra*" (*Bembo, Casa, and Guldiccioni*), and again at Bologna in 1709. *Zachariae* Bibl. Pistor. p. 209.

<sup>13</sup> In some manuscripts the dedication is inscribed to Guido Antonio, Conte di Montefeltro. *Zachariae*, p. 209.

<sup>14</sup> Sismondi says of him, "Charles était un des souverains les plus accomplis de l'Italie: il avait un gout vif pour les lettres, et connaissait bien l'antiquité; il s'était proposé les héros de la Grèce et de Rome pour modèles de sa conduite. Autant on avait reproché d'ambition et de perfide à ses ancêtres, autant il montrait de désintéressement et de loyauté dans toutes ses actions."—"Charles avait porté la maison Malatesti à son plus haut période de gloire: Pélégance de sa cour, la munificence avec laquelle il protégeait les arts et les lettres, et le nombre de gens distingués qu'il avait attirés auprès de lui, contribuèrent autant que ses exploits et ses vertus à étendre sa réputation dans toute l'Europe."

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de Nobilitate. Cum orationibus P. Corn. Scipionis et C. Flamini." Casley. [*On paper*, the leaf containing the dedication is wanting.]

Harl. 3332. "P. Cornelli et C. Flamini de vera nobilitate altercatio." Casley. [*On vellum*, written probably for Sixtus IV. or Julius II. before their pontificate, as the Della Rovere arms are emblazoned on the first page. The initial is also ornamented with acorns, in allusion to the name.

Harl. 4923, art. 44. "Contentio pro Lucretia." Casley. (*On paper*.)

Arund. 138, art. 175. (*On paper*.)

It was early translated into Italian by Giovanni Aurispa, the friend of the celebrated Antonio Beccatelli of Palermo [*Antonius Panormita*], and another Italian version existed in the Strozzi Library.

In Harl. MS. 4402, art. 4, is an old French translation, commencing thus: "Icy commenche la controverse de noblesse, plaidoyée entre Publius Cornelius Scipion d'une part, et Gayus Flaminius d'autre part, par ung notable docteur en loix et grand orateur nommé Surse de Pistoie."

There can be little reason to doubt Leland's assertion that the English translation printed by Caxton, is by the Earl of Worcester. He had pass-

ed three years in Italy, and from the reputation which the work had there acquired, it is probable he was induced to give it an English dress. On the supposition that Leland is incorrect, we must believe from Caxton's words (see p. 320), "I have sette," &c. that he himself was the translator, probably from the French.

The only printed edition of the original text is that published by Count Casotti, in the volume to which I have referred, printed at Florence in 1718, under the title of "*Prose e Rime de due Buonaccorsi da Montemagno con annotazioni, ed alcune rime di Niccolò Tinucci*." Of this edition a copy, formerly Consul Smith's, is in the King's Library at the British Museum.<sup>15</sup>

I may also mention, in relation to the Earl of Worcester, that in the Arundel MS. 277, fol. 107 b. is a Latin translation of Lucian's oration *De Calumnia*, by Francesco Accolti of Arezzo [*Franciscus Aretinus*], with a dedication to the Earl, and in the same collection, No. 154, fol. 41, is a letter from Accolti to Francesco Pellati of Padua, respecting this translation, as made for the Earl of Worcester.

JOHN HOLMES.

#### THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION UNDER CAPTAIN ROSS.

THE safe return of Captain Ross and his adventurous crew, after an absence of four years, spent in exploring the Polar seas in search of a north-west passage, has diffused one universal feeling of joy throughout the empire. The first intimation of the arrival of the gallant adventurers, was contained in a letter from Captain Lyle, of the ship *Clarendon*, from Davis's Straits, dated at Peterhead, Oct. 12th, which stated that Capt. Ross and his companions were on board the *Isabella*, Capt. Humpreys. On the 17th the gallant Captain arrived at Hull, from whence, after having received the congratulations of the corporation and inhabitants of the town, he proceeded by land to the metropolis, whither he arrived on the 19th, and the next day he and his nephew had the honour of dining with his Majesty, by whom he was received with enthusiasm and cordiality.

At a meeting of the Committee for

managing the expedition undertaken by Capt. Back in search of Capt. Ross, held Oct. 22nd, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle in the chair, a letter from Capt. Ross was read, expressive of his grateful feelings for the deep interest which had been manifested on his behalf. At the same time a despatch was agreed to, to be forwarded by a winter express to Capt. Back, from whom a letter has been received dated Jack River, June 19th, acquainting him with Capt. Ross's return, and directing him to turn his attention now entirely to the second object of his mission, viz. completing the coast-line of the north-eastern part of America, of which little more than 150 miles remains to be traced.

It may be in the recollection of many of our readers, that in the year 1818 the British Government fitted out two expeditions to the North Pole. Captain Buchan, commanding the *Trent* and the *Dorothy*, was directed to attempt a pas-

<sup>15</sup> According to Tiraboschi (tom. v. p. 583, ed. Firenze, 1813,) another edition of the "*Rime*" was published by the Signor Vincenzo Benini, in 1762, at Cologne, a place between Vicenza and Verona. I have not seen this edition, and it is not in the Museum Library; from the title I conclude that it does not contain the "*Controversia*."

sage between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, over the Pole, into the Pacific; and Captain Ross, commanding the *Isabella* and the *Alexander*, to attempt the north-western passage from Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay, into the Frozen Ocean, and thence into the Pacific. Ross reached 77° 40' latitude, and more accurately determined the situation of Baffin's Bay, which until then was believed to extend 10° further to the east than it actually does. Although he sailed up Lancaster Sound, he did not advance far enough to ascertain that it was open, not having arrived there until October 1st, when danger from the ice obliged him to quit the coast. Lieutenant Parry, who had accompanied Captain Ross, was sent, in conjunction with Captain Lyon, in 1819, on a second voyage into Baffin's Bay, and penetrated so far as to gain the first prize offered by Parliament (5000*l.*), having made the most western point ever reached in the Polar seas.\*

Capt. Parry was again entrusted with the direction of the *Hecla* and *Fury* on a similar expedition in 1821. These ships returned in October, 1823, without achieving the principal object for which they were despatched. In 1824, Parry and Lyon were again sent out for the discovery of a North-West passage, in the *Hecla* and *Fury*. After wintering in Prince Regent's Bay, the ships sailed southwardly, and, in consequence of storms and icebergs, it became necessary to abandon the *Fury*, and, with her crew on board the *Hecla*, Parry returned to England in October 1825. The Admiralty sent Parry, in the *Hecla*, in 1827, to reach, if possible, the North Pole. Having journeyed 35 days over the ice, beginning 81° 12' 51", he was compelled to retrace his course. So far the exertions of the British Government. †

Piqued, it is supposed, by the real or supposed neglect of Government, Captain Ross, in the spring of 1829, undertook an expedition, on his own resources, with a view of effecting a passage into the Polar Sea, and of determining the

\* In vol. xc. part ii. p. 545, we have given a chart of Capt. Parry's discoveries.

† We have before us a New Map of America, on a scale of 24 inches by 20, about to be published by Darton, of Holborn, at a very moderate price, in which the artist has given, with great minuteness and accuracy, all the recent discoveries of Parry, Franklin, and others, in the Polar regions of North America, and which may be of great utility in perusing Capt. Ross's details. We understand, however, that it is the intention of the artist, before general publication, to introduce the new discoveries of Capt. Ross, which will materially assist in filling up a great lacuna in geographical exploration.

practicability of a new passage, which had been confidently said to exist by Prince Regent's Inlet. The account of his departure from Wideford, in Greenland, where he had been compelled to refit, on the 29th of July, 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition, until the commander and crew were picked up by Capt. R. W. Humphrey, of the *Isabella*, of Hull, Capt. Ross's old ship. By Capt. Ross's account, it appears, that, on the 14th of August, he reached the spot where the *Fury's* stores were, and landed without difficulty; he there found the provisions, &c. but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. —“ After completing in full and other necessaries (says Capt. Ross, in a letter addressed to the Admiralty), we sailed on the 14th, and on the following morning rounded Cape Garry, where our new discoveries commenced, and keeping the western shore close on board, ran down the coast in a S. W. and W. course, in from 10 to 20 fathoms, until we had passed the latitude of 72° North in longitude 94° West; here we found a considerable inlet leading to the westward, the examination of which occupied two days; at this place we were first seriously obstructed by ice, which was now seen to extend from the south cape of the inlet, in a solid mass, round by S. and E. to E. N. E. Owing to this circumstance, the shallowness of the water, the rapidity of the tides, the tempestuous weather, the irregularity of the coast, and the numerous inlets and rocks for which it is remarkable, our progress was no less dangerous than tedious; yet we succeeded in penetrating below the latitude of 70° North in longitude 92°

West, where the land, after having carried us as far East as 90°, took a decided westerly direction, while land at the distance of 40 miles to southward was seen extending East and West. At this extreme point our progress was arrested on the 1st of October by an impenetrable barrier of ice. We, however, found an excellent wintering port, which we named Felix harbour.

“ Early in January, 1830, we had the good fortune to establish a friendly intercourse with a most interesting consociation of natives, who, being insulated by nature, had never before communicated with strangers; from them we gradually obtained the important information that we had already seen the continent of America; that about 40 miles to the S. W. there were two great seas, one to the West, which was divided from that to the East by a narrow strait or neck of land. The verification of this intelligence either way, on which our future operations so materially depended, devolved on Commander Ross, who volunteered this service early in April. Accompanied by one of the mates, and guided by two of the na-

tives, he proceeded to the spot, and found that the North land was connected to the South by two ridges of high land, 15 miles in breadth; but, taking into account a chain of fresh-water lakes which occupied the valleys between, the dry land that actually separates the two oceans is only five miles. This extraordinary isthmus was subsequently visited by myself, when Commander Ross proceeded minutely to survey the sea coast, to the southward of the isthmus leading to the westward, which he succeeded in tracing to the 99th degree, or to 150 miles of Cape Turnagain of Franklin, to which point the land, after leading him into the 70th degree of North latitude, trended directly. During the same journey he also surveyed 30 miles of the adjacent coast, or that to the north of the isthmus, which, by also taking a westerly direction, formed the termination of the western sea into a gulf. The rest of this season was employed in tracing the sea coast south of the isthmus leading to the eastward, which was done so as to leave no doubt that it joined, as the natives had previously informed us, to Ockullee, and the land forming Repulse Bay. It was also determined that there was no passage to the westward for 30 miles to the northward of our position.

"This summer, like that of 1818, was beautifully fine, but extremely unfavourable for navigation, and our object being now to try a more northern latitude, we waited with anxiety for the disruption of the ice, but in vain, and our utmost endeavours did not succeed in retracing our steps more than four miles, and it was not until the middle of November that we succeeded in cutting the vessel into a place of security, which we named "Sheriff's Harbour." I may here mention that we named the newly-discovered continent to the southward "Boothia," as also the isthmus, the peninsula to the north, and the eastern sea, after my worthy friend Felix Booth, Esq., the truly patriotic citizen of London, who, in the most disinterested manner, enabled me to equip this expedition in a superior style.

"The last winter was in temperature nearly equal to the means of what had been experienced on the four preceding voyages, but the winters of 1830 and 1831 set in with a degree of violence hitherto beyond record; the thermometer sunk to 92 degrees below the freezing point, and the average of the year was 10 degrees below the preceding; but notwithstanding the severity of the summer, we travelled across the country to the west sea by a chain of lakes, 30 miles north of the isthmus, when Commander Ross succeeded in surveying 50 miles more of the coast leading to the N. W., and, by tracing the shore to the northward of our position,

it was also fully proved that there could be no passage below the 71st degree.

"This autumn we succeeded in getting the vessel only fourteen miles to the northward, and as we had not doubled the Eastern Cape, all hope of saving the ship was at an end, and put quite beyond possibility by another very severe winter; and having only provisions to last us to the 1st of June, 1833, dispositions were accordingly made to leave the ship in her present port, which (after her) was named Victory Harbour. Provisions and fuel being carried forward in the spring, we left the ship on the 29th of May, 1832, for Fury Beach, being the only chance left of saving our lives. Owing to the very rugged nature of the ice, we were obliged to keep either upon or close to the land, making the circuit of every bay; thus increasing our distance of 200 miles by nearly one-half; and it was not until the 1st of July that we reached the Beach, completely exhausted by hunger and fatigue.

"A hut was speedily constructed, and the boats, three of which had been washed off the beach, but providentially driven on shore again, were repaired during this month; but the unusual heavy appearance of the ice afforded us no cheering prospect until the 1st of August, when in three boats we reached the ill-fated spot where the Fury was first driven on shore, and it was not until the 1st of September we reached Leopold South Island, now established to be the N.E. point of America, in latitude 73° 56', and longitude 90° West. From the summit of the lofty mountain on the promontory we could see Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrow's Strait, and Lancaster Sound, which presented one impenetrable mass of ice, just as I had seen it in 1818. Here we remained in a state of anxiety and suspense which may be easier imagined than described. All our attempts to push through were vain. At length we were forced, by want of provisions and the approach of a very severe winter, to return to Fury Beach, where alone there remained wherewith to sustain life; there we arrived on the 7th of October, after a most fatiguing and laborious march, having been obliged to leave our boats at Batty Bay. Our habitation, which consisted of a frame of spars, 32 feet by 16 feet, covered with canvass, was, during the month of November, enclosed, and the roof covered with snow from four feet to seven feet thick, which being saturated with water when the temperature was 15 degrees below zero, immediately took the consistency of ice, and thus we actually became the inhabitants of an iceberg during one of the most severe winters hitherto recorded; our sufferings, aggravated by want of bedding, clothing,



and animal food, need not be dwelt upon. Mr. C. Thomas, the carpenter, was the only man who perished at this Beach; but three others, besides one who had lost his foot, were reduced to the last stage of debility, and only 13 of our number were able to carry provisions in seven journeys, of 62 miles each, to Batty Bay.

“ We left Fury Beach on the 8th of July, carrying with us three sick men who were unable to walk, and in six days we reached the boats, where the sick daily recovered. Although the spring was mild, it was not until the 15th of August that we had any cheering prospect. A gale from the westward having suddenly opened a lane of water along shore, in two days we reached our former position, and from the mountain we had the satisfaction of seeing clear water almost directly across Prince Regent’s Inlet, which we crossed on the 17th, and took shelter from a storm twelve miles to the eastward of Cape York. The next day, when the gale abated, we crossed Admiralty Inlet, and were detained six days on the coast by a strong north-east wind. On the 25th we crossed Navy Board Inlet, and on the following morning, to our inexpressible joy, we descried a ship in the offing, becalmed, which

proved to be the *Isabella*, of Hull, the same ship which I commanded in 1818. At noon we reached her, when her enterprising commander, who had in vain searched for us in Prince Regent’s Inlet, after giving us three cheers, received us with every demonstration of kindness and hospitality which humanity could dictate. I ought to mention also that Mr. Humphreys, by landing me at Possession Bay, and subsequently on the west coast of Baffin’s Bay, afforded me an excellent opportunity of concluding my survey, and of verifying my former chart of that coast.”

“ The results of this expedition have been conclusive, and to science highly important, and may be briefly comprehended in the following words: The discovery of the Gulf of Boothia, the continent and isthmus of Boothia Felix, and a vast number of islands, rivers, and lakes; the undeniable establishment that the north-east point of America extends to the 74th degree of north latitude; valuable observations of every kind, but particularly on the magnet; and, to crown all, have had the honour of placing the illustrious name of our Most Gracious Sovereign William IV. on the true position of the magnetic pole.”

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

### HORÆ CLASSICÆ.

MR. URBAN,

I BEG to put into your hands a paper, which I have headed *Horæ Classicæ*. The title is not, I confess, very Classical; for the word *Horæ* never is, nor could be, united in correct Latin, with the word *Classicæ*; but as we have heard that “ a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,” I venture to hope that if the matter be worth *heeding*, it will not be the worse for its *heading*; and as the subjects to which I have directed my *Classical Hours*, are of a miscellaneous character, I cannot do better than commence by an allusion to a paper that appeared in your Magazine for May 1833, on the *Horæ* of the Romans.

To the general accuracy of Mr. Bywater’s remarks, the authors quoted by Faccioliati and other Latin Dictionaries bear ample testimony. But in enumerating the divisions of the day, he ought to have commenced, as the Romans did themselves, and as we even now do, with midnight.

It is not, however, with the view of noticing so slight a defect, that I have

touched upon the subject, as in the hope of stating some facts not generally known, and which have been suggested by the perusal of the article alluded to.

In the first place, I conceive that as nobody can be satisfied with the derivations usually given of the Latin word *mane*, I may be permitted to hazard a conjecture, that it is derived from the Greek *Μηνη*, (*Mene*), pronounced in broad Doric, *Mava* (*Mana*), and written in Latin *Mane*; for as the Greek word *Μηνη* was applied to the Moon after it had passed the first quarter,\* it would be as properly applied to the Sun, when, appearing above the horizon, it presents the segment of a circle, similar to the Moon, at the period alluded to.

Secondly, the word *Vesper* in Latin, and *Ἑσπερος* (*Hesperos*), in Greek,

\* For the name given to the new Moon was *Μηνη*, as we learn from Cleomedes, *Περὶ Μικτῶρων*, p. 514, ed. Basil. ἡ Σελήνη, ὅταν ᾖ, σιγματουίδης τῷ σχήματι, *Μηνη* καλεῖται.

originally *Φησπερ-ος*, and pronounced *Whesperos*, meant, I suspect, *water-sowing*; where the idea of *sowing* (in Greek *σπερ*, *spēr*), as applied to *water*, is not very unlike the idea of *sowing* as applied to *light*, in the well-known passage of Lucretius *lumine conserit arva*; while the letters *FHEΣ*, pronounced *whes*, have evidently some affinity to the Teutonic *wass-a*, in English *water*, a corruption of the Greek *ὕδωρ*,\* pronounced *hudor*, and by the change of *d* into *t*, *hutor*; and thus we can see a natural connexion between *wet*, derived from the Greek *ἕτ-ος*, pronounced *huet-ος*, or, as it was perhaps originally, *whuet-ος*, and *hutor*: and as regards the property of *Hesper-us*, the Evening-star, of *wet-giving*, Cunningham prettily alludes to it in the distich following:

“And what day drank of morning dew,  
The balmy eve repairs:”

and which was probably written in remembrance of a verse of Sappho,—  
Ἔσπερε, πάντα φέρες, ὅσα φανόλις  
ἐσκέδαο' αὐώς.

Lastly, as the Latin word *crepusculum* cannot be derived from *crepere*, “to doubt,” for if it were, it would be as applicable to the morning, as *diluculum* is, and thus two words would have been invented to express the morning, but none the evening twilight, I am led to suspect that *crepusculum* is a hybrid compound of the old *κρυβω* (*crúbo*), “I hide,” and *opusculum* (*work*); and thus *crepusculum* would mean *hide-work* time, or as we say, “time to shut up shop,” and not very unlike to the expression of Apollonius Rhod. iv. 1058, who describes night as *ἐνήμερα ἔργων ἀνδρῶσσι*: while, as regards the idea of designating a part of the day by the cessation from work, it may be stated, that in Greek *βουλυτός*, literally, *ox-loosening*, means also the *evening*; because the ox was then let loose from the daily labour of the yoke.

But a truce to etymology, which so often proves an *ignis fatuus* to fanciful scholars; and let me direct the attention of the reader to established facts, and

\* The great similarity of this word and the Welsh *y-dwr* has been frequently noticed by etymologists; and who might have hence discovered that the name of the river *Douro* in Portugal is not a corruption of *Dic-rio*, “the stream,” but of an old Celtiberian word, similar to the Welsh *y-dwr*.

bid him compare the word *Diluculum* with Ovid's happy description of twilight, “ubi nox abiit, nec tamen orta dies:” while the *Conitictium* of Latin prose is well described in the Greek poetry of Euripides, in *Iph. A.* 11,—

Ὀδκουν φθόγγος ἔτ' οὐτ' ἀραιβων  
Ὀὔτε θαλάσσης· σιγαί δ' ἀνέμων  
Τήνδε κατ' Ἐδριπον ἔχουσι:

and still more beautifully by Apollon. Rhod. iii. 744,—

Νύξ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ γαίαν ἀγε κρέφας—  
Οὐδὲ κυῶν ἵλακί ἔτ' ἀνά πτόλις, οὐ  
θρόος ἦεν,  
Ἐχέεις· σιγή δὲ μελανομένην ἔχεν ὄρφνη—

and which Virgil has with more than his usual felicity surpassed in his well-known

Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa  
soporem

Corpora per terras, silvæque et sæva qui-  
erant

Æquora—

Quum tacet omnis ager; pecudes pictæ-  
que volucres,

Quæque lacus late liquidos, quæque as-  
pera dumis

Rura tenent, somno positæ sub nocte  
silenti,

Lenibant curas et corda oblita laborum.

With regard to the fact mentioned by Mr. Bywater, respecting the use of the Sun-dial amongst the Greeks, the few passages in which any allusion is made to it, are to be found in Aristoph. *Ὀρν.* 494, Ἐς δεκάτην—*κληθεῖς*:—where *σκιά* is to be supplied after *δεκάτην*: and still more explicitly in *Ἐκκλ.* 648.

Ὅταν ἡ δεκάπουν τὸ στοιχείον, λιπαρῶς  
χωρεῖν ἐπὶ δειπνον:

So too Menander, quoted by Athen. vi. p. 243,

κλήθεῖς ποτε  
Εἰς ἐστίασιν δωδεκάποδος, ὄρθριος  
Πρὸς τὴν σελήνην ἔτρεχε τὴν σκιάν ἰδών:

to a passage which has been properly referred the gl. in Hesych. *Δωδεκάποδος*· οὕτως ἔλεγον ἑλληπτικῶς στοιχείον ἢ σκιάς: while to some other comedy belongs the gl. Ἐπτάπους σκιά· τοῖς ποσὶ κατεμέτρον τὰς σκιάς, ἐξ ὧν τὰς ὥρας ἐγίνωσκον: where the commentators refer to Pollux ix. 46. τὸ δὲ καλούμενον ὠρολόγιον ἐδ τὸν πόλον ἐν τις εἴποι, φησάντος Ἀριστοφάνους ἐν Γηρυτάδῃ, Πόλος τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἑκασταποστήν ἡλιος τέτραπται, corrected by

Porson Præf. Hec. p. 41, into Πόλος τὸ δ' ἔστιν. Εἶτα ποστὴν ἥλιος τέτραπται: an emendation that Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 664, has very complacently taken to himself; although neither the one nor the other have told us how ποστὴν is to be construed with τέτραπται. Read then,

Πόλος τέ που ὁ σθ' ἐκαστόπους, ὡς ἥλιος τέτραπται:

a verse written in ridicule of some turncoat, who, like the shadow of the dial, always turned as the Sun did, and was therefore ἐκαστόπους, *either-foot* (or, as a lawyer is said to be *either-side*); and thus πόλος—ἐκαστόπους would be as well applied to Theraenes, as was the word κόθορνος, the name of a slipper, suited to *either foot*; as we learn from Xenoph. H. Gr. ii. p. 273. H. Steph. *ὄθεν δὴ που γὰρ καὶ κόθορνος ἐπικαλεῖται καὶ γὰρ ὁ κόθορνος ἀρμόττει μὲν τοῖς ποσὶν ἀμφοτέροις δοκεῖ*—while, as regards the syntax, πόλος τε evidently followed ἀνὴρ τε in the line preceding; and from whence it is plain that we ought to read in Xenophon, *ὄθεν δὴ που ὁ γ' ἀνὴρ καὶ κόθορνος—ἐπικαλεῖται*: for thus ὁ γ' ἀνὴρ, *the man or fellow*, would mark the contempt in which the speaker (Critias) held such a character.

But the most amusing application of the Sun-dial in the way of an illustration, is to be found in the following fragment of Plautus, preserved by Aulus Gellius, iii. 3,

Ut illum di perdant, primus qui horas repperit,

Quique adeo primus statuit hic Solarium;  
Qui mihi comminuit misero articulatim diem.

Nam me puero venter vetus Solarium,  
Multo omnium istorum optimum et verissimum.

Cibum iste monebat esse, nisi quum nihil erat;

Nunc etiam quod edas, non est, nisi Soli lubet.

For so that passage ought to be read, partly from MSS. and partly from conjectures; to which Salmasius has led the way by his ingenious substitution of *venter* for *uterus*. Gronovius too has properly remarked, that *esse* means here to *eat*, and not to *be*. The most philosophical application of the same invention has, however, been made by Cicero, De Nat. Deor. ii. 34, and who has there anticipated

the whole of Paley's celebrated argument against atheism, drawn from the mechanism of a watch:

“Si meliora sunt ea, quæ natura, quam illa, quæ arte perfecta sunt, nec ars efficit quicquam sine ratione, ne natura quidem rationis est expers habenda. Quæ igitur convenit, signum aut tabulam pictam cum aspexeris, scire adhibitam esse artem; cumque procellæ advorsum navigium agi videris, non dubitare, quin id ratione atque arte moveatur; aut cum solarium vel descriptum aut ex aqua contemplare, intelligere declarari horas arte, non casu; mundum autem, qui et has ipsas artes et earum artifices et cuncta complectatur, consilii et rationis esse expertem putare?”

Here, instead of the Vulgate, *cumque procul cursum navigii*, 5 MSS. with ed. Bon. 1494, read *sursum navigium agi*: out of which Davies could make nothing, because he did not see that the argument does not turn upon the *distance* of the vessel, but on the fact of its *running apparently against the wind*, i. e. *procellæ advorsum navigium agi*.

Permit me also to take this opportunity of correcting a mistake, into which one of your Correspondents has fallen, who, in speaking of the *gallicinium*, alluded to in the Pseudo-Homeric *Βατραχο-Μυ-ομαχία*, says, in Gent. Mag. July, p. 50, that the cock was a bird probably not known, till the return of the army of Alexander from India. And yet we find the *ἀλέκτωρ* mentioned by Pindar, Ol. xii. 20; Simonides (*ἡμερόφων' ἀλέκτωρ*), Æschylus Agam. 1656; Aristoph. *Ορν.* 489, and in such terms too as plainly to identify it with the domestic fowl; although it is probable that it was as great a rarity at Athens as peacocks are even now in the north of England.

TIS.

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*The Philoctetes of Sophocles; with English Notes, original and selected.* By G. BURGESS, A.M. Trin. Coll. Camb. 12mo. pp. 128.

AT a time when the *soi-disant* master-spirits of the age are proclaiming with their penny trumpets, that the languages of Greece and Rome are only the relics of Gothic barbarism, it seems strange that any man out of Bedlam should continue, as Mr. Burgess has done for upwards of a quarter of a century, to devote himself to the profitless pursuits of a Classical Scho-

lar, instead of turning his talents into a more lucrative channel. But as Mr. Burges will, in defiance of the dictates of wordly prudence, stick to his Greek, all we can do, and that we do most sincerely, is to express a hope that, even in these degenerate days, he will find his present work as profitable to his purse as it is creditable to his talents, and thus be led to complete an edition of Sophocles in the way he has begun it; and where, to use his own words, "not only will the student be enabled to understand his author thoroughly, but even the advanced scholar find the ready means of overcoming the numerous difficulties of a corrupt text," by a series of emendations as slight as they are satisfactory; and to this wish we are led the more naturally, by observing how little can now be expected from the discovery of fresh MSS., or the re-collations of those already examined; and that consequently our only chance of recovering the lost ideas of the Tragedian is by the exercise of ingenuity, aided by well-directed reading, and corrected by a refined taste; qualities, we are happy to find, quite as conspicuous now, as they were twenty-five years ago, when the very excess of such ingenuity was made a matter of reproach against Mr. Burges by his then reviewers.

Of this ingenuity the present edition of the *Philoctetes* exhibits instances so numerous, that it is difficult to make a selection; especially as all the remarks of Mr. Burges, by which his alterations are learnedly fortified, are so closely connected with the text, that any attempt to separate the one from the other could not fail to do injustice to the neatness and certainty of the correction. There are, however, two passages, where we think Mr. B. has outdone himself, and exhibited a convincing proof that the mantle, which Porson caught from Bentley, may still be worn by a living Bengalee.\* The

passages to which we allude are in v. 670 and 1122. In the former, Mr. B. has given in the text, which he has generally left in all its odour of antiquated sanctity, the words following:

θάρσει πάρεσται ταῦτα σοὶ καὶ θιγγάνει  
καὶ δόντι δούναι, κάξπεύξασθαι βροτῶν  
ἀρετῆς ἕκατι τῶνδ' ἐπιψαῦσαι μόνον  
εὐεργετῶν γὰρ καὶ τὸς αὐτ' ἐκτησάμην  
οὐκ ἄχθομαι σ' ἰδὼν τε καὶ λαβὼν φίλον.

In the notes, however, we meet with the following restitution of the author's very words: "παρέσται ταῦτα καὶ σοὶ θιγγάνει, καὶ δόντι δούναι ἕγωγ' ἐπέψασθαι, βροτῶν Ἀρετῆς σ' ἕκατι τῶνδ' ἐπιψαῦσαι μόνον. Οὐδ' ἄχθομαι σοὶ δοδὸς λαβεῖν τε καὶ φιλεῖν. Εὐεργετῶν γὰρ αὐτὸς αὐτ' ἐκτησάμην, Πυρᾶν ὑπέφνας Ἑρακλεῖ μόνος, γέρα: where the last line, absolutely requisite to explain the preceding καὶ δόντι, has been elicited from the words of the Schol. αὐτὸς γὰρ ὑπέφνε τὴν πυρᾶν τῷ Ἑρακλεῖ."

Certain as the preceding emendations would be, if standing by themselves, they are, in the cant language of criticism, *luce meridiana clariores*, when brought into juxtaposition with the other passage, where a similar allusion is made to the fact of *Philoctetes* having not only set fire to the funeral pile of Hercules, but of having made it likewise; although the latter circumstance seems at variance with the account given in *Trach.* 1210, where Hercules is represented as directing his son to perform that office for him; but which it is probable that *Hyllos* never did perform, because no mention is made elsewhere of such a circumstance; and from which, therefore, no argument can be drawn against the emendations proposed by Mr. Burges on v. 1122, where *Philoctetes* thus addresses the bow, no longer in his own possession, in language perfectly unintelligible:

ἦπου ἔλειπον ὄρας, φρένας εἶ τινας  
ἴσχεις τὸν Ἑράκλειον  
ἄθλιον ὠδε σοὶ

οὐκέτι χρησόμενον τὸ μεθύτερον: but where Mr. B. has favoured us with some very satisfactory annotations.

With these passages should be also compared another in v. 796, which Mr. B. has restored with equal success in the notes upon the *Argument*, p. xiv., and to which we refer the reader.

\* For the knowledge of this fact in the life of Mr. Burges we are indebted to the dedication prefixed to his edition of the *Supplices* of *Æschylus*: "Genio Scholæ Carthusianæ, Græcæ literas assidue olim colentis, neque in posterum, si quid audiendum loquor culturæ, *Æschyli* reliquias hæc, veluti tabulas e naufragio collectas redintegrasque dedico Georgius Burges, Bengalensis."

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*England and the English.* By E. L. Bulwer. 2 vols.

ALTHOUGH we must confess that we have not been quite so much amused by this work as we expected, yet we cannot deny that it is the production of a clever and accomplished writer; and that it contains, under the surface of its banter and its levity, many shrewd observations, and salutary truths. We think that there is something too much approaching to flippancy in some parts, and personality in others; that some subjects are treated too hastily, and others superficially; and that it has too much of the *Magazine-style* in its composition: but as we have now disgorged all our sullenness and spleen, and found fault (as Gray says) with a man much more clever than ourselves, we shall go on to point out some of the contents.

We do not think with Mr. Bulwer that there is any wish in the powers that be of Church or State, to interfere with or curtail the holidays or amusements of the lower orders; but we quite agree with him concerning the advantages that attend relaxation from labour. We think that there are two causes that abridge the enjoyments of the lower classes, more than Chancellor, or Bishop, or Magistrate. The first is, the expense that in this country attends every thing we have, or do; the second, the climate, on whose serenity there is no dependence; a dull, cheerless, miserable Sunday with us, is not owing to the interdictions of the justice of the peace, but to the maledictions of the clouds of heaven. It is not Mr. Justice Shallow that stops the picnic party just ready to start; but that horrid black cloud, or this mizzling rain, or that frightful wind. The fact is, if Englishmen lived in *la belle France*, they would skip, dance, and sing, as Frenchmen *used* to do. If taxes were taken off, and the Sun put on, we should be the happiest nation on the globe, and hop and jump like the cage of monkeys at the Zoological Gardens.

GENT. MAG. October.

In his chapter on the Poor Laws, Mr. Bulwer thinks that Government ought to take the management of the poor entirely into their own hands, and conduct it by commissioners. We much question the wisdom or advantage of this. As far as promoting and facilitating a system of emigration (which we hold to be the basis of all future reforms of the Poor Laws), perhaps it would be necessary that Government should come ostensibly forward with its assistance; but it never can provide remedies for those evils which have been too much caused by private misconduct, and are continued by the same neglect. In the agricultural districts of the country, the two great evils are, first, the want of the superintending care and interest of the proprietor of the estate; second, the high rate at which the rents are fixed. The former has occasioned an habitual want of deference on the part of the poor to the authority of laws, and station; as farmers concern themselves only with the work of the labourer, not with his conduct or habits: the second has, by distressing and pushing to its extreme the resources of the farmer, made him lessen the amount of his labour, and fly to the rate to ease him of his weekly expenditure. The sacrifices that persons who bought estates at the high prices from 1795 to 1815 have made, are tremendous, but yet not sufficient: such persons have an income diminished full a third; to supply that, they have raised money on mortgage, and no wonder they cling as long as they can to the highest price they can set on their land; but this is the cause of much of the mischief which is felt in the country. Before things can be brought right again, proprietors must live at home, where they can live cheaply; they must interest themselves in the conduct and welfare of the people; their estates must not be left to attorneys, or stewards, or bailiffs, or that tribe of small common people must learn to obey, to fear, to co

riors; and not as now, to do their work as their fellow-labourers the horses and oxen work, and then think themselves as free of all restraint and all duty, as their wiser four-footed companions do. We know parishes that have been brought into a healthy and happy state in this manner: and what has been done in one parish, may also be done in the whole kingdom. Acts of Parliament, laws, statutes, speeches, associations, will not effect it; it must be done through personal sacrifices, and through personal attention. No parish can be in the state it ought, when its head, and protector, and proprietor, is

“At Paris, London, or the Lord knows where.”

A man who owns an estate, must learn that *land* is not Bank-stock, and *men* are not five-pound notes; that he has in his purchase (although his attorney did not mention it) entailed on himself the *moral* care of the inhabitants of the soil; and we say that a proprietor is, morally and conscientiously, just as much bound to residence, as the clergyman of the parish. Some severe strictures are thrown out by Mr. Bulwer, in the 3d Book, against the system of education pursued in our great Public Schools. We cannot say that we ever heard of any school or any system, in which the acquisition of languages did not form one principal part of the early education; but if languages are to be learnt, how is it possible to lay a better foundation than in the Greek and Latin, seeing not only the advantage the knowledge of them brings to the acquisition of other and more modern tongues, but on account of the great treasures of history, philosophy, and poetry, which they contain? What works, in what languages, so capable of purifying the taste, enriching the imagination, directing the judgment, and storing the memory with important facts, and valuable associations? The very application necessary for the acquirement of those languages, is as sound and judicious a study for the youthful mind as any that could be chosen: Mr. Bulwer would have the time devoted to them given to German and to French; but why should not German, and French, and Italian, and Spanish, and any other language, be added *ad libitum*, as taste or conve-

nience suggest? But then Mr. Bulwer adds, that after all they are not learnt. It is true that *Mr. Frederick* will not construe Thucydides as well as his sister *Miss Maddelina* will interpret Marmontel; and where is the wonder? But a youth of proper application, and fair abilities, will in a few years so far master the difficulties of the learned languages, as to draw from them the advantages they offer; it must be a peculiar line of study, and a dedication of a life, that must make a man a Bentley or a Porson. When persons take up the side against a classical education, the subject of Latin verses is certainly introduced, to be held up to ineffable contempt. Now, let it be remembered by these facetious gentlemen, these abominators of anapæsts and dactyls, that the shortest and surest way of learning the laws of prosody and syntax (without which Latin poetry must be as sounds to the deaf) is by *composition*. Experience has shown that it fixes itself more to the memory than any reading will. When Mr. Glasse translated the “*Samson Agonistes*” into Greek verse, and also the “*Caractacus*” of Mason, he improved himself more in the knowledge of the Greek language, in its idiom, and in its metre, by this laborious exercise of his erudition, than any quantity of reading could have done. Translating English into Latin prose, is the only way by which a good Latin style may be acquired; and it holds the same in poetry. Latin verses, be it then known, are enjoined by Dr. Keate, and Dr. Williams, and all other Doctors of the birch, not to make English boys rivals of the Latin poets, but to enable them correctly and tastefully to understand them. We hope this prejudice against composition in the learned languages will not be again vented, for it really is founded on much ignorance and misinterpretation of its purpose. We think, indeed we know, that our youth ought to be much better educated than they are; we feel that the expense of English schools is disreputably and prejudicially enormous: but we believe that we perceive symptoms both of an improvement in the plan, and a diminution of the cost.

We are obliged to pass over some sensible reflections on the style and manner adopted by the great body of

clergymen in the pulpit; hardly knowing how far our author would carry the change he desires; but, before we bid him farewell, we pause over a passage, which it is impossible for us to overlook, and in which we cannot agree:—

“Of all the systems of unalloyed and unveiled selfishness, which human ingenuity ever devised, Paley's is perhaps the grossest and most sordid. Well did Mackintosh observe that his definition of virtue alone is an unanswerable illustration of the debasing vulgarity of his code—‘Virtue is the doing good to mankind, in obedience to the will of God, and for the sake of everlasting happiness.’ So that any one act of good to man in obedience to God, if it arise from any motive but a *desire of the reward he will bestow*—if it spring from pure gratitude for past mercies, from affectionate veneration of a protecting Being—does not come under the head of virtue; nay, if influenced solely by such poor motives, if the mind altogether escape from the *mercenary desire of reward*, its act would violate the definition of virtue, and, according to Paley, would become a vice. Alas! for an University that adopts materialism for its metaphysical code, and selfishness for its moral.”

We have not got Sir J. Mackintosh's Dissertation by us, and therefore we do not know how much of this reasoning belongs to him, and how much to Mr. Bulwer; but we deplore that either the one or the other ever advanced it; because they put an explanation on Paley's words that they do not contain. Paley's motive is, the desire of everlasting happiness! Mr. Bulwer's version of Paley is,—the mercenary desire of rewards. The desire of everlasting happiness is mercenary, base, and low, compared with gratitude for past mercies, and affectionate veneration for protection: but past mercies and protection are only objects of gratitude as they have secured or promoted our *temporal happiness*: so Mr. Bulwer has not at last changed the motive, but only lowered and debased it. When Mr. Bulwer calls the “desire of everlasting happiness” a “mercenary desire of reward,” what possible meaning does he affix to the words? Is not the motive, that our Lord, over and over again, and his Apostles, held out, “That where I am, ye may be also,” to be the aim of the Christian's life? “Hereafter there is laid up for

you a crown of glory,” as the reward of the fight well fought, the journey well performed, the life well spent. If that happiness is bestowed by the perfect justice, wisdom, and holiness of God, approving the faith and works of the Creation; can there be a nobler, purer, and more exalted motive than to seek for this happiness through the exercise of the most godlike virtues? This “everlasting happiness,” the Christian moralist believes, is derived from the approbation of God; it is to be passed in the presence and under the immediate love of Christ,—“where I am, there are ye to be also;” and it is to be enjoyed by the practice of the most celestial virtues, in the possession of the brightest excellencies, and in the absence of all degrading passions, of all painful temptations, and of all obstructing influences, a happiness earned, as far as man is concerned, by faith and love; and which consists in the enjoyment of the favour of God; and in the consciousness of becoming more and more pure, more wise, more worthy of his love, more approaching to the perfection of his attributes; a higher, brighter, better creature than when on earth: this being the happiness which the souls of good men long to attain, and pant after, as the hart panteth for the water-brook; how this can be called a “mercenary desire of reward,” and despised and contemned as a motive to virtue, we must say, without wish of giving offence, is to us a matter of astonishment and regret! The motives that act upon our conduct, must be measured by our nature, our necessities, our situation. The desire of happiness *must* be the ruling motive of man's mind, because it proceeds from the principles of his nature. He is so formed, that it must be his governing principle; his nature would be wronged, violated, when it is not so; he would be formed of contradictory elements. It is neither a mercenary nor degrading motive; it is the *proper* motive, belonging to his intellectual, moral, and natural constitution, and it cannot be destroyed. The desire that he should possess that happiness in an immortal life, with all the accompaniments that are promised, is the most *virtuous* motive of action which we can conceive.

We are still not convinced that Sir James Mackintosh is our opponent,

nor can we conceive that his argument, whatever it may be, is fully or clearly displayed. We conceive that Paley's definition is as philosophically just as it is truly religious; and that the motive which he assigns, as it is the strongest that can be imagined, so it is the only one on which we can rely for the fulfilment of its purpose. The motives Mr. Bulwer would place in its stead, are comparatively weak and ineffective and partial; while Paley's is as extensive and solid in its basis, as it is powerful in its action: gratitude and affection may exist in some hearts; the desire of happiness is common to all: that happiness is neither selfish nor sensual, but is founded on the happiness of others, and it is bestowed not by the accidents of fortune, but by the approbation of Almighty Justice and Wisdom: consequently, the objection to it, as the principle of action, is removed; and everlasting happiness was never held out as attainable to any one but who sought it in gratitude, with affection, and by all the other virtues of the human heart.

◆  
Mrs. Inchbald's Memoirs.

(Continued from p. 243.)

Mrs. INCHBALD next produced a farce called "The Widow's Vow," which was acted at the Haymarket, and which procured her a considerable addition to her 5 per cent. stock. Meantime, she lodged at the house that had been *Button's*, and when she was unwell, thought of Addison. In 1787 her greatest dramatic performance, "Such Things Are," was acted at Covent Garden; Mrs. Mattocks spoke the Epilogue; and Mrs. Inchbald netted 41*l.* 12*s.* The "Midnight Hour" produced 130*l.* all which she vested in the funds. Her company was much sought after. The old beau, Mr. Glover, was often seen at her door. Sir Charles Bunbury was never long absent. The author of "Zeluco," and the author of "Orthoëpy," solicited interviews; and old Bellamy published her Life and Portrait in his Magazine.

This year she translated "Animal Magnetism," moved to new lodgings at Mr. Grist's, Frith-street, Soho, and fell in love with Dr. Warren, her physician: as a set off against this, her sisters Dolly and Debby were very

troublesome to her; indeed, Debby was very handsome, but sadly wanting in discretion, and lived as maid with a Mr. Luttrell. Our heroine herself about this time does not appear to abound in prudence; for we find the following entry in her diary:

"On Sunday, 29 June, dined, drank tea, and supped with Mrs. Whitfield. At dark, she and I walked out. I rapped at doors in New-street and King-street, and ran away."

We next find her with her sisters Hunt and Nancy taking tea at Bag-nige Wells. Meanwhile, Dolly is suspected of flirtation. Our heroine now gives herself airs, for she has realized an income of 58*l.* After a little interval, she gets 100*l.* for "The Married Man," gives Debby a watch, and dismisses Davis for ever? for Davis had been very indiscreet, betrayed some of the secrets of the dressing-room,—  
"And whisper'd whence she stol'd those balmy spoils."

She now goes to Suffolk to see her relations, dines with Lady Gage, and Lady Blake; rides pillion with George Huggins to Bury; and when she returns to town, goes with her landlady Mrs. Grist to the Old Bailey to have her fortune told.—In the beginning of the year 1790 she had a very severe illness, and was attended by Dr. Warren, who sent her to the purer air of Kensington; but she longed for home. Listen! ye Lords and Ladies, who recline on eider-down sofas, tread Persian carpets, see yourselves from head to foot in gigantic mirrors, and contemplate your Dresden vases filled with Colville's choicest bouquets. Ye victims of luxury, indolence, and ennui, listen and hear what was our heroine's Home which she longed to rejoin. "The home of Mrs. Inchbald (says her biographer) was a small single room up two pair of stairs, in which she sate with the shutters closed; and in this apartment she received the greater part of her visitors."—In the meanwhile, Debby (as we foretold) is getting from bad to worse; and Lady Gage is applied to, to do something for her. She now sells her "Simple Story" for 200*l.*; dines out with Mr. Jack Bannister and her stockbroker Morgan, and sits to Mr. Russell for her portrait.

As she was pretty well off, she goes



to Dr. Warren, and hands over a bank note for his acceptance. He was now the lord of the ascendant. She cannot think but of him; she walks up and down Sackville-street, where he lived; watches for the light in his chamber; *follows his carriage all about London*, for the chance of a look; though she was thirty-eight, and the doctor a married man!

Her "Simple Story" gained her the acquaintance of that lively, tiresome person, Mr. George Hardinge. Mrs. Dobson sent her an Æolian harp, and they wept together over Petrarch's woes. Sir Charles Bunbury and she have an *eclaircissement*, which makes her very melancholy; but she rallies, and writes "Next-door Neighbours." This succeeds; and to increase her happiness, Debby gets married; but as a drawback, her old friend Mrs. Wells shows great irregularities. In 1791, she began to say her prayers, and attended mass; but on coming away, one gentleman would see her home, and another took her handkerchief; but all this she gets over.—Sent for her solicitor, looked over her will, and sent a *duck* to her sister Dolly.

In 1792 she leaves Mrs. Grist, and takes an unfurnished lodging in Leicester-square, near Cranborn-alley, opposite the house of Sir J. Reynolds. On the floor below her lodged the renowned General Martin; who, alas! drew the once-famed "Kitty Fisher" from the paths of virtue, and whom Mrs. Cowley introduces in the Belle's Stratagem. She and the old General exchange newspapers, and grow intimate.

She sells the Wedding Day for 20*l.* and has the misery of seeing her next farce *dismissed* by the audience. But her chief employment was her five act comedy, "Every One has his Fault," which contains the original character of Mr. Harmony. Kemble offers her an engagement. This she declines: but Colman gives her a benefit: she now allows herself twenty-five shillings a week for her menage, out of which she gives 2*l.* 8*s.* in Christmas-boxes, makes presents to Dolly and Mrs. Hunt, and lays by 6*l.* 16*s.* in the course of the year.

In the meantime, Dr. Warren is not forgotten: she paces Sackville-street as usual, buys a print of the Doctor, and was charmed: "Read, worked, and looked at my print." Looking at

the print, did not detain her from her religious duties. She attended mass, and made an examination of her conscience. In 1793 all is prosperity. Her comedy brings her 700*l.* which is all transferred to the broker: and she excites a raging flame in the bosom of the illustrious Mr. Holcroft. This was quenched by a shower of misfortunes. Her stepson sets about a report of an improper intimacy between her and a Mr. Hunt; her friend Mrs. Wells is in a madhouse; Dolly is out of place, and Miss Grist has eloped. The year 1794, however, begins more auspiciously (for we all survive the misfortunes of our friends), and she finishes her second novel "Nature and Art!" Dolly is made bar-maid of the Staple Inn Coffee-house: but poor Dolly dies in misery. Dr. Warren's star grows pale before the bright attractions of a younger son of Esculapius, Dr. Gisborne. Now our heroine is fairly caught. The Doctor drinks tea with her three times a week. We will give one of his notes. "A poor, snubbed, frightened creature, has a timid intention of venturing to-morrow afternoon into Leicester-square, to beg a dish of tea; but hopes, by way of protectress, Mrs. Grist will be there." So matters go on; our heroine becomes impatient, as the teacanister gets lower; now she is all trepidation. "He will, he must propose"—and so he did. "On the 17th (says the journal) Dr. Gisborne drank tea here, and staid very late. He talked seriously of marrying, but *not me.*" In February she slipt down and dislocated her shoulder. Mr. Rogers, the poet, paid her many agreeable attentions. Mr. Holcroft grows jealous, and suddenly walks away. She takes very much to Mr. Lawrence the painter, and sits for her picture. Her brother George is shot in a duel, and her dear friend Mrs. Whitfield dies. To mitigate this, Mr. Kemble takes her to the Marquis of Abercorn's. She forgets her chapel and her mass; but she casts up her accounts, and finds she has saved 8*l.* 14*s.*, notwithstanding coals have been very dear; this consoles her much.

The novel of Nature and Art brought her 88*l.* 15*s.*, for this she gets 5*l.* a year. She takes Dolly to Dr. Warren's, whom she admires more and more; and she herself takes Ward's drops for the scurvy. She meets the

very learned Dr. Parr, goes to hear Horsley preach, and reads Godwin's Political Justice. Her comedy of "Wives as they were, and Maids as they are," brought her 427*l.* 10*s.* and she begins to have fears lest the *bank should break*. Her sister Dolly dines with her, and they read the *burial service*. Mr. Harris the manager makes love to her, but soon finds his mistake. She breaks one of her teeth, and is very unhappy. "Much hurt (she writes) that Ruspini will do so little for my broken tooth."

The year 1798 began with a severe illness; but she recovers, and gets 150*l.* for "Lover's Vows;" and 500*l.* for a translation from Kotzebue. Quarrels irreconcilably with Mr. Godwin for some grievous insult; and pouts to Sir Charles Bunbury. The year 1801 found her, must we say it? fifty years old, but still admired for her beauty; and she goes as a *blue* stocking to Mrs. Morton Pitt's masquerade; is visited by the Lady C. Rawdon, Mrs. Hoare, Lady Mountcashel, and the Castlereaghs; and on her return home writes thus: 25 May. "I have been very ill; but since the weather has permitted me to leave off making my fire, scouring the grate, sifting the cinders, and going up and down three pair of long stairs with water and dirt, I feel another creature. I am both able and willing to perform hard bodily labour, but then the fatigue of being a fine lady the remaining part of the day, is too much for any common strength. Last Thursday I finished scouring my bed-room, while a coach with a coronet and two footmen waited at my door to take me an airing."—She declines an invitation into Suffolk, because Leicester-square is so green, and still, and beautiful.—She says, "I had not one hot dinner all last week; for as the master and mistress were from home, there was no fire in the kitchen. I had not heart to make one there myself, while I could almost boil my kettle in the Sun in my own room." Phillips now made her an offer of a thousand pounds for her Memoirs; but she hesitates: in the mean time she tears herself away from her dear Leicester-Square, and went to reside at a Catholic boarding-house at Turnham Green; and she absolutely sits down to a hot joint every day! But it would

not do, and only a few months elapse, before we find our heroine in lodgings with Miss Baillie, a milliner in the Strand. She gets 600*l.* for her play of "To Marry or not to Marry;" and when she wakes one morning, finds Sir Charles Bunbury absolutely *married!* Of her apartment we will favour the reader with her own account. "My present apartment is so small, that I am all over black and blue with thumping my body and limbs against the furniture on every side; but then I have not far to *walk* to reach any thing I want. I can kindle my fire as I lie in bed; and put on my cap as I dine; for the looking-glass is obliged to stand on the same table with my dinner. To be sure, if there was a fire in the house, I must be burnt, for I am at the top of the house; but then I have a great deal of fresh air, more daylight than most people in London, and the enchanting view of the Thames, the Surrey hills, and the three windmills," &c.—Nothing particular happens at this time; but that Dolly breaks one of her fingers. Our heroine's plan of life is now varied by some visits to Lord Granville's enchanted palace at Hampstead, which he had let to Mr. Morris; she also subscribes to a circulating library, and is naturally astonished at the entertainment which she gets for her money; writes critical prefaces to the dramas, and offends George Colman. Dolly grows peevish, and complains that enough is not done for her; upon this the following statistical account, duly drawn up, appears:

"To Dolly.

Annuity, with Income Tax	£.88
When my play came out	5
When I went into the country	2
When I drew on Longman	3
Broken finger	1
Heavy head	1

£100

—N. B. I charge no Income Tax but for the annuity." Dolly gets better, and her sister prescribes "some nice boiled beef from the cook-shop, or a pork chop, with a turnip and a carrot." Nothing, we believe, is so difficult to destroy as the happiness of man. Dolly was happy over her chop; our heroine was happy without a fire, and without a dinner; and the Marquis of Aber-

corn, she says, was happy, "though his wife ran away from him, his two sons died, his castle was burnt to the ground, and he broke both his thighs." Mourn not, ye moralists, over the misery of man! Recollect the Marquis and Dolly, and be assured that mankind wants not your sympathy. We must now reluctantly hasten to an end of our delightful reminiscences. The first event that meets us, is Dolly's death; this is followed by that of her quondam lover, Mr. Holcroft. She corresponds critically with Miss Edgworth, and mutual compliments are passed. Our heroine now takes a first floor in St. George's Road, looking over Hyde Park; but her splendour brings with it misfortunes. She envies inhabitants in a jail. Her bed-chamber is wide; she can't sleep in it. She allows her sister Hunt 100*l.* a-year; and takes a new father-confessor, Mr. Gandolphy. Mad. de Stael visits her; and she is much in the world; but steadfast to her principles of economy. She eats no dinners at home that she does not cook herself; her frugality (call it not avarice, or sordid parsimony!) was noble; her self-denial angelical: hear her own words—"Many a time this winter, when I cried for cold, I said to myself, 'but, thank God! my sister has not to stir from her room; she has her fire lighted every morning; all her provisions bought and brought ready cooked; she now is the less able to bear what I bear; and how much more should I suffer but for this reflection.' It almost made me warm, when I reflected that she suffered no cold; and yet perhaps the severe weather affected her, for after two days' illness she died. I have now buried the whole family." Freed thus, though sorrowfully, from the incumbance of others, Mrs. Inchbald went to Miss Hodges' respectable boarding-house, Kensington; where she got society, and a hot joint every day. Kemble visits her, and brings Talma. Her income is now 172*l.* 10*s.*; she leaves the boarding-house, and goes to No. 148, Strand-street. Here she inspires Mr. Charles Moore, the barrister, with a passion, who thinks her young, beautiful, and kind; and has drawn her character, as may be seen at p. 254.

At p. 259 we find an account kept of her state of mind during every September since she married: we will give two or three of them.

"1789. London. After 'Child of Nature' and 'Married Man,' not happy.

"1792. London, in Leicester-square. After 'Young Men and Old Women,' cheerful, content, and rather happy.

"1797. London. After 'Wives as they were, and Maids as they are;' after an alteration in my teeth, and the death of Dr. Warren, yet far from unhappy.

"1798. London. Rehearsing 'Lovers' Vows;' happy but for a suspicion, amounting to a certainty, of a rapid appearance of age in my face.

"1801. London. After the death of my best friend, Mrs. Robinson, and in the suspicion of never being more as a young woman,—very happy but for my years."

In the year 1819 she took up her abode at Kensington House, then under the direction of a Mr. and Mrs. Salterelli. The society was genteel, and the Archbishop of Jerusalem performed mass. Her health began to decline, and she consulted Dr. Baillie for a tightness round her waist. She continued much the same during 1820; but in July 1821, having caught a cold, she gradually grew worse, and died of an inflammation of the intestines on the 1st of August.

Mrs. Inchbald certainly was no common woman. Her devotion to her family (says Mr. Boaden), her steady industry, her unimpeachable purity, her love of truth, her active sympathy, were attested, while she was loved by all who knew her. The great object of her life was to achieve an independence: for this she suffered years of privation, and passed through much difficulty and temptation; her habits of self-denial were firmly and systematically formed; but no love of wealth ever seemed to have closed the avenues of charity, or injured the native kindness of her heart. In temper she was wayward, in conduct eccentric; perhaps these errors grew upon her virtues. In point of talent, her "Simple Story" at once elevates her among the most successful writers of fiction; and, on the whole, we think her Life, though to be read with caution by the young, will prove an animating and encouraging history to all those fortunate (truly fortunate we know them to be) persons who have, like Mrs. Inchbald, to work their way to wealth and the regard of the world, by steady industry, rigid self-denial, and those virtues that belong to a temperate, an useful, and an honourable life.

*Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell*. By J. H. Wiffen, M.R.S.L. &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE splendid monuments in paper and print which have been raised to many of the illustrious families of the continent, have been imitated in only a few instances, with respect to those of England. The earliest with which we are acquainted (next to Sandford's *History of the Kings*), is a handsome folio on the house of Courtenay, printed in 1735 : then there is the *House of Yvery* (the *Percevals*, &c.) 1742 ; the families of *Cavendish*, *Holles*, *Vere*, &c. by *Collins*, 1752 ; *Edmondson's* family of *Greville*, 1766 ; *Watson's* *Earls of Warren*, 1782 ; the *Hastings*, *Earls of Huntingdon*, by *Bell*, 1820 ; the *Berkeleys*, by *Smyth* and *Fosbroke* ; the *Egertons*, by the late *Earl of Bridgewater* ; and the *Bagots*, by the present *Lord Bagot*. These, we believe, are nearly all the works of any importance which have separately treated of the ancient families of England ; and many of these are very inadequate. The great houses of *Howard* and *Percy* have indeed been detailed at considerable length in the *Peerages*, and that of *Clifford* in *Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven* ; but of these, as well as the truly historical races of *Mortimer*, *Bohun*, *Clinton*,\* *Devereux*, *Digby*, *Beauchamp*, *Neville*, &c. we are still without the just annals, though each of them is deserving of the attention, not of the industrious genealogist only, but of the judicious historian. Few indeed will be inclined to dispute that the biography of statesmen is almost identical with national history ; and the statesmen of our early ages were those potent peers, who, by their military skill and the multitude of their retainers, alternately directed or counteracted the will of the sovereign.

The house of *Russell* is not, indeed, one of those which flourished in great power during what may be termed the mediæval periods of English history : the founder of their greatness lived in the *Tudor* reigns ; but he was more strictly in the modern sense a

statesman, employed during the whole of a long life in public services both as a warrior and ambassador abroad, and as a councillor at home. It was from a perusal of some of the letters and state papers of this eminent character, that *Mr. Wiffen* was first led to the elaborate and judicious work he has now produced. Having thus devoted himself to the task of investigating the whole line of the family, he traced them upwards from a knightly rank at *Yaverland* in the *Isle of Wight* and at *Kingston Russell* in *Dorsetshire*, to the cadets of a Norman race who shared a conspicuous part in the conquest of England under *William the Bastard*. The account which *Mr. Wiffen* gives of this part of his labours is so highly creditable to his own research, and at the same time holds out in its success such great encouragement for others to pursue the same track, that we shall copy it at once for praise and imitation :

“ Little satisfied with the meagre account which even the great *Dugdale* gives of the early history of the *Russell* family, I for two years applied myself solely to this portion of the work ; and left no chartulary, roll, or record unexamined, that promised to add the least tittle of evidence to that already gleaned from other sources. At the end of this period, after a close examination of the *Fine and Close Rolls* in the *Tower*, the *Pipe Rolls* at *Somerset House*, and chartularies in our public libraries, I communicated the object of my pursuit to the *Duke of Bedford*, who, after opening a communication with the venerable *Abbé de la Rue*, charged me with a mission into *Lower Normandy* for the further discovery of family evidences ; and it is by his liberality in this particular that I have been enabled to throw so much certain light on his first peculiar progenitors. In the muniment-room of the prefecture at *Caen*, and in the *Tower of Matignon* at *St. Loo*, I revelled in a perfect *mer noire* of abbey charters, those of the whole department of *Calvados* having been safely deposited in the former during the revolution that swept away the abbeys and their riches, and those of all *La Manche* being with equal convenience gathered in the latter receptacle. There every bundle which I opened disclosed some note or memorial of the surnames most renowned in *Norman* or in *English* story—*Cliffords*, *Percies*, *Clintons*, *Byrons*, *Mortimers*, and *Bruces*,—besides those of equal lustre, which are now only to be met with in the ex-

\* Some extensive collections respecting this family were made a few years since for the *Duke of Newcastle*, by the *Rev. T. D. Fosbroke*, *F.S.A.* and it is hoped may form the groundwork for a future publication.

tinct baronage of England. The pleasure which I derived from my researches amidst this most interesting mass of deeds of the feudal and chivalric ages, I shall not soon forget: I went upon a tour of four weeks—I stayed as many months. The discovery of upwards of eighty charters, granted by the early de Rosels, was the result of this visit."

Mr. Wiffen is well known as a delightful poet; but he has shown, in the present work, that the true poetic fire is by no means inconsistent with patient antiquarian research. It might, indeed, be supposed that the translator of Tasso would feel quite at home when he found himself among the heroes of the Crusades; yet his ardour did not stop here, but has incited him to pursue his inquiries upward from the barons of Normandy, even to the kings and jarls of Norway and Denmark. Unwilling, however, to overload his authentic memoirs with any thing that might be considered foreign or extraneous, he has embodied their wild and perhaps apocryphal adventures in a few separate sheets, of which a limited number only are printed, uniformly with the work before us, under the title of "Historical Memoirs of the First Race, or Early Ancestry of the House of Russell, from the subjugation of Norway by Harold Harfagre, to the Norman Conquest." (pp. 84.)

The Norman members of the house were Turstains and Bertrands, the descendants from a brother of Duke Rollo; and the first who used the surname of Du Rozel was Hugh Bertrand, lord of Barneville and Le Rozel, who occurs as witness to a charter of Matilda Duchess of Normandy in the very year of the conquest of England. Le Rozel, interpreted by Roquefort (*Glossaire de la Langue Roman*), as the water-castle, is situated on a bold headland next the sea-coast; and still, though converted into a farm-house, wears the towers, walls, and external appearances of an ancient fortress. Two other places called Roset, one near Caen, and the other in Jersey, derived their name from having belonged to the same Hugh. With his two brothers and four sons, this Hugh is ascertained to have accompanied the Norman invasion of England: and here Mr. Wiffen takes the opportunity of acknowledging the sa-

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tisfactory assistance afforded by the publication of Wace's chronicle of the *Roman de la Rou*, an author who supplies the previous deficiency of any account of the great battle of Hastings commensurate with its historical importance. The Bertrands received their reward in lands; and from Robert, one of the brothers, descended the long flourishing family of Bertram of Northumberland. The du Rozels had their share in Hampshire and Dorsetshire; and though the fact of their owning Kingston Russell is not noticed in Domesday Book, yet the Testa de Nevile records that it had been held by the family from the time of King William the Bastard, by the serjeanty of being Marshal of the King's Butlery, at Christmas and Easter.\*

When the conquest of England had been completed, the prowess of the next generation was employed upon the first crusade, in which Roger de Barneville performed many distinguished exploits, and was at length slain under the walls of Antioch, in 1098. The three escallop shells borne on the family shield, are supposed to be commemorative of their sacred warfare. Mr. Wiffen states, in p. 43, that "it appears, by a pedigree in the Heralds' office, that the shells were borne by Robert de Rosel, so early as the tenth year of King Henry I." but in the absence of armorial seals, or other proofs, we cannot give credit to a pedigree, as we really think that armorial bearings cannot be fairly traced higher than the reign of Richard I.

\* Mr. Wiffen (p. 22) has committed a slight error with respect to this record, by translating "die Natalis D'ni," as "on the King's birth-day. The service is differently described in several records; in an inquisition ad quod damn. 34 Edw. I. it appears as that of Cupbearer, *portandi cuppam coram rege ad quatuor festa principalia per annum*; and in an Inquest mortem 3 Edw. III. as that of assisting the King when at chess, *ad narrand. familiam Schachii regis in camera regis, et ponend. in loculo cum rex ludum suum fecerit*. Blunt, in his *Tenures*, explains the duties of Marshal of the Butlery as "keeper of the King's pantry door;" the Butlery, or Buttery, and the Pantry, were, however, distinct offices in the Royal household.

Robert de Rosel fought with King Stephen at the fatal battle of Lincoln in 1141, and afterwards joined Earl Strongbow in the invasion of Ireland, where one of his sons, the Baron of Lecale, founded a family, which continued there until the expulsion of James II. From another of his sons also were descended the Russells of Strensham in Worcestershire, on which a baronetcy was conferred in 1634, and which expired only in 1705.

In p. 101 Mr. Wiffen has mistaken the Abbey of Bittlesden in Buckinghamshire, for Bisham Priory, Berkshire.

Sir Ralph Russell, who was Seneschal or Steward of the Household to King Henry III. increased the fortune of the family by marriage with an heiress of Newmarch; and his son, Sir William Russell, acquired, with the heiress of Hall, the lordship of Yaverland in the Isle of Wight, of which island he was subsequently Warden, as was his son Sir Theobald. Sir William Russell, son of the latter, sat in Parliament for Melcombe; his son, Sir Henry, is supposed to have been present at Agincourt; Sir John, in the next generation, was Speaker of the House of Commons at the period of the marriage of James IV. with Lady Joan Beaufort. After two more descents, of Esquires, we arrive at John first Earl of Bedford.

The outline of the life of this eminent person is already well known; and we have not space to enter into particulars. Mr. Wiffen has devoted two-fifths of the first volume to his memoir; and the original letters contained in this and the subsequent parts of the work, render it very valuable as connected with our national history. Mr. Wiffen remarks in his Preface:

“The correspondence introduced is now, with but very few exceptions, for the first time given to the public. That of the first two Earls of Bedford has been selected carefully from a much larger body of letters, transcribed from the originals in the British Museum, and the Exchequer Record and State Paper offices. They furnish much valuable and some curious information connected with the important negotiations with which those noblemen were intrusted,—the one in Italy with the celebrated Duke of Bourbon,—the other at the court and on the borders of Scotland, during the troubles of the unhappy Queen of Scots. In

depicting the events in Ireland whilst Sir William Russell was Lord Deputy, which have been almost entirely neglected by our chroniclers, I have been assisted by a plain but useful diary, in the handwriting of his secretary, which is preserved at Woburn Abbey.”

In the account of Frances Earl of Bedford's visit to the Scottish court to attend at the christening of King James VI. are several curious points. Mary, at the first meeting, with French freedom, “saluted my Lord of Bedford with a kiss, whether he would or no;” and, after dinner,

“The Queen went into the Nursery to see her bairn, which was brought openly into the Presence for every man to see, by the Countess of Murray, governess of the Prince; and my Lord going away, was sent for again to the Queen into the Nursery to see the young Prince naked, and lawful for every gentleman to see.”

After supper the English strangers went again to court, to see the Queen dance; and Mr. Hatton,—the celebrated Sir Christopher, whose dancing reputation is immortal,—took part in the diversion.

In p. 506, when noticing John Lord Russell, son of the second Earl, Mr. Wiffen has inadvertently made him appear to have been a Knight of the Garter (which he was not), by quoting a description of the celebrated picture of Queen Elizabeth's procession when visiting Lord Hunsdon, in which one of the attendant Lords wearing the collar of the order, is called Lord Russell. The appropriation of the portraits in this interesting painting, appears altogether to require confirmation; but it must be presumed that by the name of “Lord Russell,” on whatever authority it was grounded, Earl Francis was intended.

With respect to portraits, again, there are evident incoherencies in the following remarks:

“A portrait of Lady Warwick, painted probably by Holbein, in half-length, richly attired, holding a purse, with a coronet of jewels in her hair, exists at Woburn Abbey; a portrait of Lady Russell, in a costume of quaker-like simplicity,—the *simplex munditiis* of Horace,—has been engraved by Bartolozzi from one of the cartoons of Holbein in the King's collection.”—vol. II. p. 63.

Now this comparison, founded on the personal character of the two sisters-in-law, we imagine is not so

applicable to that circumstance as to the change of female costume between the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. As Hans Holbein died in 1554, which must have been in the Countess of Warwick's childhood, her picture cannot be by him; and from Mr. Wiffen's description, we suppose it was painted some time after her marriage in 1565, and when she was the favourite attendant of the magnificent Elizabeth.\* On the other hand, the portrait of Lady Russell, among Holbein's drawings, or "cartoons," cannot be the daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, as supposed by Mr. Wiffen, because she was not married to Lord Russell until 1574; † but must be the wife of either the first or the second Earl, before they respectively came to that rank. A portrait of Elizabeth Lady Russell, however, with those of her learned sisters, has been engraved in Ogborne's History of Essex from their father's monument at Romford. There is also a monumental statue of her at Bisham in Berkshire.

But we must hasten onwards. The consort of Edward the third Earl was the celebrated Lucy, daughter of Lord Harington, the intimate friend of the Queen of Denmark, and the patroness of all the poets of her day. We are glad to perceive that Mr. Wiffen seconds Mr. Lodge in vindicating the character of this lady from the aspersions of Granger, Pennant, and their followers, whose censures were in opposition to the unanimous tributes of gratitude from a host of her contemporaries. She was a zealous friend to the polite literature of her day, a character then rare, and at no period too numerous. The flippant opinions of some of the popular writers of the last century have now been so often repeated, that it is high time some of their hasty dicta should be reconsidered. It is evident, however, that she completely eclipsed her husband, who was quite a private character.

\* By the way, it is very probable that one of the three principal ladies in the Procession picture just noticed, is the Countess of Warwick.

† We observe that the same error was committed in the edition of the "Royal and Noble Authors," published in 1806, where Holbein's picture is copied; but it is not the only misappropriation among the embellishments of that work.

Their son, Francis, the fourth Earl, was on the contrary an active politician, and is also memorable as the projector of the draining of the great Bedford Level. He placed himself in opposition to Charles I.; so did his son, afterwards the first Duke, although he returned to his allegiance when it was too late.

His son was William Lord Russell the memorable Patriot.

Wriothsley the second Duke was his son; his chief forte was floriculture, on which he corresponded with Sir Hans Sloane; but during his time his cousin Admiral Russell, whom King William III. created Earl of Orford, played a distinguished part in public affairs.

The second Duke left two sons, Wriothsley and John, the third and fourth Dukes. The former was a mere spendthrift and gambler. The latter was one of the most busy statesmen of the last century; and Mr. Wiffen's memoir of him, extending to more than 200 pages, or a third of his second volume, is a valuable addition to the history of the reigns of George II. and III. particularly as no former writer has had the advantage of consulting the Duke's own papers.

The notices of the late Marquis of Tavistock, a perfect devotee of Italy and its fine arts, are also interesting.

Into the life of Francis the fifth and late Duke of Bedford, Mr. Wiffen has declined to enter; on the ground of the transactions in which he took part being as yet too recent for discussion; and the work concludes with a few brief notices of the present members of the family, in the concise form.

The work is not so richly embellished, as from the ample means at the disposal of this opulent family, might naturally have been expected. The frontispiece is a capital engraving of the present Duke, from the picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence; but the only other portrait is a slight engraving of the first Earl. The biography of the Russells should have been no less adorned with portraits, than the *Ædes Althorpiæ* of Dr. Dibdin; and we think the old practice of engraving the seals and monuments, as in Sandford's History of the Kings, is one on which the talents of the engraver might have been well expended. We will not quarrel with the twelve plates

of armorial shields, since we allow them to be an embellishment as far as they go: yet arms can be described with a precision which is possible with respect to few other objects. The lithographic views of a few places in Normandy and the Isle of Wight, are pretty in themselves, but of course utterly unlike what they were in the remote times when the de Rozels had to do with them.\* All this, however, we attribute to Mr. Wiffen having been left too much to his own resources, in a matter wherein we are surprised that a family at once so distinguished for wealth and for taste, should have failed him. His own portion of the work, we beg to repeat, is performed with much judgment and great talent.

*Phœnician Ireland. Auctore Doctore Joachimo Laurentio Villaneuva. Translated and illustrated with Notes, by Harry O'Brien, Esq. A.B.*

A CONSIDERABLE fund of reading, combined with much gratuitous conjecture, is displayed in the pages of this Spanish antiquary.

The general outline of his hypothesis relative to the colonization of Ireland, is not new; it is, that the wandering Scythian tribes of northern Asia blended themselves with the Phœnicians of Syria, passed over into Spain, and thence into Ireland. The object of their migrations is affirmed in the author's second chapter.

"Those Phœnicians who had invaded Bœtica, and who, in pursuance of what seems to have been their original destination, the discovery of mines, had, in conjunction with the Iberians or Celtiberians, proceeded thence onwards to Ireland, to work the iron and tin-mines, for which it was celebrated." p. 54.

And in the note at the foot of page 53, it is observed:

"Strabo tells us that they drew such quantities of gold and other commodities from this country, as to make them pass a law declaring it death to discover its situation to strangers. The same was their motive for designating the British Islands, Ireland and England, by the general name of Cassiterides, expressive of their tin mines; withholding, however, their geographical position, for fear of in-

trusion upon their commerce. The author conceives that the plain of Fermoy, called in the annals of Innisfallen the Plain of the Phœnicians, was not so denominated without a just and good cause, seeing that in this district we meet with stone pillars after the Phœnician fashion, in plains and upon little hillocks, in great numbers and of almost monstrous proportions. An exceedingly antique and truly wonderful monument of this description is to be seen in the village of Glasworth, barony of Fermoy, county of Cork and province of Munster, consisting of two stone pillars placed at right angles in an oblong square. This laborious and stupendous piece of workmanship is deservedly ascribed to the Phœnicians after their expulsion by Joshua, and was intended no doubt either for the worship of some idol, or to perpetuate the memory of some hero there interred."

The Irish call this structure *Leabh Chailide*, meaning thereby Callid's couch or bed; but who Callid was the author cannot discover. He therefore inclines to think that the above is a Phœnician phrase corrupted, the words being originally *Leabh Skallaid*, signifying a burned corpse; for *Leabh*, he says, in the Phœnician language is a flame, and *Skallaid* is a corpse. All monuments of a similar construction are called by the Irish *Leabhs na Feine*, sleeping places of the Fenians. See p. 56. There is much ingenious etymological torture in what follows; but in such speculations, although there may be some amusement, there is little certainty. At page 54 we have this definition of the word Cromlech, "the flag of the deity;" query, should we read *flag-stone* of the deity? A little further on, p. 93, we are however informed that *crom*, *crum*, or *crim*, amongst the ancient Irish, meant the Providence of God, in other words Fate. This expression, by the way, placed in conjunction with *leab*, might afford a plausible etymology for the name applied to table monuments of stone; yet the author will not suffer the term to repose in this meaning, but tells us it may be Phœnician, and allusive to the sacred groves; for *Crom*, in that language, signifies a shrubbery of trees: e. g. "Crom-oge, people burning victims in the shrubbery of Fate." p. 10.

Thus, while we follow the etymon hunter on a full scent, the word on a sudden gives us the double, and we are at fault.

\* By the bye, what an inconsistent adherence to an unfounded system it is to talk of the Saxon arches of a church in Normandy.



The following observation, quoted in the notes, p. 145, from Spenser, advances more, in our opinion, for the Scytho-Phœnician origin of some of the Irish tribes, than all the author's dimly-shadowed derivations :

“ Their short bowes and little quivers, with short bearded arrowes, are very Scythian, as you may read in the same Olaus, and the same sort both of bowes, quivers, and arrowes are at this day to be seen commonly amongst the northern Irish-Scots, whose bowes are not past three-quarters of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hemp slackely bent; and whose arrowes are not much above halfe an ell long, tipped with steele heads, made like common broad arrow heades, but much more sharpe and slender, that they enter into a man or horse most cruelly, notwithstanding that they are shot forth weakly.”

Of the horsemanship of the wild Irish, the same author says—

“ I have heard some great warriores say, that in all the services which they have seen abroad in foreign countries, they never saw a more comely man than an Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge; neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lacke stirrupes, but more ready than with stirrupes, for in his getting up his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way.”

The above qualifications have much identity with the northern Asiatics. The Asiatic bow was *short*; their mode of drawing was very different from the European; they grasped the arrow between their finger and thumb, and the stress of the pull lay upon the thumb, which was protected by a large ring. The Asiatic arrow was formed with a *swell* at the nock, to give the firmer hold; the arrow used in the long bow had *no swell*; it would have impeded its flight at the loose, for it was rather retained than held between the fore and middle fingers, which were engaged with the third finger in sustaining the whole counter-draught of the string until the arrow was pulled to the head; but enough of this digression. We shall add a few observations from respectable sources, on the origin of the Irish. The judicious Camden, in his *Britannia*, under Ireland, has the following passage, certainly of great weight :

“ I doubt not this island was anciently inhabited, as soon as mankind began to multiply and disperse in the world, for 'tis very plain that its first inhabitants came

from Britain; for not to mention many British words in the Irish tongue, and the ancient names, which shew themselves to be of British extraction, the nature and manners of the people, as Tacitus says, differs not much from the Britons.”\*

And this fundamental observation of the British Antiquary is perfectly reconcilable with the notion of the Scytho-Phœnician colonization of Ireland; for Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet, was the founder of the Galatai, Keltai, Celtæ, or Celtic tribes. These were the Galatians of the apostle Paul. The Umbrians, the Titans, Celtiberians, the Galli—they possessed Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul, Spain, France, Portugal, the southern parts of Germany, all Italy, and had colonized the British Isles. These colonists did not, however, long remain in their primitive simplicity of origin, for the wandering descendants of Magog, Gomer's brother, who had peopled the north-western parts of Asia, found their way into Phœnicia, Spain, and finally to the British Isles, where they largely amalgamated with the original Gomerians or Cymry, and are those *Scots* or *Scyths* of whom Nennius and Henry of Huntingdon write, who first entered Ireland, and afterwards Scotland. Thus then are the nations of Celtic and Scythico-Phœnician Ireland reconcilable; and the Editor of Dr. Villaneuva's work might have considerably elucidated the object of his author, by some short summary explanation of the gist of his proofs, introduced in the prefatory notice to the translation. According to its present arrangement the work, though curious and learned, has an air of mysterious confusion.

The Translator, in his introduction, tells us “ Hibernicus sum, Hibernici nihil a me alienum puto;” and this *amor patriæ*, this ardent zeal for the honour of his native land, breaks forth occasionally to a certain degree of extravagance. Thus every third or fourth word of his epistle, dedicatory to the Marquis of Thomond, is distinguished by emphatic italics. We give a specimen :

“ But it is not alone my Lord, as occupying a princely post in monarchical succession among the *Scythian* or later Irish,

\* Gibson's Camden, p. 967.

† See Parsons's Remains of Japhet, p. 51.

immortalized by the *glories* of Ceanchora and Clontarf, that *this* homage should be your due, but as the direct descendant of the very *principal*, and leader of that *carlier* and *nobler*, and in every way more *estimable* and *illustrious* dynasty, the Tuatha Danaans, or *true* *Iranian*, *Milesian* Irish; the incorporation of whom with the Scythians, after the latter *by conquest* had wrested from them the soil, gave rise to the compound Scoto-Milesians, which no one has heretofore been able to elucidate." Pref. p. vi.

He goes on to inform his Lordship that the Tuatha Danaans were expelled Budhists from Persia, and that, by importing the refinements of the East, they raised the country to "that pinnacle of *literary* and *religious beatitude* which made it appear to the fancies of *distant* and enraptured bards, more the day-dream of romance than the sober outline of an actual locality," *ib.* p. vii. We are further apprized (p. 231, note) that the Translator, in his work on Round Towers, has proved that these Tuatha Danaans were the real authors of Ireland's ancient celebrity. They arrived there about 1200 years before Christ, under the conduct of three brothers, Brien, Juchorba, and Juchor, and immediately gave battle to the Firbolgs, commanded by Eogha their king, at Moyturey, near lake Masg, in the territory of Partrijia, otherwise Patry, in the county of Mayo." The authority for these details is not cited in the margin. Nuagha, the Tuatha Danaan general, having lost a hand in the action, had one made of silver, whence he attained the name of Airgiodlamh, which signifies silver-hand. This narrative had been long supposed "a day-dream of fiction, which *legendary chroniclers* had of old trumped up." Again the italics come into play.

"The hour has however arrived for the restoration of truth, and I rejoice that I am the *first person* to announce to my countrymen, that *this relic*, or *silver hand*, is *still extant*. It was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a short time ago, who of course knew nothing about it. The moment I saw it I exulted in the confirmation of our ancient history, and did not hesitate at once intimating that it was the long-missing arm of Nuagha Airgiodlamh!" p. 231.

A fac-simile of the inscription on the silver arm is appended. We were ourselves among the unfortunate antiquaries who knew nothing about it;

and hardly dreamt that this precious silver member had escaped the melting pot for 3000 years. We had even ventured to guess that the hand might be votive, and offered at the altar of some saint for a reputed miraculous recovery. Nay, we conjectured that it might be heraldic, and the crest of some powerful family, as O'Neill. We even surmised that some of the letters being of the uncial form in use as late as the 14th century, that its antiquity might not be very high. We shall be more careful in our speculations for the future. However, in the mean time, this is certain, that on comparing the inscription with an alphabet of the Pelasgic Irish, containing only seventeen letters, we find little or no conformity with it; while with an alphabet of the Latin gospels, written in Ireland some eight centuries since, it has much resemblance. We should like to see this inscribed arm engraved in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries; it is well worthy consideration and elucidation; and Mr. O'Brien has fairly given the whole body a challenge, when he claims it for Nuagha, the Tuathan Danaan general, and tells them they know nothing about it. However, as he himself has not ventured the slightest attempt towards *reading* the inscription, the only mode of coming to a just conclusion relative to the antiquity and appropriation of this silver arm, as he has not even shewn us the name of the renowned Nuagha Airgiodlamh comprised in its characters, they may fairly turn the tables on him, and exclaim "Quid rides, mutato nomine de te fabula narratur."

◆  
*Novels, Historic, Legendary, and Romantic.* By Mrs. Bray.

THIS is a uniform edition of Mrs. Bray's works, each of which has been reviewed with our unqualified approbation successively as they were first published. The classification in which Mrs. Bray has arrayed her productions, is very appropriate. Her De Foix, Whitehoods, and Protestant, may be considered as historical; her Fitz of Fitzford, legendary; her Talba, romantic: in all, however, leading facts and current traditions, worked up with much skill and attention to character, manners, and costume, form the groundwork of her story. They

are indeed well worthy of the high encomiums which they have received, and this edition recommends itself to the public by its cheapness and the elegant manner in which it is got up. Mrs. Bray's preface is written with that simple force of style, that naïveté of expression, which distinguished her introduction to the Fables of Mary Colling, the female Gay of Tavistock, whom she so generously patronized. Cervantes, Swift, and De Foe were great masters in this kind of writing, and a political author of the present day eminently excels in it, although he greatly abuses the gift. With these writers, richly endowed with the eloquence of nature, we cordially rank Mrs. Bray. Speaking of her travels in Brittany, and of the opportunity afforded her of visiting the very scenes described by Froissart, on whose pages she largely drew for the foundation of her historical novels, Mrs. Bray says :

“Aware, before we commenced our tour, that I was about travelling in Brittany (at that period new ground, being a province scarcely ever visited by the English), and that Brittany was the scene of many of Froissart's most lively and chivalrous narrations, I made myself well acquainted with his works, and frequently referred to the notes I had written from him whilst standing on the very field of ancient story, or whilst looking on the very towers of some feudal fortalice, which have been immortalized by the chronicler of the olden time. I was then young, and deeply impressed with the romantic events they narrated. I visited the *Chateau d'Ermine* at Vannes, and saw the tower and the very portal, into which De Clisson unconsciously entered to fall into the snare of the treacherous Lord de Montford. . . . If, before this journey, I had been deeply imbued with a love of chivalry, poetry, and romance, it will readily be believed that visiting scenes like these, enriched as they were with the noblest remains of Gothic art, raised that feeling to enthusiasm, and wherever I went in Brittany, Froissart and the heroes of past days seemed to bear me company.”

She then pursues an interesting analysis of the authorities, impressions, and motives which guided her in the several productions of her pen. Much do we regret to hear that her health has been shattered by an evidently laborious application to these studies. She thus concludes her introduction :

“I have only to add, that since the pub-

lication of the *Talba* I have written one more novel, *Warleigh*, a second *Legend of Devon*. This was announced as preparing for publication in 1830; it remains, however, still in manuscript, wanting merely a final revision for the press. Many and various causes have hitherto combined to delay its appearance; amongst others, that of long repeated and painful illness of so serious a nature that the constitutional energy, more than strength, which enabled me in a little more than five years, besides daily and necessary employments, to compose and copy out for press, eighteen volumes of romance,\* seems, alas! to be entirely broken. If I shall ever so far regain health and strength to enable me to resume my favourite pursuits, God only knows! but his will be done whatever it be. I am, I trust, grateful to a good Providence for the time that has been allowed me. In my writings, whatever be their demerits in a literary view, I am not conscious of having written one line that need disturb my last hour; for I have uniformly endeavoured to do my utmost in the cause of truth, both moral and religious, and with this conviction, in the remembrance of past blessings, I am willing to hope the best for the future.”

Heartily do we wish Mrs. Bray that meed of continued and increasing success, which she has well deserved. Looking round the field of romantic literature, we scarcely know any one so well qualified to fill up the vacuum left by the death of Sir Walter Scott, as herself. Historical novels, when judiciously executed, constitute a body of popular history divested of its dry and rugged features. Such are the romances of Mrs. Bray; may they flourish, as they ought, under national encouragement, while yet the author can reap in person the harvest of public favour and applause.

#### THE ANNUALS FOR 1834.

##### *The Oriental Annual.*

These splendid productions of the hybernal season have already made their appearance, sparkling, as usual, both externally and internally with all the gay attractions of art. At the commencement of this species of periodical literature, the decorations of the volume were simple, the size portable, and the price extremely moderate. The ‘*Forget Me Not*,’ by

\* The fifteen volumes already published will appear in this series.

Ackermann, led the way; and the 'Literary Souvenir,' 'Friendship's Offering,' 'Winter's Wreath,' and others, of a similar character soon followed. The encouragement which these received called forth talents of the most splendid character, and artists of every grade entered the arena. It became, as it were, a new era in the annals of the fine arts. The most liberal and indeed munificent sums were paid for the productions of the burin,—all vying at the same time for pre-eminence. A universal taste for graphic excellence appears to have suddenly pervaded all classes, from the humble artisan who wishes to present his best beloved with a new year's gift, to the lordly Mæcenas, who bedecks his drawing-room tables with the sparkling bijouteries of the season for the admiration of the bas-bleus. Thus public taste gave that stimulus to the arts, which all the patronage of kings, princes, and nobles, had hitherto failed to accomplish,—a taste which has called into action the genius and skill of some of the leading painters and engravers of the day. Stanfield, the great master of pictorial effect, Turner, the genius of aerial perspective, and Westall, the delightful and soft-toned colourist, have not disdained to enter the field of periodical literature. Their works have been thus diffused through all classes of society, and possibly perpetuated through all ages;—and though their volumes have been more costly than their predecessors, they have not been the less extensively diffused. And now DANIELL, the Royal Academician, and faithful pourtrayer of eastern scenery, with all its diversified novelties, has entered the arena with his *Oriental Annual*, undertaken, as he observes, with a view of illustrating that portion of the civilized world, which is especially rich in magnificent objects, and even in natural and artificial wonders. Of his competency in pictorial effect, the artist has already afforded sufficient proofs; and a residence of ten years in India may be some guarantee of the correctness of his delineations. The views are accompanied by letter-press descriptions, from the pen of the Rev. HOBART CAUNTER, who has resided several years in the country where the scenes represented in the *Oriental Annual* are laid. He appears to have

entered upon the subject with enthusiasm, and has not failed to do it justice.

"The noblest monuments of ancient Greece and Rome (says the writer) must yield in splendour to the wonderful structures of this most extraordinary country; there is certainly nothing in the whole world that exceeds them for magnificence of design and grandeur of effect. The mighty dome and gallery of St. Peter's sinks into comparative insignificance before some of those incomparable monuments of remotely ancient and comparatively modern art now to be found in Hindostan. History indeed has left us some faint records of the amazing efforts of human ingenuity exhibited in the vast cities of Nineveh and Babylon, and which appear to have been again realized by the imagination of Martin, who seems born to be the founder of a city that should eclipse them both. These mighty capitals of still more mighty empires have passed away, together with every memorial of them; but there still exist monuments as noble, which challenge the absolute wonder of the traveller, among the remains of Hindoo architecture. No one who has traversed those fine districts of central Hindostan, which have excited at once the admiration and astonishment of foreigners, will readily conceive that the greatest cities of antiquity ever presented sublimer monuments of art than are now to be seen, in all their primitive grandeur, in this populous and fruitful region."

The scenes of adventure commence at Madras; and our travellers state that they "were directed more by chance and caprice than by any settled plan." Thus they proceeded from Madras to Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Ceylon, and Cape Comorin; thence to Calcutta, and up the Ganges to Benares, Delhi, Hurdwar, and to the foot of the Himmalaya Mountains, the scenery of which is reserved for a future volume. During their peregrinations "in search of the picturesque," many wonderful incidents arise, as connected with suttees, jugglers, pagodas, festivals, boas fifty feet long, with tails sufficiently strong to level fifty men at a blow; dead elephants, whose carcases were eaten, and their skeletons polished as white as ivory, a few hours after death, &c. &c.; with all of which the readers of oriental life are acquainted. The following description of a tiger combat, may be interesting, as showing the daring and skill of the native who accomplished the feat:

“The morning after our arrival at Gingee, (a strong town in the Carnatic) it was signified to us that there was a large royal tiger in a nullah\* near the town. This was soon confirmed by the appearance of a native who was preparing to attack it single-handed. The man was short, not robust, but compactly made, sinewy and active, having a countenance remarkable for its expression of calm determination. He was entirely naked above the hips, below which he simply wore coarse linen trowsers reaching about half-way down the thigh. He was armed with a ponderous knife, the blade of which was exceedingly wide and thick, with an edge almost as keen as a razor. On the left arm he bore a small conical shield, about eighteen inches in diameter, covered with hide, and studded with brass, having a point of the same metal projecting from the boss. My companions and myself walked with this intrepid little Hindoo to the lair of the sleeping foe. We were the less apprehensive of any personal danger, knowing that the tiger is a very cowardly animal, and seldom makes an open-attack; and further, that it always prefers attacking a native to a European. We soon reached the nullah, and discovered the beautiful beast at the extremity basking in the Sun. Its proportions were prodigious. I have never seen one larger. The nullah was narrow, but the bottom tolerably free from inequalities, so that the area was more than usually favourable for the operations of the undaunted tiger-slayer. As soon as we reached the spot, the man boldly leaped into the hollow, at the same time uttering a shrill cry in order to arouse his enemy from its slumbers. Upon seeing its resolute aggressor slowly advance, the animal raised itself upon its fore legs with a terrific howl. As the little Hindoo continued to approach, which he did slowly, and with his dark eyes keenly fixed upon the face of his formidable foe, the tiger rose to its full height, and began to lash its sides furiously with its tail, yet it evidently appeared to be in a state of embarrassment. Still the man advanced deliberately, but undauntedly; the uneasiness and rage of the excited beast increased with every step; at length it crouched, evidently with a determination to make its terrific spring. The man suddenly stopped, when the tiger paused, turned up its head, and, uttering a horrible noise, between a snarl and a howl, made one step forward, and sprang towards its victim, who instantly bent his body, received the animal's paws

\* Nullahs are water-courses, which are generally dry, except during the rains.

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upon his shield, dashed the knife into its body, and fell under, but almost entirely beyond the extremities of, his wounded enemy.

“The creature turned upon its back; the little Hindoo regained his feet in an instant, striking the prostrate tiger with astonishing quickness and precision a desperate blow upon the throat, which completely severed the windpipe, at the same moment springing, with the quickness of thought, beyond the reach of the monster's claws. The tiger died almost immediately.”

The embellishments are twenty-five in number,—some of them of a very striking character; they consist of ‘A Hindoo Female;’ ‘The Cuttah Minar at Old Delhi;’ ‘Setting in of the Monsoon at Madras;’ ‘Temple at Mahabalpoor;’ ‘Raje gur Gingee;’ ‘Hindoo Temples at Tritchencore;’ ‘Choultry at Ramiseram;’ ‘Cape Comorin;’ ‘Cataract at Pupanassum;’ ‘Wild Elephants;’ ‘Talipat Tree;’ ‘Alligator and dead Elephant;’ ‘Queen of Candy;’ ‘Mausoleum at Raje Mah'l;’ ‘Banks of the Ganges;’ ‘Mausoleum of the Emperor Shere Shah;’ ‘Mosque at Benares;’ ‘Shuwallah gaut at Benares;’ ‘Hill fort at Bidsee Gur;’ ‘The Banyan Tree;’ ‘The Taje Mah'l at Agra;’ ‘The Caparisoned Elephant;’ ‘The Hirkarrah Camel;’ ‘Mahadagee Scindia;’ ‘The principal Gaut at Hurdwar.’

The engravings are executed with great skill and finish, and are not unworthy of the originals. The principal artists employed are Engleheart, Hollis, Cooke, Redaway, Kernot, Armytage, Havell, Lee, and Woodman.

#### *The Landscape Annual.*

OF the Landscape Annual we have had frequent occasion to speak. This is the fifth volume of the same series, all from the pen of Mr. Roscoe, from drawings by Harding. Heretofore Italy has been the field for the pencil of the artist and the pen of the editor; but now FRANCE has become the scene of adventure, Italy having been traversed in its length and breadth, from its bosom of sunny beauty to its mountain borders. The object of the writer, in taking his present tour, has been (he observes) “to show what claims France possesses to those feelings which belong to the rich associations of older scenes,—to

lead the traveller to the spots in her wide champaign, most luxuriant in themselves, or made venerable by past events,—to gather from her varied chronicles incidents which may best display the character of her people in former ages.”—“To effect this purpose (he continues) he has applied to sources of information not before the general reader, and has endeavoured so to employ the result of his labour as to render his work in some degree worthy of a place among the received productions on this noble and important portion of civilized Europe.”

Turner has already undertaken the banks of the Loire and the western departments of France; Mr. Harding now enters on the southern parts, and, in company with the classic Roscoe, commences his journey over the hills and sunny plains of Auvergne, and proceeds through Languedoc.

The first view in his collection is the antique and picturesque town of Clermont-Ferrand, situated in one of the most delightful spots of the Limagne; it is cleverly engraved by Fisher, who appears to have imparted all the spirit of the original. The receding perspective of the principal street, and the boldness of the foreground, are admirably expressed. The next view is the old romantic village of Royat, about a league from Clermont, engraved by Allen; and another view, representing the approach to Royat, very picturesquely drawn, and cleverly engraved by Verrall. An enumeration of the embellishments, in addition to those already mentioned, (which are all engraved in the most costly style of art by Higham, Cousen, Willmore, Challis, Kernot, Carter, &c.) will best show the route of our tourists, and at the same time exhibit the taste they have displayed in the selection of suitable objects for the pencil, the pen, and the burin.

Pont du Chateau; the Town of Mont Ferrand; Clermont; Approach to Royat; the Village of Royat; Pont Du Chateau; the Town of Pont Du Chateau; Approach to Thiers; At Thiers; Le Puy; Mount St. Michael at Le Puy; Chateau de Polignac; Chateau and Village of Polignac; Interior of the Church of Polignac; Vic; Aurillac; Montpellier; Mont Ferrier; Amphitheatre at Nismes; general View of Avignon; Pont Beneze and Villeneuve from Avignon; Chateau

de Villeneuve; Villeneuve from the Rhone; Street at Villeneuve; Chateau de Monas, near Orange; Lyons; Old Bridge on the Soane, Lyons; Church of St. Nizier at Lyons.

The most elaborate and minutely executed picture in the whole collection (engraved by Allen) is the view of the ruined Amphitheatre at Nismes, representing a chariot race, à l'antique, and myriads of assembled spectators in modern costume. The bold effect of the fore-ground, and the minute grouping of the distant multitudes, are in wonderful keeping. Mr. Roscoe appears, with the artist, to have entered enthusiastically into the subject of this splendid memento of ancient Roman grandeur; and we cannot better close our brief notice of this elegantly written volume, than by presenting an abstract of his description of Nismes and its Amphitheatre.

“It is in Nismes the traveller may best, perhaps, prepare himself for the associations which are to fill his mind, when he finds himself in the land of the Romans and the Cæsars. Their footsteps are left on the soil of this venerable city; the sound of their triumphs and victories still lingers around its walls. It was here they marked their progress in civilizing the conquered Gaul;—that they displayed to the wondering barbarians the magic of wealth and power, bidding to rise before them the sumptuous structures and proud memorials, which it belonged only to their own mighty nation to call into existence.”

“Though dating the period of her grandeur from the Cæsars, Nismes traces her origin to the earlier Phocians, or, as some writers observe, to the *Vologes Areconiques*, and retains considerable remnants of the ancient *Nemausus*. Ranking next to Rome in abundance of antiquities, she approaches ‘the mistress of the world’ still more nearly in the beautiful and imposing ruins of her amphitheatre, inferior only to the Roman Coliseum, and less injured by the hand of Time. The first impression of this majestic and colossal structure on the mind of a stranger, is a feeling of astonishment that it exists; the next, that of admiration at the extent of Roman power and grandeur. What more than human efforts—it strikes him, what arms, what engines, were capable of moving those immense masses, moulding them, and adapting them, at the loftiest points, to their specific purpose. Time, and the ravages of human spoilers, in depriving the edifice of its decorations, exhibit its native strength and massiveness more

strikingly to view; and its distinct parts appear formed of huge blocks of stone, almost like rocks piled upon each other. The idea of a race of giants, or the labours of the Titans, recurs to the imagination, and the dusky hue given to most parts of these vast blocks, when the fury of Charles Martel fired the amphitheatre to expel the Saracens, conveys a deeper and gloomier feeling, with a belief in some lost and unknown power.

“When we reflect on acts of barbarism like this, and the previous assaults of the Visigoths, we shall no longer be astonished at the dilapidations of this stupendous edifice, but rather at the degree of entireness it has preserved up to the nineteenth century. More perfect than the Coliseum, and more majestic than the other amphitheatres of Italy, its exterior form and character, as well as its pilasters, the columns, the porticoes, and many of the ornaments, have escaped destruction, and confer upon the amphitheatre of Nismes a comparative splendour and beauty amidst its ruins.”

“Various measurements have been made of this colossal edifice; its largest diameter, it is found, extends to 405 feet; its smaller one to 317, its shape forming an ellipsis; and the circumference to 1,040 feet French. The stones composing the main walls were ascertained to be 17 feet in length, 2 feet 10 inches wide, and 1 foot 5 inches deep; and yet one of these great stones, says Mr. Thicknesse, in his *Tour*, ‘cannot be considered more in comparison to the whole building, than a single brick would be in the construction of Hampton Court.’ The exterior exhibits two ranges of porticoes, which, extending entirely round, form two galleries, one above the other, embracing numerous arcades in each, and which are separated by an equal number of Tuscan pilasters in the first range, and of Doric columns in the second. The entrance into the arena of the amphitheatre is by four principal gates, which, it is observed, bear relation to the four points of the compass. That on the north side is the most noble of all; and it is known to have been the most frequented. It opened also directly upon the town. Its portico, surmounted with two bulls’ heads admirably wrought, is of a majestic character. They appear as if in the act of springing from the summit of the pediment, producing the impression that the body is only being concealed from the spectator’s eye. The other ornaments on this side are few; but among them are two gladiators, several Priapi in bas-relief, and a she-wolf, in the act of giving nurture to the infant founders of Rome.

“The interior retains few traces of its ancient decorations. Of the ranges

of seats, which were said to have extended to thirty-two, only seventeen can now be numbered; in some of the divisions are only twelve, and still fewer in the others. Many, doubtless, with much of its splendid ornaments, have been mingled with the ruins; and it is to be regretted, that when the arena was cleared, and the progress of wanton dilapidations arrested, by command of Buonaparte, farther researches into the surrounding parts were not prosecuted.”

“In the vicinity of Nismes, the TOUR-MAGNE (*Turris Magna*) presents another striking ruin, and at the foot of the hill upon which it is erected, is another edifice, called the Temple of Diana; not far from which are to be seen the celebrated fountain, and the no less beautiful promenades, which give an agreeable air and aspect to the environs of Nismes. Without these, and its wealth in Roman antiquities and curiosities of various kinds, this ancient and celebrated city would long since have sunk into the neglect and insignificance which have been the lot of most third and fourth-rate towns.”

#### *The Landscape Album.*

THE second series of the *Landscape Album* contains fifty-nine views, illustrative of the scenery and architecture of Great Britain, from the drawings of Westall, the Royal Academician, each subject being accompanied by letter-press descriptions from the pen of Thomas Moule, esq. author of “*An Essay on Roman Villas of the Augustan Age.*” They are a very pleasing and agreeable collection, and cannot fail of being interesting to all the admirers of our own native scenery. The majority of the subjects are engraved by E. Finden, and others by Francis, Roffe, Taylor, Fife, Rawle, and Stubbs, who have not failed to do justice to the soft-toned and highly finished pictures of the accomplished artist. Many of the views, however, have already been before the public; and are familiar to the eye of topographical collectors; though perhaps not in so highly finished a state as they here appear. Amongst so great a variety of subjects, it would be difficult to say which were the most deserving of preference. We think the following may be considered as the principal gems of the collection: the view of Christ’s Church, Hants; the Pavillion, Brighton; New Bailey Bridge, Manchester; Newcastle-on-Tyne; Hast-

ings; Entrance to Carlisle; Kendal; and Eaton Hall, Cheshire. There is a glowing brightness in the light and shade, and a fine rich tone in the finish, which cannot fail to excite admiration.

Of the letter-press descriptions little need be said; as they consist of mere skeleton details, chiefly selected of course from topographical works, to which all may have ready access.

(The other Annuals in our next.)

*A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, enjoying territorial possessions or high official rank, but uninvested with heritable honours.* By JOHN BURKE, Esq. author of the *Peerage*, &c. Royal 8vo, pp. 738.—We have already reviewed the first quarter of this volume in our number for December 1832; and the remainder is characterized by the same points of value and the same faults which we there noticed. We are presented in the whole with the lineage of nearly four hundred families, many of which are generally interesting from the public characters of their members, and among the rest every reader will be sure to find some of his private friends or acquaintances. Besides the eleven families of living County Members, which we before enumerated, there are these: Tremayne (Cornwall), Marshall (Yorkshire), Littleton (Staffordshire, and now Secretary for Ireland), Methuen (Wilts), Stuart (Beds), Bethell (York), Stratford-Dugdale (Warwick), and Shawe (Suffolk); besides those of many other Members of Parliament, and of course many Sheriffs, &c. &c. Among the more distinguished names we also notice (besides those we mentioned on the former occasion) those of Weld, Davies-Gilbert, Frankland-Lewis, Wilson-Crocker, Shee, Pres. R.A. (who is of an ancient Irish family, and consin-german to Sir George Shee, Bart.) Lytton-Bulwer, Hudson-Gurney, Pole-Carew, and Grote the City M.P. who is of Livonian extraction, and bears a foreign shield of arms.

The following, however, as junior branches of Peers, were unnecessary, as being already in the perfect Peerages: Howard, of Corby, Leveson-Gower, Pusey, Stuart, and Murray-Aynsley; and Leighton is part of a Baronet's family.

The principal faults are, that Mr. Burke persists in omitting the dates of marriages, and is altogether sparing in his figures. The dates of the births of sons are given, but those of daughters suppressed; which, combined with his practice of placing all the females after the males, is a loss of accuracy and of information, sacrificed, we presume, to the prejudices of a few silly women, who we are sure form a small minority among the parties concerned. People of any sense do not wish to conceal their age; or, if they would be glad to do so, know that

there are a hundred ways by which it can be discovered; and yet Mr. Burke will injure his book in deference to an absurdity like this!

The cuts of arms do not mend, and indeed form a miserable contrast to those we recently had occasion to praise in Mr. Sharpe's *Peerage*. Their ill drawing often amounts to incorrectness, by the heraldic ordinaries being formed out of their due proportion. Even the well known arms of Howard are blundered in p. 196, by the shield of Scotland on the bend being made an inescutcheon; and a similar error is committed with the little mouse which stands trembling between the bendlets of the shield of Marham, instead of a fine lanky lion, spread out in the true fashion of the ancient heralds. In the coats of Hall, Greenly, and Vawdrey, the lines parting the tinctures are erroneous; those of Coham and Allix do not agree with their descriptions; and accuracy of position is defied throughout. In the next volume we hope to see a considerable improvement in this particular; and we will now conclude with remarking, that the value of this, as a book of reference, is much increased by a complete Index of Names. We should be glad if there was any modern Baronetage possessing that advantage; for it would greatly assist in illustrating the subject of the present work.

*Account of the First Election by the Reformed Constituency of Truro. 1832.*—

This tract records the triumphant issue of an arduous struggle to open the borough of Truro. The controversy, which was between the corporation and the inhabitants at large, originated in what were considered unjust demands of quay and other dues. The inhabitants invited William Tooke, Esq. F.R.S. to lend his aid in emancipating them. He obeyed the summons, and was defeated by the corporators in two elections, in Aug. 1830 and May 1831; but after the Reform Bill was passed, he was very honourably elected. From certain proceedings which have recently taken place, it is gratifying to see the electors so well satisfied with the exertions of their new member. In an address lately presented to Mr. Tooke, on visiting his Constituents, they declare that, "With every successive interview they have felt a more cordial attachment and respect." \* \* In a word, Sir, you



have redeemed all your voluntary pledges, you have realised your only pledges, the principles of your previous conduct."

*Memoirs of the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta*, by the Rev. GEORGE BONNER, LL. B.—We cannot say much in favour of this work. It contains no original information; nor is it written in a style to interest and attract. We were intimately acquainted with the subject of this memoir, and one day or other shall give to the public some remarks on his talents and virtues. We have many of his manuscripts, and some of his letters, in our possession. We knew him well for the period of twenty years; and we have not been satisfied with any accounts of him that have yet appeared. The best and truest were those that we read some years ago in the Quarterly Review.

Reginald Heber was a person certainly most eminently gifted by nature. He had a capacious and retentive memory, a bright and poetical imagination, a sound and temperate judgment; all heightened and adorned by a most benignant sweetness of disposition, an active benevolence of heart, and a cheerful, confiding, grateful feeling of piety. There was nothing little, mean, selfish, or cunning about him; nothing low, or paltry, or partaking of the world. No envious jealousies or narrow prejudices ever lurked in his heart; no ambitious rivalries ever disturbed the serenity of his disposition; no love of gain ever crossed his mind; no affectation of superiority, no insolence of conduct, no contempt of common understandings, ever appeared in his dealings with mankind. The cultivation of his mind, the increase of his various knowledge, the desire of benefitting his fellow-creatures by his exertions; the promotion of virtue, piety, and happiness, were the objects of his desire—the labour of his life. A purer, gentler, better, brighter spirit than his, has seldom cast off its garment of flesh, and gone to the company of the blessed, the bosom of its Redeemer, and its inheritance of glory.

*History of the Middle and Working Classes, &c.* by S. WADE.—A book compiled with much labour, conducted with much research, and containing a large mass of facts and reasonings, on the subject of the different principles which have influenced the condition of the industrious orders. Works like this, though they may have a bias that we cannot altogether approve, have a tendency to expel errors and prejudices, and to place our difficulties in a clear light before us, and enable us to understand their origin; and this is the first step towards their correction and removal. What a mass of error, ignor-

ance, prejudice, and mischief have been concentrated round the subject of the Poor Laws alone: and even now, how little are their comparative advantages and disadvantages ascertained! Patient research, and attentive observation, and long practical dealing with the subject, will alone disentangle it of its difficulties, and present us with the truth.

*The Manufacturing Population of England*, by P. GASKELL, Esq.—Mr. Gaskell appears to be intimately acquainted with the situation of the manufacturing poor. He has been an eye-witness to their privations, their labour, their social condition, their domestic habits, their virtues (alas! too few), and their vices, and crimes, and misery (alas! too great). The best and happiest condition of the manufacturer was when his work was performed at his own house, assisted by the different branches of his family. The causes which have led to the present declension in the social and physical condition of the operatives, are *not* their poverty, for the family of the manufacturing labourer earns what is amply sufficient to supply their wants, and more than double of what is gained by the agricultural. It is not the exhaustion of factory labour; it is not gross ignorance, nor the want of education; it has arisen from the necessity of the artisan being not in his own house, but where the huge machinery is which he is called upon to guide; it has arisen from the separation of families, the breaking up of households, the mother separated from the daughter, and the father from the son; the dissolution of all those ties which link man's heart to the better portion of his nature, viz. his instincts and social affections, and which being preserved in a healthy and natural state, can alone render him a respectable and virtuous member of society, both in his domestic relations, and his capacity of a citizen; and which have finally led him to the abandonment of the pure domestic joys, and to seek his pleasures and his excitements in pursuits, fatal alike to the health of the body and the mind. The universal application of *steam* has destroyed domestic labour; has congregated its victims in towns; has separated families; lessened the demand for human strength; and reduced man merely to be the slave and the feeder of the gigantic monster, which night and day still pursues its unwearied task, with sinews of iron that never tire, and still crying out, like the daughter of the horseleech, "Give, give!"

*Social Evils and their Remedy*, by the Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR.—A book of excellent intention, wrought up into an interesting narrative.

*Recollections of a Chaperon*, by LADY DACRE.—This work, consisting of several separate stories, is written with great dramatic power, great elegance of description and purity of taste. The interest of the different narratives is well concentrated; the characters are clearly and happily delineated; and the incidents naturally introduced. The only objection which we can make is to the last story, that of Ellen Wareham. It is so full of sorrow, and wretchedness, and calamity, as harrowed our hearts to the very centre as we read it. How Lady Dacre could have the courage calmly and leisurely to form and delineate such a picture of gratuitous misery, of unmerited calamity, we cannot conceive. The great incident, too, on which it turns, that of a false report of her husband's death reaching the wife, and her subsequent marriage with another, with all the circumstances attending it, we do not consider sufficiently probable, to have induced us to have made it the hinge on which an history should turn. It is singular that it is also to be found in a contemporary work, that of Lord Mulgrave's "Contrast." Our objection lies in this compass. The dreadful and repeated shocks of sorrow, disappointment, distress, shame, and wretchedness, in all their varied forms, which were suffered by the person who is the heroine of the narrative, were so great, that in the course of nature they would have destroyed both the powers of the body and the constancy and feeling of the mind. There are calamities which cannot be forgotten; afflictions which can never be effaced; degradation which nothing can obliterate; the hopes of life are for ever indelibly extinguished; its feelings palsied; its constancy and power shaken, convulsed, destroyed. From this there can be, ought to be no recovery: all attempts to reanimate and restore are vain. Death is the only comfort; and the grave the best place of refuge from despair. It is in vain that Lady Dacre pours a fresh stream of sunshine and gladness over Ellen Wareham's afflicted heart; we feel it is too late. She has felt, suffered too much. Her memory is dark with the shapes of sorrow and of guilt; filled to the verge with tears, and lamentation, and woe; and her returning prosperity seems like an unnatural thing,—that cannot obliterate the past, and therefore that can effect no change upon the future prospects of life. The leaf is already yellow with the cold and withering hand of autumn, and cannot be restored.

*Essay on Woman*, by NICHOLAS MICHELL.—Of all species of poetry the *Didactic* is perhaps the most difficult successfully to sustain: other kinds require greater

vigour of imagination, and command of higher power in the pathetic and sublime; but the Didactic demands the exercise of the finest judgment, and the most finished taste. It derives no interest from narrative; it does not arrest attention from the grandeur of its scenes, and the importance of its events; it pitches its tone from the commencement in a *lower key*, but then, unless it sustains that by exquisite beauty of diction, and selection of thought, it sinks at once into flatness and mediocrity. Mr. Michell has certainly made some considerable advances in the art he professes; and he may do much, if he sedulously studies the great poets, his predecessors, and prunes with an impartial and unsparing hand the luxuriant offsets of his own genius. Mr. Michell, in this little volume, has written more verses than *Gray* and *Goldsmith* united. Let him consider that; not to depress his exertions, but to awaken his attention. Let him carefully compare his own poem to one of Goldsmith's; mark in what they differ, and profit by the comparison. We say this with the most kind and friendly wishes to the author, and to his future success.

*The Dream, and other Poems*, by Mrs. GEORGE LENOX CONYNGHAM.—Mr. Moxon's house, in Dover-street, is a complete poetical hive; and Mrs. Conyngham is one of his Queen-bees. We shall give our readers a spoonful of the honey. The poem is called the Dream.

"Distant some leagues there dwelt a priest,  
To whom I once had proved a friend:  
His gratitude had not yet ceased;  
On him I knew I could depend,  
To bind, in secretness, the bands [hands.  
Which, like our hearts, should join our  
I had resolved to claim his aid:  
And when she solemnly was made—  
Eurapturing thought! my own for ever,  
By ties no earthly power could sever,  
To a sequestered spot to guide  
My fugitive, undoubting bride," &c.

There are several other poems which follow: as "Woman's Truth;" "Chorus of Virgins;" "Conradino;" "Departure of Boabdil from Granada;" and some translations from the German of Matthison; all which prove that Mrs. Conyngham has a flowing poetical vein, and we hope that Mr. Moxon has come down with a good round sum for these elegant effusions.

*System of Arithmetic, compiled for Merchant-Tailors' School*.—This little work of Mr. Clarke is clear, accurate, and, as far as we can see, in no branch deficient; and may be recommended safely as an admirable compendium of arithmetic. It includes the rules for the use of Logarithms, and those previous to the commencement of Algebra.

## FINE ARTS.

*General Plan of that part of London which was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666; shewing also the present state thereof; constructed from authentic documents and recent surveys.* By FRANCIS WISHAW, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

An excellent illustration of Stow, Maitland, or Pennant, although, from its large size, not so conveniently formed to bind up with those volumes as the collector might desire. It is, however, well worthy a place in the folio of the topographical antiquary, and others who desire to possess a comparative historical synopsis of ancient and modern London. The buildings of ancient London are distinguished by a dark grey tint; the modern erections by a pink shade. Over against every remarkable spot or foundation are neatly engraved historical notices. We select as a specimen a part in the heart of the City which has undergone much alteration. On the site of the Bank of England, near the south-west angle of the modern building, is marked in the dark tint, St. Christopher's Church. Against Grocers' Hall, to the westward of the Bank, we have this note:

"For many years Grocers' Hall served for the uses of the Bank of England, till the erection of the eastern part thereof in Threadneedle-street. For the western addition to the Bank, the Church of St. Christopher was taken down. At the west end of Bank-buildings stood a conduit, on which, says the map, was an equestrian statue of Charles the Second."—The prison, called the Tun in Cornhill, was in 1401 converted into a conduit, that above noticed, "near which were erected stocks, a cage, and pillory."—In 1472 stocks were ordered to be erected in every ward; these stocks gave name to the market which occupied the site of the mansion-house, where "also stood the Church of St. Mary Woodchurch-lane. The present Mansion-house was one of Mr. Dance's architectural productions; its erection cost 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*"

A market was held in Great Eastcheap, which was afterwards removed to Leadenhall-square. Leadenhall was built in 1419 by Sir Thomas Eyre, for the purpose of laying up corn to be given to the poor in times of necessity; see note over against Eastcheap.—"St. Peter's, Cornhill, is supposed to have been the first Christian Church erected in Britain. To the northward and eastward we think the map might have been advantageously extended beyond the limits of the fire. It carries us only to the entrance of Bishopsgate-street; Gresham College, the magnificent old Hall, Crosby Place, and other buildings in that line, are conse-

quently unnoticed. Neither are the Tower, the Minorities, or the Crutched Friars included in the map. The line of the city wall is broken off abruptly a little eastward of Moor-gate, so that, by strictly keeping to the ground ravaged by combustion, we have not a complete map of ancient London within the walls on a plan so full of comparative information.

We notice one or two omissions; thus we are told, "the New Post Office, one of the finest buildings in the City, is from the design of Sir R. Smirke. It is 360 feet in length, 120 in depth."—Not a single word is given to the Collegiate Church and Sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand, which occupied the site of the Post Office in ancient times, and whose privileges so much annoyed the Citizens. It is true that the Church was swept away from the surface of the earth temp. Edward VI. and that the Sanctuary privileges were annulled by enactments in the reign of James the First; still the liberty of St. Martin-le-Grand existed as an appendage of the Collegiate Church of Westminster, and many subterraneous vestiges of its ecclesiastical structure, until the foundations for the Post Office were excavated about 1818. The conduit at the end of Cheapside was erected in 1285, and stood at the east end of Paternoster-row. St. Michael at the Quern, *ad Bladum*, occupied the ground formed into an angle by Paternoster-row and Blow-Bladder street converging into Cheapside. Dowgate, Gerrard's Hall, Tower Royal, were surely places worthy of a passing historical note; we do not see the two places first enumerated even noticed on the surface of the map. An amplification of its admirable plan might remedy these defects. What is known of *Roman* London might be designated by a pale blue tint, without disturbing the arrangement. As it is, no antiquary should be without this Plan of London before 1666.

The embellishments of the new edition of Scott's Poems, now in the course of publication, may be separately purchased under the title of *Illustrations to the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*. The drawings are all by Turner; and the first Part consists of twelve landscapes, characterized by the peculiar talents of that eminent artist. The four distant views of Carlisle, Kelso, Dryburgh, and Melrose, are compositions which would fill any breadth of canvas, but are delicately engraved in the miniature scale with which the prints of the Annuals have now made us familiar. The other subjects are the Abbey of Jedburgh, the

famous Castle of Carlavrock, and others of the Border fortalices mentioned in the early productions of Sir Walter's muse.

Mr. TILT has also commenced a series of *Illustrations to the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*, uniform with those of Scott's Novels and Byron's Poetry, which have already proved so successful. Two Parts are before us: they contain views of Brakesome Tower, Ben Venue, church at Iona, Rhymer's Tower, Roslin Castle, Braid Hills, and the Brig of Bracklunn; of the execution of which we need say no more, than that they are of uniform excellence with the works above-mentioned. Roslin Castle, by Turner, and Braid Hills, by Calcott, are copied from the Provincial Antiquities of Scotland: to this Mr. Turner recently demurred in the justice-room at the Mansion-house; but Mr. Tilt, having bought the copper-plates of the Provincial Antiquities, considers himself entitled to the copyright, nor do we think an artist can fairly reclaim what he has already sold. To the views are added two imaginary portraits of female characters; and a plate of the armorial bearings of the combatants of Flodden Field, disposed in a painted window, in front of which lies the armour of Lord Marmion,—a design which does credit to the taste and antiquarian knowledge of Mr. W. Nixon. The work is to be completed in twelve monthly parts.

The *Landscape Illustrations of Lord Byron*, on account of the abundance of beautiful and interesting subjects, will be extended from seventeen numbers to twenty-four, an arrangement which we are sure can hardly displease any one purchaser. Parts XVII. and XVIII. contain the usual quota of continental beauties, with views of Aberdeen and Newstead Abbey, and a portrait of Lady Jersey.

*Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury*, Parts IV—VI. These parts contain nine plates and nine woodcuts, continuing the interesting series of the old buildings of one of our ancient cities, and pictorial reminiscences of those portions of the cathedral, devastated in the last century by Wyatt. The most interesting vignette is that representing the residentiary house, in which the historian Coxe has been succeeded by the poet Bowles. The latter has added some picturesque architectural ornaments, and has erected a tablet in the garden, with this inscription: "M. Gulm<sup>i</sup> Coxe, literis per Europam illustris, W. L. B. Successor his ædibus canonicis P. mcccxxx." And on a dial "Quam jucundi præteriere dies W. L. B. Jan. 8, 1789. Obiit. ...." The remark of Mr. Hall is just, that society will no less regret a be-

nevolent man than an accomplished poet when that blank shall be filled up.

The "*Peep into Alfred Crowquill's Folio*," lets us into the productions of a ready pencil and a mind possessed of considerable humour, and when the humorous sketches of George Cruikshank are in the book-case, or have satiated, will not only elicit many a smile, but be thought exceedingly clever. The real name of the artist does not appear.

*Engravings from the Works of the late Henry Liverseege*, Parts IV—VI. There is an animation and propriety of expression about the works of this artist, in the absence of which the grace of a Stothard, the grimaces of a Smirke, or the anatomical display of a Fuseli, are mere mannerism and monotony. In the picture of the Recruit a story is told with effect equal to Hogarth; and the two pictures of Othello, Desdemona, and Iago; and of Falstaff and Bardolph, show that Liverseege had an equally just conception of the graceful and the humorous. The Falstaff perhaps has been often equalled, though seldom surpassed; but never before was the bottle nose of Bardolph represented with such perfect, natural, and military precision.

Part VI. of the line-engravings, published under the title of the *Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours*, contains: 1. The Bandit's Daughter, painted by George Cattermole, engraved by Chas. Lewis; an interior full of figures, which are cleverly grouped; 2. Cambay Cathedral, an interior in the style of our St. Paul's, painted by C. Wild, engraved by R. Sands; and 3. Scotch Peasants, by Joshua Cristall: a truly graceful composition, and engraved with great delicacy by F. Engleheart. And here, we are sorry to add, the work prematurely terminates. It is certainly somewhat mortifying that, amidst our great professions of admiration for the art of engraving, works are patronized more for their cheapness than their excellence, whilst the best are neglected because they are necessarily dear. This is the same thing in effect, as preferring quantity to quality; because the same money would in reality purchase much higher gratification, though spread over fewer subjects. We will trust, however, with the proprietors of this work, whose parting address is written with great good sense, that the diffusion of taste by means of the multiplied small prints, may "eventually lead to the encouragement of productions of which the Nation may be proud, and counteract that spirit of parsimony of which our legislature sets the example in all that concerns literature, science, and the arts."

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works announced for Publication.*

Roman Coins, from the earliest period of the Roman Coinage to the extinction of the Empire under Constantine Paleologos. By J. Y. AKERMAN.

An Essay on the Roman Villas of the Augustan Age, and the Remains of Roman Domestic Edifices discovered in Great Britain. By T. MOULE.

Three Lectures on Genealogy, delivered at the Royal Institution in 1824; with the True Origin of the Family of Howard, from an unpublished MS. of Sir W. Dugdale; a corrected genealogy of the Royal House of Stuart; and a Treatise on the science of Emblazonry; by T. C. BANKS, author of the Extinct Peerage.

Also, by the same author, The honour and dignity of Trade, with an account of the families of nobility raised by commerce, and a memoir of the Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London.

The Round Towers of Ireland, or the Mysteries of Budh and of Buddhism, for the first time unveiled. By H. O'BRIEN, Esq. Prize Essay of the Royal Irish Academy.

James the Second. By M. CAPEFIGUE, author of the Life of Philip Augustus.

The Lives of British Actresses, who have intermarried with Noble Families. By WALTER STUBBS, A.M.

Narrative of a Tour in the United States, British, America, and Mexico, to the Mines of Real Del Monte, and to the Island of Cuba. By H. TUDOR, Esq.

Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman, in search of a Religion; with notes and illustrations.

A work on Latin Epitaphs—De Epitaphio Conscribendo, Antiquorum more.

The Family Chaucer, a new edition, with notes, of the "father of English poetry," in which the objectionable tales will be omitted, the orthography modernized, and the rhythmical accentuations denoted, &c. By CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE.

The third and concluding volume of Col. Hodges' Narrative of the Expedition to Portugal.

A Treatise on Field Fortification and other subjects connected with the duties of the Field Engineer. By Capt. J. S. MACAULAY.

Fanaticism. By the author of Natural History of Enthusiasm.

Saint Monday. By the author of The Mechanic's Saturday Night.

The second volume of Corn Law Rhymes.

A Grammar of Astrology, written by Zadkiel the Seer.

Traits and Traditions of Portugal. By Miss PARDOE.

Barnadeston, a Tale of the seventeenth century.

Cecil Hyde, a novel.

The Language of Flowers.

A New Map of the Eye, after the manner of the Germans; also a Synoptical Chart of the various diseases of the Eye. By Mr. CURTIS.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.  
FRANCE.

It is not generally known that an academy, entitled the Prytaneum, has been founded at Menars-le-Chateau, in the Department of Loir-et-Cher, by the Prince de Chimay, a Belgian title, as we are informed. The classics are taught by English professors, and an English Protestant minister is attached to the institution.

An interesting occurrence lately took place at the Ecole de Medicine, in Paris. A young man, of an olive complexion, speaking very pure French, though with a foreign accent, underwent his final examination, and obtained his diploma as doctor. He is a Mussulman, born at Cairo, and one of the Egyptians sent to France by Mehemet Ali. He is said to be the first Mussulman who has taken a degree in Europe, at least since the revival of letters in the West.

M. Sinisien, a Swede, who has made many attempts to manufacture paper from beet-root, has lately published an essay on that subject, printed on paper of his invention.

A society has been established at Toulouse, for the publication of religious books at low prices. They propose to undertake the printing of such approved works as are suggested to them, or for which a certain demand can already be depended upon. They are in possession of stereotype plates of the works of the celebrated Malan. The prices at which they are advertised are extremely reasonable.

Major Lee, a citizen of the United States of America, a person of high literary attainments, is preparing for the press a Life of Napoleon. It is his intention to notice the errors of preceding biographers in an appendix, which will contain a critical examination of the work of Sir Walter Scott.

Amongst the recent announcements of English works on religious subjects,

translated by the French Protestants, are Scott's Sermon on Election, Dr. Chalmers on the Evidence and Authority of the Christian revelation (translated by M. Vincent), Paley's Evidences (by M. Le-vade), Fletcher of Madeley's Address to a Serious Reader, Adams's Private Thoughts, and Mr. Blunt's volume on the Life of St. Peter.

The celebrated Vidocq, who since his retirement from the police department has conducted a paper manufactory, has just obtained a patent for a kind of paper from which no writing or print, once impressed, can be effaced, or altered, without the change being perceived. The Directors of the Stamp Office offered a premium for such a discovery some time ago. It is highly to M. Vidocq's credit, that all the workmen in his manufactory are discharged convicts, whom he employs from principle, to give them a chance of reinstating themselves in society by industry and honesty.

#### LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 1. The medical class of the University was opened for the present session. Dr. Grant delivered an address, in which he dwelt on the gratifying prospects of the institution. The debts had been paid off by a loan of 4000*l.* obtained by the mortgage of part of the property for five years; and it was fully expected the loan would be redeemed in that time. He then referred to the application which had been made for a charter, and to the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the laws granting exclusive rights to the College of Surgeons. He concluded by expatiating on the advantages of a general education, which the University afforded. A munificent donation of 1000*l.* has been anonymously presented to the University.

#### EDUCATION.

In pursuance of a Resolution passed by the House of Commons during the late session, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has addressed a circular to the overseers of the poor in every parish throughout the kingdom, requesting them to answer the questions contained in the aforesaid Resolution, which is as follows: "That there be laid before this House a return of the number of schools in each town, chapelry, or extra-parochial place; which return, after stating the amount of the population of the said town or place, according to the last census, shall specify—1. Whether the said schools are infant, daily, or Sunday schools. 2. Whether they are confined, either nominally or virtually, to the use of children of the Established Church, or of any other religious denomination. 3. Whether they are endowed or unendowed. 4. By what funds they are supported, if

unendowed, whether by payments from the scholars, or otherwise. 5. The number and sexes of the scholars in each school. 6. The ages at which the children generally enter, and at which they generally quit, the school. 7. The salaries and other emoluments allowed to the masters and mistresses in each school. And shall also distinguish, 8. Those schools which have been established since 1818; and 9. Those schools to which a lending library is attached."

From the Quarterly Extracts of the British and Foreign School Society, it appears that during the last three months 13 or more new schools have been established, 11 or more teachers supplied, and assistance of various kinds rendered to 26 schools.

#### LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. BRITTON has recently been lecturing on Architecture at Bristol, where his name was well known, not only from his "Cathedral Antiquities," but from an early work on the church of St. Mary Redcliffe. His course consisted of eight lectures; in which he traversed the whole range of ancient and modern architecture, through India, Egypt, America, Greece, Italy, to England, and at length came home to Bristol itself, where the circumstance of the late destructive fire gave him an opportunity to express his hope that the consumed parts may spring forth from their ruins invested with all the attributes of utility and beauty. He remarked that Bristol has not kept pace with many other commercial towns in its architectural features; "yet public spirit was not wanting here, as was proved by the new entrance lately formed from the city of Bath, with its neat Gothic toll-house—the change effected in the bed of the river—and the rail-road and the suspension bridge now projected." It appears, however, that no uniformity of design has hitherto been arranged for the sides of Queen-square. Mr. Britton likewise urged upon the Bristolians the restoration of the spire of Redcliffe church, the accomplishment of which would certainly materially add to the ornament of the city.

In alluding to the town-hall at Birmingham, at present in the course of erection, Mr. Britton mentioned that it was agreed to be built, by Messrs. Hanson and Welsh, for 18,000*l.* in eighteen months, although it could not have been raised in London for less than 50,000*l.* Great use is made of iron for the pillars, rafters, &c.; the earth excavated was suitable for bricks; the exterior is of Anglesea stone, and the slabs formed by machinery. It will be 140 feet long by 60 feet wide; and its extreme height 83 feet.

We have not space to enter into the variety of general information and anec-

dote which Mr. Britton introduced; and must conclude by remarking that his lectures appear to have given great satisfaction, and were well attended.

BRISTOL PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

Oct. 17. At the first meeting two interesting papers were read; one being "Observations on the priority and original locality of the Inner Circles at Stonehenge, derived chiefly from their geological character," by the Rev. W. D. Conybeare; the other, "On the causes of the great size of extinct animals, compared with the living ones," by Dr. Riley.

GWENT AND DYVED ROYAL EISTEDDVOD.

A meeting was held in the town-hall at Cardiff, on the 29th of August, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for holding an Eisteddvod in that town next year, under the special patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. The Marquis of Bute kindly consented to accept the office of president, and gave a donation of 100*l.* The Rev. J. M. Traherne and T. W. Booker, esq. were appointed honorary secretaries. Mr. Taliesin Williams (ab Iolo) was appointed Welsh correspondent, and Mr. John Parry, Bardd Alaw, conductor. The bards and minstrels are to assemble in the keep of the ancient castle, which will be fitted up for the occasion. The oratorio will be in the church, the concerts given at the spacious town-hall, and the ball at the Cardiff Arms Assembly Rooms; and the festival altogether is expected to be a most splendid one.

Among the subjects proposed for prize poems, essays, &c. are the following interesting ones:—An Ode, in Welsh, on the British Druids:—an Essay, in Welsh, on an historical subject:—a Poem, in Welsh, on Cardiff Castle:—a paper on the minerals of the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, with the benefit arising from them in manufacturing and commercial points of view:—an historical account of the castles in Glamorgan and Monmouth shires:—Essays, in Welsh and English, on Welsh poetry. A miniature silver harp will be awarded to the best performer on the triple-stringed, or Welsh harp. A silver medal will be presented to the best performer on the single-stringed harp, without pedals. A medal will be also given to the best singer of Pennillion, with the Welsh harp.

During the Eisteddvod, medals and premiums will be awarded for the best Englynyion (stanzas) on various subjects, which will be proposed at the time.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Mr. Hale, of Colchester, has invented a steam-vessel upon a very novel plan;

not having any paddle-wheels, but being propelled with extremely simple yet effective machinery fixed in the hold of the vessel; perfectly secure from injury, combining every advantage of acceleration by steam-power with the free and effectual use of sails, equally available for sea voyages or for inland navigation, and possessing a facility of adaptation to vessels already built, without any alteration in their form. In connection with the propeller, Mr. Hale employs a very ingenious apparatus for reversing the movement, or regulating the speed of the vessel, at the discretion of the helmsman, without reference to the engineer, and affording, besides, a protection against stranding. Its powers are shortly to be exhibited in St. Katherine's Docks.

William Gall, wright, in Arbroath, has constructed a pair of self-acting fanners, which, without the aid of man, sift wheat, corn, &c. The simplicity of the invention is astonishing. By a funnel of sheet iron the wheat descends upon an iron wheel full of brackets; the wheel is so nicely balanced, that the moment the wheat falls the wheel revolves and throws the wheat into a pair of fanners on the flat below. On the outside of the iron wheel is a wooden one, and over it is a belt attached to the fly-wheel of the fanners, which impels them, and so long as a particle of wheat is left the machine moves and throws it out.

A gunsmith at Irelles, in Belgium, of the name of Montigny, has latterly made some highly successful experiments in the presence of several officers, with a musket of a new construction, for which he has taken out a patent. The charge is inserted at the breech. He loaded and fired 21 times in three minutes, whilst three experienced hands with rifles were not able to load more than 14 times altogether in the same interval.

Glass being one of the most sonorous bodies, the Swedish chemists have experimented to replace metal clocks with those of glass. The first attempt has been successful, and the clock, the result of it, gives out a more perfect and harmonious sound than from those of metal. One of these clocks, recently made, is six feet in diameter, a size which will not be considered surprising, when it is recollected that there was blown at Leith in 1711 a glass bottle of the capacity of two English bushels.

A gentleman connected with Sir Chas. Dance, the patentee of the steam-carriage which has been running for six or seven days between London and Greenwich, has received a letter from the French Government, from which it appears that they are desirous of establishing steam-carriages in France, probably for the purpose of conveying the mail.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SHROPSHIRE DRAWINGS  
AND MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS.

On the 26th of August the valuable collections of the late Mr. David Parkes were sold by auction by Mr. Tisdale, at Shrewsbury. A 4to MS. entitled "Remains of Antiquities, &c. in Shrewsbury," produced 6*l.*—Nine volumes of MS. entitled "Views of Churches, Monumental Inscriptions, &c. in Shropshire," (containing all the churches in the county excepting six) very beautifully executed, 8*4l.* Both these were bought by Mr. Archdeacon Butler.—Eleven books, containing all the original sketches in the preceding nine volumes, and many others, 10*l.* 10*s.* Eddowes.—Two volumes of MS. "Memorandums of Persons and Events, 1816 to 1833," 5*l.* 10*s.* Pidgeon.—"Select Memorandums," 3*l.* 9*s.* Williams.—Quarto volume of original drawings of churches, castles, monuments, and antiquities in Wales, 2*l.* Williams. The most valuable of Mr. Parkes's collections were his drawings. His MSS. in other respects were not near so extensive as by the catalogue would have been supposed. With regard to Shropshire MSS. the most extensive antiquarian, topographical, and genealogical collections were those of the late Wm. Mytton, esq. but many of the volumes once forming this collection are believed to be scattered. Next in extent, but far surpassing them in literary and intrinsic merit and value, are those of the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway, who had nearly completed his collections for a county history. In forming his materials he had the loan of all that was collected by Mr. Mytton, together with the MSS. of the late Rev. Francis Leighton, who had himself intended to form a county history, as mentioned in the memoir of him in *Gent. Mag.* 1813, ii. 398. The latter gentleman's MSS. still remain along with those of Mr. Blakeway. The next collection in extent, and perhaps the most valuable (on account of the faithful manner in which the views of the mansions, churches, and monuments are finished, and the inscriptions thereon recorded) are those of the late Rev. Edward Williams, M.A. now in the possession of his sister.

Following these, the most valuable are the collections of Mr. G. Morris, which include a complete copy of the *Heralds' Visitation* of 1623. To this he has added all those genealogies which are in the previous *Visitations*, as well as the subsequent but partial one of 1663. The whole of these he has for some time been arranging for the purpose of forming a "Genealogical History of the County of Salop." Two folio volumes are nearly

finished, but it is supposed it will take at least three more to complete it.

The Rev. Canon Newling, who is a native of Shropshire, but resides at Lichfield, has a most valuable and extensive collection of Shropshire pedigrees.

Mr. G. Morris has also made extensive collections relating to the antiquities and topography of the county, and a valuable collection of Shropshire portraits and prints, containing, as far as Shropshire is concerned (to which he strictly confines himself) the best known to exist.

Next to Mr. Morris's may be ranked those of T. F. Dukes, esq. who has for many years amused himself in collecting every thing connected with the antiquities of Shropshire, to which he has added many drawings, and collected a considerable number of engraved portraits and views. E. E.

Some important Roman ruins have recently been discovered near Treves, on the highest bank of the Kyll, between Pelm and Gerolstein. Coins of Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus Pius, and Constantine the Great, have been found, besides human masks in terra cotta, parts of statues, and a stone bearing an inscription of the dedication of the temple to which it pertained, to Lucina, by Marc. Vict. Polenus, in the consulate of Glabrio and Torquatus. Further excavations are in progress.

The labourers employed in excavating the new approach to Falkirk from the east, discovered a rudely hewn stone with certain characters upon it, which was at first supposed to be a Roman relic, from the spot where it was found, being only about eighty paces north from Graham's Dyke. It appears that it was embedded about eight or nine feet beneath the surface of the hill called Claddin's Brae, and in shape it perfectly resembles one of the ballusters used in supporting the flat stones in church-yards. Upon one side are the letters O C T O and A X D, with the date 531.

M. de St. Sauveur, the French Consul at Salonica, has lately presented to the King of France some antique Greek marbles, found in Macedonia. They consist of heads of divinities and kings, funereal monuments, ornamented with bas-reliefs and inscriptions, a colossal bust, supposed to be that of Persius, the last king of Macedon, and a colossal statue of Diana. His Majesty has sent them to the museum of the Louvre, and has presented to M. de St. Sauveur in return, a magnificent dessert service of Sevres porcelain.

The very ancient and spacious struc-



ture of St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury, in modern times occupied as a theatre, has been razed to the ground. The walls were more than four feet thick; but, in consequence of passages having been cut out of the walls, they, as well as the roof, were utterly dangerous; and some deaths were occasioned in June, 1821, by the falling of a wall. When or by whom the structure was built is unknown. Phillips, in his *History of Shrewsbury* (published in 1798), states; that in the year 1326 it was then "in the possession of John de Charlton, Lord of Powis, who obtained leave of King Edward to fortify it with a

wall of stone embattled." This Hall was afterwards granted to the family of Waring, at 13s. 4d. rent. In taking down this ancient structure, nothing of importance has been discovered, except a few Gothic tiles, and ancient pipes for smoking. A human skull was found in the roof, and some consternation was visible among the workmen, who expected thence to trace a horrid murder. But it had been used for Hamlet's grave-digger, or other theatrical representations. Mr. Bennett, proprietor of the Worcester and other theatres, is about to erect a new theatre on this spot.

## SELECT POETRY.

### "WE HAVE BEEN FRIENDS TOGETHER."

*Attempted in Latin Rhymes, to the same Air.*

WE have been friends together,  
In sunshine and in shade;  
Since first beneath the chesnut trees  
In infancy we play'd.  
But coldness dwells within thy heart,  
A cloud is on thy brow;  
We have been friends together—  
Shall a light word part us now?  
  
We have been gay together;  
We have laugh'd at little jests;  
For the fount of Hope was gushing  
Warm and joyous in our breasts.  
But Laughter now hath fled thy lip,  
And sullen glooms thy brow;  
We have been gay together—  
Shall a light word part us now?  
  
We have been sad together;  
We have wept bitter tears, [ber'd  
O'er the grass-grown graves where slum-  
The hopes of early years.  
The voices which are silent there  
Would bid thee clear thy brow;  
We have been sad together—  
Oh! what shall part us now?

HON. MRS. NORTON.

SUB sole nos, sub umbrâ,  
Unâ juncta sumus,  
Ex quo sub castaneis primùm  
Infantes lusimus.  
Sed friget, heu! cor jam tuum,  
Nubes fronti impendet—  
Tam arcè junctos unâ,  
Mera vox nos divellet?  
  
Lætati sumus unâ, et  
Joculis corrisimus;  
Pectori namque incalascens spes  
Saliebat, ceu rivus.  
Fugerunt te risus, eheu!  
Os tetricùm riget—  
Toties lætatos unâ  
Mera vox nos divellet?  
  
Tristes amaras unâ  
Lacrymas confudimus,  
Animarum—quàm cararum!  
Ad sepulcra ut flevimus.  
Juberent mutæ ibi voces  
Frontem explicare te—  
Contristatos unâ poterit  
Quid nos divellere?  
  
*Centr. Apr. 1832. FRs. WRANGHAM.*

### TO GENOA.

*(From Gaetan. Passerini.)*

GENOVA mia, se con asciutto ciglio  
Piegato e guasto il tuo bel corpo io  
miro,  
Non è poca pietà d'ingrato figlio,  
Ma rubelle mi sembra ogni sospiro.  
La maestà di tue ruine ammiro,  
Trofei della costanza e dal consiglio:  
E ovunque volgo il passo, e il quando-  
giro,  
Incontro il tuo valor nel tuo periglio.  
Più val d'ogni vittoria un bel soffrire!  
E contra gli osti la vendetta fai  
Con vederti distrutta e nol sentire:  
Anzi girar la Libertà mirai  
E baciar lieta ogni ruina e dire:  
Ruine sì, ma servitù non mai!

FAIR GENOA, though with a tearless  
eye, [template,  
Thy maim'd and broken form I con-  
Yet have I drawn the heart-revolting  
sigh  
Of a not ingrate offspring; for the state  
And grandeur of thy ruins are innate  
Trophies of counsel and firm constancy;  
Each truant footstep, each wild look  
relates  
Tales of thy valour to the passer-by.  
Oh Loneliness! beyond the circumstance  
And pomp of victory, wilt thou a blast  
Draw down of vengeance on our foes!  
perchance  
We may behold fair Liberty, down-cast  
No longer, hail thee rising from her  
trance, [to the last!  
Ruined and desert, but free, free even

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### HOLLAND.

On the 21st Oct. the King of Holland opened the Session of the Chambers of the States General. In his speech he complains of the difficult circumstances in which he is still placed, and observes that the negociations consequent upon the Belgian insurrection have not yet led to a final settlement. Although the finances of the country are asserted to be in a good state, his Dutch Majesty laments the pressure of the times, and concludes his speech with a hope that he shall soon be relieved from his present state of uncertainty as regards "the southern provinces."

### SPAIN.

The King of Spain died on the 29th of Sept. at three o'clock in the afternoon, aged 49. In conformity with his last will, the Queen Dowager has been declared Regent during the minority of the young Queen Isabella, who is only three years of age. The Queen Regent has issued a manifesto declaratory of the principles on which she intends to govern the kingdom. In this manifesto she expresses her intention to uphold the power of the crown, so as to transmit it to the Queen unimpaired, and to oppose all "dangerous innovations."

Notwithstanding the will of Ferdinand, and the recent law for abrogating the Salic law, and consequently cutting off the succession of the infant Don Carlos and his children, there is every probability of a civil war. Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to the Spanish people, declaring his rights, and calling upon them to rally round the altar and the throne. He has been proclaimed King in the Biscayan provinces. The Marquis de Valdespina, a man distinguished for his bigotry and devotion to the Pretender, entered Bilboa at the head of a considerable body of the priesthood and peasantry, who assembled from the neighbouring country. At Vittoria the Carlist flag has been hoisted, and the feeble garrison expelled. The Madrid Gazette also admits that Carlist movements had taken place in various parts of the kingdom.

### PORTUGAL.

The contest in Portugal may now be considered as terminated; the forces of Miguel having been effectually repulsed. It appears that on the 14th of September Marshal Bourmont hazarded another attack upon Lisbon, and met with a severe repulse. His troops advanced under cover of the night, and attempted to carry

the Fort of St. John, but were driven back with considerable loss. The French officers thus finding all hopes of success at an end, on the 24th sent in their resignations, and proceeded on the 27th towards Spain by Abrantes.

On the 22nd of Sept. the young queen Donna Maria landed at Lisbon, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The City of Waterford steamer, having on board part of the Duchess of Braganza and the Queen of Portugal's suite, and their Majesties' jewels, plate, wardrobe, and baggage, to the amount of 90,000*l.* had been shipwrecked on the breakers near Peniche, and her crew of 25 men taken prisoners by the Miguelites. The ladies and passengers arrived, however, safely on the 28th of Sept. in the capital, and much of the lost property has been recovered.

On the 10th of Oct. a sanguinary and decisive contest took place before Lisbon. It appears that the Miguelites had raised redoubts, and were about to plant a formidable battery of artillery against the city. Don Pedro, perceiving the intention of the enemy, sallied out on the 10th inst. with his troops, in four columns, two of which attacked the Miguelites, amounting to 7000 men. The latter were driven from all their positions. On the following day, the 11th, they rallied, but were again repulsed. Don Miguel fled from the palace of Lunivar, leaving there all the carriages and what he had taken from the Patriarchal and Ajuda Palace, and even his toilet. The Miguelite troops were pursued as far as Santarem, where they made a stand, but after five hours fighting were driven from the town; and, according to letters of the 19th Oct. were in full retreat towards Elvas, closely pursued by the victorious Pedroites.

### TURKEY.

A dreadful conflagration has laid at least the sixth part of Constantinople in ashes. The destruction extended to 2000 houses, 1000 shops, and 111 mills; but it is stated that, in consequence of the firmness of the Government, order was maintained in the midst of the conflagration, and that energetic measures had been adopted for the discovery of the incendiaries.

### AFRICA.

The enterprising inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope have determined to send an expedition to endeavour to ex-

plore some of the unknown regions towards the centre of Africa. The management of it is to be committed to the direction of Dr. Smith, the assistant staff surgeon, who has already been a great traveller in different parts of the country beyond the frontiers.

#### AMERICA.

There are seven hundred and ninety-five factories for spinning cotton-yarn in the United States. The amount of capital employed in them is about eight million pounds sterling; and their consumption of raw cotton amounts to seventy-eight millions of pounds weight.

A fierce civil war, and a scourge almost as terrible, the cholera, are both raging in Mexico. An insurrection has broken out against the authority of the Presi-

dent, Santa Anna, headed by Generals Arista and Duran. The armies on both sides suffer dreadfully from the cholera; that of Santa Anna lost 2,000 men out of 4,000 in the course of a few days, and the sufferings of the insurgent forces were equally heavy. At the date of the last accounts, all warlike operations were suspended, owing to the prevalence of this terrible disease.

A conspiracy to overthrow the Colombian Government has been detected at Bogota. The night of the 23d July last, was fixed for making the attempt. The plot was discovered, and out of seventy conspirators, sixty-five were arrested.—A Colonel was shot in pursuing one of them. Preparations were immediately made for the trial of the plotters; and on the 28th of July all was again tranquil.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

#### IRELAND.

The Marquis Wellesley has succeeded the Marquis of Anglesea, as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. On the 11th of Oct. addresses were presented by the corporation of Dublin and the University.

Oct. 15. The Poor Law Commissioners held a meeting in Dublin Castle, for the purpose of arranging the mode of inquiry best calculated to effect the object of the Legislature regarding the state of the poor of this country, and the expediency of providing for them a legal provision. They have prepared sets of queries to be forwarded to individuals whose local knowledge and acquaintance with the Mendicity, the Houses of Industry, and other existing institutions for the relief of the poor, qualify them to afford correct information.

#### SCOTLAND.

The fanatic ravings of the followers of the Rev. E. Irving appear to be carried to an extraordinary height in Edinburgh. A Mr. Tait appears to be one of the high priests, at whose altar these "manifestations," as they are called, are principally carried on. So great has been the excitement, that on Sunday he has been obliged to prohibit strangers entering his chapel. The two great actors in these miserable spectacles, are men named Carlyle and Anderson, who now utter their ravings in the open streets.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Corporation Commissioners are proceeding with the utmost activity in their researches throughout the kingdom; and in very few instances have they met with opposition. The Corporation of

Leicester, however, acting under the advice of their recorder, Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, have refused to supply the Corporation Commissioners with documents which the latter required relative to the money concerns of their body—especially a copy of a certain mortgage of corporation property, to the amount of 10,000*l.* The Corporation have passed a series of resolutions, explanatory of their reasons for refusing to produce certain documents, and to submit to personal examination. The principal reason they give is, that the examination is publicly conducted, and may be made the instrument of exciting party feelings against the members of the Corporation. The Corporation Commissioners, therefore, invited the evidence of all persons whose testimony could best supply their place.

The intention of his late Majesty Geo. the Third (see vol. *lxxx*, ii. 620), of restoring that ancient and honourable institution, the Knights of Windsor, to its original state of respectability, has at length been completed. By a warrant of his Majesty King William the 4th, dated the 17th of September, it is declared, that "Taking into our royal consideration, that the several persons who are now on the royal foundation, as well as those on the private or lower foundation, have respectively served as officers in our army, bearing our royal commission, we have thought fit to alter the designation of the several persons aforesaid, and we do hereby declare and ordain, that they, and those who may be appointed to succeed to their places, shall henceforward and upon all occasions be designated as "Military Knights of Windsor."

From Manchester, and all the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, we learn that trade has not

been so active since 1825. The same may also be said of the iron districts. Contracts rise every day, and numerous blast furnaces are being erected in all directions of those districts. The great increase of business has been accompanied by a proportionate rise in the wages of labour. At Liverpool, active preparations are making for enterprises in the China trade.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway shares on which 109*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* have been paid, are at 297*l.* 10*s.* The Liverpool and Manchester Railway shares, on which 100*l.*, have been paid, are at 210*l.* The Liverpool and Birmingham shares, on which 10*l.* have been paid, are selling at 11*l.* 10*s.* The London and Birmingham shares, on which 5*l.* have been paid, are selling at 7*l.* 10*s.* The two latter are only in progress.

A question has been raised at York as to the practicability of improving the channel of the river Ouse, below that city, so as to admit sea-borne vessels, of considerable burden, by aid of the giant Steam. The Merchants' Company of York appear to have taken the matter up, and there is every probability of its being carried into effect. At a late meeting, extracts were read from charters and documents commencing so early as 1118, and coming down to 1726, which not only proved that York was formerly a port, but also that it was very extensively engaged in foreign commerce.

An important discovery of an extensive bed of iron ore has recently been made upon the estate of H. Fazakerly, Esq. of Gillibrand-hall, near Chorley. The veins are strong, and four inches thick; some pieces of the ore have weighed 1 cwt. each. The bed runs from 20 yards on the crop to 100 yards deep; and from the borings already made, it extends 300 acres. Some of the ore has been smelted, and the metal proves of good quality; and as Chorley stands in the centre of a coal-bed, employment will thus be given to a great number of previously half-idle hands.

A very rich vein of copper has lately been discovered beneath the site occupied by the gasometer at Tavistock. In excavating a portion of the ground, in order to form a cellar for the reception of coal, the workman employed found the soil a short depth below the surface so extremely hard as to almost defy his utmost strength and skill in removing it. Upon examination, however, it was found that several of the pieces he had detached were strongly impregnated with copper, and upon still further prosecuting the discovery, a fine rich vein has been detected, which has since yielded not less than 400*l.* worth of this metal.

On investigating the circumstances of the loss of the Earl of Wemyss steam-packet (see p. 268), Mr. Wm. Newman Reeve, son-in-law of the lord of the manor, has been committed to prison on a charge preferred against him by the husband of Mrs. Pyne, one of the ladies drowned in the cabin, for taking a purse with its contents from the person of his wife or daughter-in-law, and stealing their ornaments from their persons on the deck of the vessel whilst the bodies were yet warm.

Sept. 21. An explosion took place in the low bottom of Bella Pit, near Workington, Cumberland, belonging to H. Curwen, Esq. by which no less than 13 human beings were sacrificed. At the time of the accident occurring there were 38 work-people in the mine. When the bodies were examined, it was ascertained that one youth only was burnt, the others being destroyed by the afterdamp, or the foul and noxious air which suffocates, if the person breathing it be not promptly removed.

Sept. 30. Mr. Abbinett carried into effect a plan for blowing up the wreck of the Boyne at Portsmouth. The quantity of powder, 206lbs. was placed under the stern in a leaden tank, cased with wood, the communication being by a leaden pipe 40 feet long. The effects on the water were confined to a very small space, and were scarcely felt by the boats within forty feet, but distinctly on the beach a mile distant. A considerable part of the stern of the vessel was detached by the shock, and large quantities of copper and wood have since been brought up; but no treasure has been discovered.

Oct. 11. The lease from the Crown to the Corporation of the Crown Ferry from Barton to Hull and back, expired this day; and, as the lease has not been renewed, the Crown is at present in actual possession, under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, of the Ferry from Barton to Hull and back again, and the Corporation have in their own hands, the Ferry from Hull to Barton and back again, and the late lessees of both ferries are now working the ferry boats, pending negotiations for a renewal of the lease.

Oct. 15. That elegant structure the Brighton pier was materially injured by a violent storm. All the suspension rods on the east side of the second bridge were broken. The whole of the third bridge is gone; and there is no communication except by climbing along the main chains. Forty-four suspension-rods, in a distance of about 200 feet, are lost on the east side, and thirty suspension-rods on the west. The platform drops down, a

complete wreck, on each side of the chasm in the centre, the planks nearly up to the towers being stripped up. The third pair of towers are also in a dangerous state, having been partially forced out of the perpendicular; and the fourth bridge is greatly distressed, and bellies down 18 inches, or perhaps more, towards the sea; but the outer head, the stone work, the piles, &c. are not affected.

*English Benefices, and Number of Curates.*—It appears from Parliamentary Returns, that the total number of *Benefices* in England and Wales is 10,560. Of the incumbents of these livings 4649 only are resident: of the non-resident, 2506 plead various grounds of exemption, and 1968 have licence, 1404 have neither exemption nor licence, and 33 are called “miscellaneous.” Of those who are exempt from residence, there are, who, nevertheless, “do duty,” 428; of those who are licensed not to reside, 769; of those who are neither exempt nor licensed, 485; and of the “miscellaneous,” 2. Among the grounds of exemption are the following: Residence on other Benefices, 2080; Chaplains to privileged individuals, 28; Official Chaplains, 10; Public Officers and Tutors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 33; Ecclesiastical, Collegiate, and Cathedral Officers, 266; Schoolmasters and Ushers of Eton or Winchester College, or Westminster School, 6; Principal or Professor of the East India College, 5. Among the grounds of licence, are the following: Infirmity of Incumbent or family, 418; Want or Unfitness of the Parsonage House, 1527; Incumbents possessing small livings and being licensed to Curacies, 72; Schoolmasters and Ushers of endowed schools, 96; Endowed Preachers and Lecturers, 18; Licensed Preachers in Proprietary Chapels, 10; Masters and Preachers of Hospitals, 7; Official Chaplains, 13. Cases which could not be included among Licenses or Exemptions: Absence without licence or exemption, 509; but of these there are, who perform the duties of their respective parishes, 478; Dilapidated Churches, 27; Sinecures, 9; Benefices held by Bishops, 15; Vacancies, 115; Sequestrations, 53; Returns defective as to Residence, 412; No returns, 183.—The number of *Curates* in England and Wales is 4373. Of those, 1532 reside in Glebe-house, 1005 within the parish, and 3915 are licensed. They are salaried as follows: 2 under 10*l.* a year; 4 between 10*l.* and 20*l.*; 48 between 20*l.* and 30*l.*; 112 between 30*l.* and 40*l.*; 320 between 40*l.* and 50*l.*; 792 between 50*l.* and 60*l.*; 359 between 60*l.* and 70*l.*; 483 between 70*l.* and 80*l.*; 547 between 80*l.* and 90*l.*; 174 between 90*l.*

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and 100*l.*; 619 between 100*l.* and 110*l.*; 85 between 110*l.* and 120*l.*; 283 between 120*l.* and 130*l.*; 63 between 130*l.* and 140*l.*; 29 between 140*l.* and 150*l.*; 196 between 150*l.* and 160*l.*; 27 between 160*l.* and 170*l.*; 15 between 170*l.* and 180*l.*; 9 between 180*l.* and 190*l.*; 2 between 190*l.* and 200*l.*; 17 between 200*l.* and 210*l.*; 4 between 210*l.* and 220*l.*; 4 between 220*l.* and 230*l.*; 1 between 230 and 240*l.*; 3 between 240*l.* and 250*l.*; 1 between 250*l.* and 260*l.*; 1 between 280*l.* and 290*l.*; 1 between 300*l.* and 310*l.*; 1 between 310*l.* and 320*l.* Of the whole number, 78 receive the entire income of the living; 3 receive half; 2 have the use of glebe-land; 1 has more than the income; 1 two-thirds of the rent of 21 acres of land; 1 has the surplice fees; 1 the pew-rents; 1 320*l.* subject to out-goings; 1 the tithes and a portion of the income under the grant of Elizabeth.

*Agricultural Report.*—The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the present state of agriculture, states, that, notwithstanding the reductions of taxation, the present prices of grain do not afford an adequate remuneration to the grower—that the returns of farming capital are considerably below the usual rate of profit—that a great deal of ordinary land has been thrown out of cultivation—and that if one-tenth part of the present growth of English wheat were to be diminished, England would not be in a safe state, for in case of a deficient harvest, all the world could not make up the deficiency—that the average crops of this country do not make it independent of foreign supply—that the increased supply from Ireland does not cover the deficiency—and in the present state of agriculture the United Kingdom is, in years of ordinary production, partially dependent on the supply of wheat from foreign countries. After speaking of the burthens (particularly tithes) to which the farmer is liable, observing on the danger of trying experiments on his property, whose trade is a very poor one, being subject to great risks and losses, and his capital being turned only, once a-year, the result is thus given: that “although it is in the power of the Legislature to do much evil, yet it can do little positive good by frequent interference with agricultural industry.” The only real remedies for the distress of the agricultural interest should seem to be found in a reduction of the rates and taxes which press upon the occupier of land,—the maintenance of our present standard of value,—an improvement in the administration of the poor laws,—and the permanent commutation of tithes—a measure pro-

mised for next session. In the course of the report it is shown, that notwithstanding the boasted superiority of the condition of the working classes of France, only about 17,000,000 of quarters of wheat are grown, of which 3,000,000 are wanted for seed, and that for a population of 30,000,000, whilst in England nearly as much is consumed by half that number of persons.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

In consequence of the present East India Company ceasing to be a trading Company after April, a joint stock shipping company is to be forthwith established on a magnificent scale, to trade with all the Presidencies as well as China. The East India proprietors are largely concerned in it.

Oct. 11. This day being appointed by the Lord Mayor for hearing the evidence to prove that 11,000lbs. of "British Leaf," in imitation of tea, seized by the Excise on the premises of Mr. Heale, should not be consumed by fire, the Justice Room in the Mansion House was crowded by mercantile men. Mr. Faraday and Mr. G. T. Burnett, eminent chemists, considered the specimens to be made of elm, sloe, and willow leaves, which they thought pernicious rather than wholesome; Dr. Birkbeck did not consider it injurious. The Lord Mayor stated, that he and his advisers were unanimously of opinion that the British Leaf ought to be condemned; and pursuant to his orders the whole was consumed on the 17th in the yard adjoining the interior building of the Excise-office in Old Broad-street, and continued to burn throughout the whole day. The odour emitted was so strong as to almost overpower persons of weak nerves.

An Act was passed towards the end of the last session of Parliament, which enables a Judge to direct issue in actions for debt not exceeding 20l. to be sent as

a writ of inquiry to a Sheriff or any Judge of a Court of Record in the county in which the venue is laid for the trial of actions, which of course embraces all city and borough courts. Plaintiff may, within eight days after service of process, declare to plead within eight days from that time; and if no defence be made, he will obtain final judgment. If the defendant plead, an order for trial may be had immediately, to take place in ten days; when final judgment, without appeal, will follow. Trial may be had without counsel; and as the time will be fixed and certain, the expense of witnesses will be trifling, especially in towns, cities, and boroughs, where the Sheriffs, Recorder, or other Judge, can be presently resorted to. The whole proceedings, including the most adverse defence and actual trial, may be closed in 25 or 30 days.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

The two royal theatres have commenced for the season—both under the management of Mr. Bunn. Drury Lane opened on Saturday the 5th of October, with 'The Tempest;' and Covent Garden, on the following Monday with 'Pizarro.'

#### COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 21. A new melodrame, called *The Ferry and the Mill*, of which Peter the Great is the hero, was produced. The music and scenery were pleasing, but the piece, as a literary production, is of a very commonplace character.

#### HAYMARKET.

Oct. 15. An amusing and lively farce, called *Uncle John*, from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, was produced. The dialogue was facetious and clever, and the piece was announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 11. Geo. Boughton Kingdon, of Launceells house, Cornwall, esq. to be a Gent. of His Majesty's Privy Chamber in ordinary.

Sept. 21. Lord King to be Lt.-Col. Commandant of the Surrey Yeomanry.

Sept. 26. Richard Barker Cragg, of Ruddington, co. Notts, Gent. to use the surname and bear the arms of Barker.

Sept. 27. 8th Light Dragoons, Capt. H. A. Hankey, to be Major.—28th foot, Capt. J. Messiter, to be Major.—87th foot, Lieut.-Col. Lord Chas. Fitzroy, to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, Major Chas. Cadell, to be Lieut.-Col.

Oct. 4. 87th foot, Major H. C. Streatfield, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major Lord Chas. Wellesley to be Major.

Oct. 10. T. J. Howell, R. Rickards, R. J.

Saunders, and J. Musgrave, Esqrs. to be Inspectors of Factories of the United Kingdom.

Oct. 11. 87th foot, Major Wm. Gammell to be Major.—Unatt. Lord C. T. F. Russell to be Major.

Oct. 14. Unattached, Capt. F. Hope to be Major.—Wm. Henry Ashe A'Court, eldest son and heir apparent of William Baron Heytesbury, G. C. B. to take the surname, and bear the arms of Holmes, quarterly in the first quarter with his own family arms.—Major William Hodgson, of Breckburn Priory, Northumberland, (in memory of his father-in-law Ward Cadogan, esq.) to take the name of Cadogan after Hodgson.

Oct. 18. 87th foot, Capt. J. Bowes, to be Maj.

Oct. 22. 1st foot, Brevet Major Robt. Mullen, to be Major.—98th foot, Lieut. Col. John M'Call, to be Lieut.-Col.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. B. Beynon, Thurlstone R. Somerset.  
 Rev. W. W. Bowen, Camrose V. Pembrokeshire.  
 Rev. C. J. C. Bulteel, Ermington V. co. Devon.  
 Rev. J. L. Clarkson, Beyton R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. H. Collison, East Bilney and Beetley R., Norfolk.  
 Rev. J. Cooke, Northfield R. co. Worcester.  
 Rev. T. Eaton, St. Mary's R. Chester.  
 Rev. D. Evans, East Lydford R. Somerset.  
 Rev. F. T. W. C. Fitzoy, Alderton cum Grafton & Hezia R. co. Northampton.  
 R. v. B. Harrison, Beaumont cum More R. Essex.  
 Rev. G. C. Hayward, Nympsfield R. co. Glouc.  
 Rev. P. Hordern, Chorlton cum Hardy C. Lanc.  
 Rev. J. Kitchen, St. Stephen R. Ipswich, Suffolk.  
 Rev. J. P. Lightfoot, Wootton R. co. Northamp.  
 Rev. Archd. Lyall, Hadleigh R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. E. Nash, Ballyeshane R. co. Limerick.  
 Rev. C. B. Otley, Welby R. co. Lincoln.  
 Rev. G. B. Paley, Cherryhinton V. co. Cambr.  
 Rev. G. H. Porter, Marlesford R. Suffolk.  
 Rev. W. Robbins, Heigham R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. J. Robinson, Eliburn R. Westmorland.  
 Rev. G. J. Skceles, Cranwell V. co. Lincoln.  
 Rev. R. Thompson, Sutton upon Trent V. Notts.  
 Rev. E. S. Whitbread, Strumpshaw with Brayde-ton R. Norfolk.  
 Rev. T. Williams, Langwin R.  
 Rev. C. A. F. Kuper, Chap. to the Duke of Cambridge.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Marq. Wellesley, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
 Rev. F. Iliff, Head Master of Liverpool-Grammar School.

## BIRTHS.

Sept. 20. At Tyttenbanger Green, Herts, the wife of W. Swainson, esq. Acc. Com. Gen. F.R.S. &c. a son.—At Woodhall Park, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. Rich. Wood, a son.—21. At the house of Mrs. Col. Roberts, Montagu-square, the wife of E. R. Roberts, esq. a dau.—24. At the Rectory-house, Alderton, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. C. Covey, a dau.—25. In Myddelton-sq. the wife of S. L. Giffard, LL.D. a dau.—29. At Lennard-place, St. John's-wood, the wife of Capt. J. Luard, a dau.—30. In Stratton-street, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Herries, K.C.H. a son.

July. At Lyndhurst, the Lady of Sir Chas. Burrard, Bart. a dau.—At Langton Herriup, near Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. F. J. C. Tieuow, a son.—The wife of Col. Gore, Lord-Lieut. of the county of Sligo, a dau.—At Charmouth, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Hales, a son.  
 Oct. 2. At Shabden Park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair, a son.—3. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Walton, a dau.—4. At Suffolk House, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Allen, of Inchmartine, a son.—5. At Little Ilford, the wife of the Rev. T. Lane Bayliff, a son.—At Melton Mowbray, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Halifax, a dau.—At Lymington, the wife of Capt. Temple, a dau.—7. At Bath, the wife of Chas. Penruddocke, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a dau.—At Bradford Abbas, the wife of the Rev. R. Grant, a son.—8. At Sedgley, the wife of the Rev. C. Girdlestone, a son.—21. At Cambridge, the Hon. Mrs. William Fowly Law, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Sept. 17. At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. R. Jackson, to Frances-Anne, only dau. of the Rev. R. Lendon, Preb. of St. Paul's.—At New Church, I. W. Henry St. John Medley, esq. banker, of Portsmouth, to Louisa, dau. of Wm. Thatcher, esq. of Wacklands.—18. At Tiver-ton, the Rev. J. Spurway, Rector of Pitt Por-

tion to Margarette Weston, only dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Osmond Osmond.—19. At Bolney, Sussex, R. B. Boddington, esq. to Frances-Anne, 2d dau. of the Rev. W. Vincent, Vicar of Bolney.—At Lee, in Kent, T. Eyre Wynche, of Grove Cottage, Camberwell, esq. to Caroline, 2d dau. of Thomas Myers, of Lea Terrace, Blackheath, esq. LL.D.—24. At Alderley, co. Chester, M. T. Hare, esq. to Lucy Anne, second dau. of Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart.—At Camberwell, J. Mellor, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Eliz. Cooke, only dau. of W. Moseley, esq. of Peckham-rye.—At Brighton, Lieut. P. Inglis, R.N. to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late J. G. Cocks, esq. R.N.—25. At Lewisham, the Rev. J. Kempthorne, Vicar of Wedmore, Somerset, to Jane Handfield, young-dau. of the late Maj. Gen. Andrew Burn.—26. At Heyford, Northamptonshire, Henry Norris, esq. to Ellen, dau. of the Rev. J. Lloyd Crawley.—At Upper Brixham, Devon, Mr. W. T. Clarke, of Lamb's Conduit-street, to Augusta, Mary Tilt, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Tilt, late 97th reg.—At Park House, Banffshire, W. F. Mercer Cock-erill, esq. to Elizabeth Mary, da. of Capt. A. Ship-purd, R.N.—27. At St. Barnabas, Isle of Man, E. R. Handcock, of Rathmoyle House, Queen's County, esq. to Helen, only dau. of Major John Ormsby.—28. At New Marylebone Church, H. Smith, esq. to Eliz.-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Stovin.—30. At Croydon, Major Usborne, esq. to Eliz. second dau. of the late W. Stanning, esq. of Godstone.

Oct. 1. At Courtyrals, Sir T. R. Salusbury, Bart. of Llanwern, Monmouth, to Eliz. Mary, dau. of the Rev. Lynch Barroughs, of Offey Place, Herts.—At Great Milton, Oxon, Hector Rose, esq. late of E. I. C. to Honoris, dau. of the late Chas. Fowle, esq. Barrister-at-Law.—At Topsham, Devon, Lieut. C. H. Boye, Bombay Art-son of the late Lieut. Gen. Boye, to G. Amelia, dau. of the late Sam. Thacker, esq. of Madras.—2. At Bishop's Tawton, E. L. Sanders, esq. of Barnstaple, to Mrs. Taylor, dau. of G. Meliss, esq. of Pill House, Devon.—At Cheriton, Kent, the Rev. H. Bousher, Vicar of Hilton, Dorset, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. J. D. Brockman.—3. At Calbourne, I. W. the Hon. W. H. Ashe A'Court, eldest son of Lord Heytesbury, to Eliz. Worsley, eld. dau. and co-heir of the late Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes, Bart. By a gazette of the 14th inst. they have been allowed to take the surname and bear the arms of Holmes, in addition to that of A'Court.—At Minster, Thanet, Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, Rector of St. Alpheg, Canterbury, to Catherine, only child of Benjamin Bushell, esq. of Cleve, Kent.—4. At Newton, Hunts, W. Chatteris, esq. to Anne, dau. of the late Right Rev. Alex. Arbuthnot, Bishop of Killaloe.—5. At Wivelscombe, Somerset, the Rev. John Phillip, to Miss S. Davies, Bourne House, dau. of the late G. Davies, esq. Lyme Regis.—At Bocking, Essex, J. Daniels, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Mariaeune Craig, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Craig.—At Grantham, the Rev. J. Cow-herd, to Miss Gozno, dau. of Thos. Gozno, esq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Lord Vice-Fordwich, eldest son of the Earl and Countess Cowper, to the eld. dau. of the Earl de Grey.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, A. W. Bishop, esq. Capt. 7th Dragon Guards, to Eleanor, only child of the late Lieut. Markland, of 33d reg. and grand dau. of the late Sir Ed. Nightingale, Bart.—10. Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart. to Letitia, third dau. of the late Rev. J. A. Webster, of Colebrook, Fermanagh.—At Twick-enham, Geo. Benchamp Cole, esq. to Julia Mary, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Espinasse.—15. At Doncaster, by the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D. the Rev. Conrade M. Wimberley, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. D. Glover, Rector of Hareby and Sapperton, Lincolnshire.—17. At Southwold, Capt. Pulteney, 18th Lancers, to Emily, third dau. of C. T. Tower, esq. M.P. of Weald Hall, co. Essex.

## O B I T U A R Y.

RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY.

*Sept.* 27. At Stapleton Park, the residence of Dr. Lant Carpenter, near Bristol, the Rajah Rammohun Roy.

This learned Brahman, who during his sojourn in this country, has attracted a large portion of public attention, was the son of Ram Hant Roy. His grandfather resided at Moorshedabad, and filled some important offices under the Moguls; but being ill-treated by them towards the end of his life, the son took up his abode in the district of Bordouan, where he had landed property. There Rammohun Roy was born; some say about 1780, but more probably several years earlier. After studying at Benares, and travelling to Persia and other countries of the East, he accepted employment under the East India Company, and attained the highest trust which could be enjoyed by a native, that of dewan, or revenue officer, of the province of Rungpoor. Here he formed a friendship with Mr. Digby, a servant of the Company, who assisted him in acquiring the English language. The following sketch of the progress of his studies, and his attempts to enlighten his countrymen, was written by himself at the request of an English friend, and from its simplicity, which is very characteristic of the man, will be read with a melancholy interest:

“ My dear friend,—In conformity with the wish you have frequently expressed, that I should give you an outline of my life, I have now the pleasure to send you the following very brief sketch.

“ My ancestors were Brahmans of a high order; and, from time immemorial, were devoted to the religious duties of their race, down to my fifth progenitor, who, about 140 years ago, gave up spiritual exercises for worldly pursuits and aggrandisement. His descendants ever since have followed his example, and, according to the usual fate of courtiers, with various success, sometimes rising to honour and sometimes falling; sometimes rich and sometimes poor; sometimes excellent in success, sometimes miserable through disappointment. But my maternal ancestors being of the sacerdotal order by profession, as well as by birth, and of a family than which none holds a higher rank in the profession, have, up to the present day, uniformly adhered to a life of religious observances and devotion, preferring peace and tranquillity of mind to the excitements of ambition, and all the allurements of worldly grandeur.

“ In conformity with the usage of my paternal race, and the wish of my father, I studied the Persian and Arabic lan-

guages,—these being accomplishments indispensable to those who attached themselves to the Courts of the Mohammedan Princes; and, agreeably to the usage of my maternal relations, I devoted myself to the study of the Sanscrit and the theological works written in it, which contain the body of Hindoo literature, law, and religion.

“ When about the age of sixteen, I composed a manuscript calling in question the validity of the idolatrous system of the Hindoos. This, together with my known sentiments on the subject, having produced a coolness between me and my immediate kindred, I proceeded on my travels, and passed through different countries, chiefly within, but some beyond, the bounds of Hindoostan, with a feeling of great aversion to the establishment of the British power in India. When I had reached the age of twenty my father recalled me, and restored me to his favour; after which I first saw and began to associate with Europeans, and soon after made myself tolerably acquainted with their laws and form of government. Finding them generally more intelligent, more steady and moderate in their conduct, I gave up my prejudice against them, and became inclined in their favour, feeling persuaded that their rule, though a foreign yoke, would lead more speedily and surely to the amelioration of the native inhabitants; and I enjoyed the confidence of several of them even in their public capacity. My continued controversies with the Brahmans, on the subject of their idolatry and superstition, and my interference with their custom of burning widows, and other pernicious practices, revived and increased their animosity against me; and through their influence with my family, my father was again obliged to withdraw his countenance openly, though his limited pecuniary support was still continued to me.

“ After my father's death I opposed the advocates of idolatry with still greater boldness. Availing myself of the art of printing now established in India, I published various works and pamphlets against their errors, in the native and foreign languages. This raised such a feeling against me, that I was at last deserted by every person except two or three Scotch friends, to whom, and the nation to which they belong, I always feel grateful.

“ The ground which I took in all my controversies was, not that of opposition to Brahmanism, but to a perversion of it; and I endeavoured to show that the idolatry of the Brahmans was contrary to the



practice of their ancestors, and the principles of the ancient books and authorities which they profess to revere and obey. Notwithstanding the violence of the opposition and resistance to my opinions, highly respectable persons, both among my own relations and others, began to adopt the same sentiments.

"I now felt a strong wish to visit Europe, and obtain, by personal observation, a more thorough insight into its manners, customs, religion, and political institutions. I refrained, however, from carrying this intention into effect until the friends who coincided in my sentiments should be increased in number and strength. My expectations having been at length realised, in November 1830, I embarked for England, as the discussion of the East India Company's charter was expected to come on, by which the treatment of the natives of India and its future government would be determined for many years to come, and an appeal to the King in Council against the abolition of the practice of burning widows was to be heard before the Privy Council; and his Majesty the Emperor of Delhi had likewise commissioned me to bring before the authorities in England certain encroachments on his rights by the East India Company. I accordingly arrived in England in April 1831.

"I hope you will excuse the brevity of this sketch, as I have no leisure at present to enter into particulars; and I remain, &c. (Signed) RAMMOHUN ROY."

The father, Ram Hant Roy, died about 1804 or 5, having two years previously divided his property among his three sons. It was not long before Rammohun Roy became the only survivor; and he thereby possessed considerable property. From this period he appears to have commenced his plans of reforming the religion of his countrymen; and in the progress of his efforts to enlighten them, he must have expended large sums of money, for he gratuitously distributed most of the works which he published for the purpose. He now quitted Bordouan and removed to Moorshedabad, where he published in Persian, with an Arabic preface, a work entitled, "Against the Idolatry of all Religions." No one undertook to refute this book; but it raised up against him a host of enemies, and in 1814 he retired to Calcutta, where he applied himself to the study of the English language both by reading and by conversation; and he also acquired some knowledge of Latin, and paid much attention to the mathematics. At this time he purchased a garden, with a house constructed in the European mode, in the Circular Road, at the eastern extremity of the city; and he gradually gathered round him inquiring intelligent Hindoos, of rank and opulence, some of

whom united as early as 1818 in a species of monotheistic worship.

The body of Hindoo theology is comprised in the Veds, which are writings of very high antiquity, very copious, but obscure in style; and about 2000 years ago, Vyas drew up a compendious abstract of the whole, accompanied with explanations of the difficult passages. This digest Vyas called the Vedant, or the Resolution of all the Veds; one portion of which respects the ritual, and another the principles of religion. It is written in the Sanscrit language. Rammohun Roy translated it into the Bengalee and Hindoo language, for the benefit of his countrymen; and afterwards published an abridgment of it, for gratuitous and extensive distribution, and of which he published an English translation in 1816. He subsequently printed, in Bengalee and in English, some of the principal chapters of the Veds. The first of the series was published in 1816, and is entitled, "A Translation of the Cena Upanishad, one of the Chapters of the Sama Veda, according to the gloss of the celebrated Shancaracharya; establishing the Unity and Sole Omnipotence of the Supreme Being, and that he alone is the object of Worship." This was prefixed to a reprint of the Abridgment of the Vedant, published in London in 1817, by some one who had enjoyed personal intimacy with him. The English preface contains a letter from Rammohun Roy to this gentleman, which shows how well he had, even at that time, overcome the difficulties of the English language. "The consequence of my long and uninterrupted researches into religious truth," he says in this letter, "has been, that I have found the doctrines of Christ more conducive to moral principles, and better adapted for the use of rational beings than any other which have come to my knowledge; and have also found Hindoos in general more superstitious and miserable, both in performance of their religious rites, and in their domestic concerns, than the rest of the known nations of the earth." He then proceeds to state what he had done in order to render them "more happy and comfortable both here and hereafter;" and adds, "I, however, in the beginning of my pursuits met with the greatest opposition from their self-interested leaders the Brahmins, and was deserted by my nearest relations; and I consequently felt extremely melancholy. In that critical situation, the only comfort that I had, was the consoling and rational conversation of my European friends, especially those of Scotland and England."—In that same letter he expresses his full expectation of speedily setting off for England but says that he had been prevented from proceeding so soon as he could wish, by

the spread of his views, and the inclination manifested by many to seek for truth."

D'Acosta, the editor of a journal at Calcutta, transmitted to the Abbé Gregoire, in 1818, the various publications of this extraordinary man, with some account of his history; and, through Gregoire, Rammohun Roy became extensively known and highly appreciated in France. D'Acosta says, that he carefully avoided every thing that could afford a pretext for excluding him from his caste, since, as a Brahman, it was his acknowledged duty to instruct his countrymen in the sense and real commands of their sacred books. He speaks of him as distinguished in his controversy more by his logical mode of reasoning than by his general views, though far from deficient in philosophy or information. He says that all his conversation, his actions, and his manners, evince a powerful sentiment of individual dignity; while, in general, meanness and feebleness of mind are characteristic of the Hindoo; and that his ingenuous conversation often shows, in a strain half serious and half sportive, all that he wished to be able to do for his country. As to his personal exterior at that period, D'Acosta says, "He is tall and robust; his regular features and habitually grave countenance assume a most pleasing appearance when he is animated. He appears to have a slight disposition to melancholy." "The moderation," adds Abbé Gregoire, "with which he repels the attacks on his writings, the force of his arguments, and his profound knowledge of the sacred books of the Hindoos, are proofs of his fitness for the work he has undertaken; and the pecuniary sacrifices he has made, show a disinterestedness which cannot be encouraged or admired too warmly."

On directing his attention to the Christian religion, Rammohun Roy found himself much perplexed by the variety of the doctrines which he found insisted upon in the writings of Christian authors, and in conversation with those Christian teachers with whom he had communication; he resolved, therefore, to study the original Scriptures for himself; and for this purpose he acquired the knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages. Becoming strongly impressed with the excellence and importance of the Christian system of morality, he published in 1820, in English, Sanscrit, and Bengalee, a series of selections, principally from the three first Gospels, which he entitled "The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness." He passed by those portions of the Evangelists which have been made the basis of distinctive doctrines; and also (except where closely interwoven with the discourses of Christ) the narratives of miracles—believing these

to be less fitted to effect the convictions of his countrymen, while the preceptive part he deemed most likely "to produce the desirable effect of improving the hearts and minds of men of different persuasions and degrees of understanding." This work was published anonymously, but, as appears, without concealment. It brought upon him some severe and unexpected animadversions in "The Friend of India," the writer of which uncourteously, as well as most unjustly, spoke of the compiler as a *heathen*. Under the designation of "A Friend to Truth," Rammohun Roy published "An Appeal to the Christian Public in defence of the 'Precepts of Jesus,'" in which he declares, that the expressions employed in the preface should have been shown the opponent, "that the compiler believed, not only in one God whose nature and essence is beyond human comprehension, but in the truths revealed in the Christian system." Dr. Marshman, of Serampore College, also published a series of animadversions which led to a very remarkable reply from Rammohun Roy, with his name prefixed, which is distinguished by the closeness of his reasonings, the extent and critical accuracy of his scriptural knowledge, the comprehensiveness of his investigations, the judiciousness of his arrangement, the lucid statement of his own opinions, and the acuteness and skill with which he controverts the positions of his opponents. All the publications of this controversy were soon reprinted in London; and those who wish to become acquainted with the sentiments of this remarkable man, as to his Christian belief generally, and his own opinions respecting God and Christ, may be referred with confidence, and in an especial manner, to his "Second Appeal to the Christian Public in defence of the 'Precepts of Jesus.'" It called forth another work from Dr. Marshman, to which Rammohun Roy published a reply in 1823, under the title of the "Final Appeal." His preceding works had been printed at the Baptist Missionary press; but the acting proprietor declined, "although in the politest manner possible," to print the "Final Appeal;" and Rammohun Roy purchased type, and commenced an independent printing press for this and other similar publications. The imprint is "Calcutta: Printed at the Unitarian Press, Dhurmtollah." He depended chiefly on native aid; and in consequence the original work has many errata. In the Preface he says that this controversy had prevented other publications which he had projected for the benefit of his countrymen, as well as drawn him for three years from literary pursuits; and that it had caused much coolness towards him in the demeanour of some whose

friendship he held very dear; nevertheless, that he did not wish he had pursued a different course, since, he says, "whatever may be the opinion of the world, my own conscience fully approves of my past endeavours to defend what I esteem the cause of truth."

The long formed purpose of this extraordinary and enlightened man to visit Europe, and England in particular, seems to have been suspended by legal proceedings, which were instituted for the purpose of depriving him of caste, and thereby of his patrimonial inheritance; but which, at an immense expense, and by means of his profound acquaintance with the Hindoo law, he eventually defeated. At length his preparations for leaving his native country were completed; and he took his voyage under the circumstances already mentioned in his own letter, the Emperor of Delhi having given him, by firman, the title of Rajah. His official relation and title were recognized by the British Government; but the East India Company have never acknowledged either, though they always treated him with great consideration as a highly distinguished individual. He was, however, presented to his Majesty by the President of the Board of Control; and had a place assigned to him at the Coronation among the Ambassadors. He appears, indeed, to have had no cause for dissatisfaction with our Government, either in his individual or official capacity; and there is reason to believe, that in the arrangement of the East India Bill, they duly appreciated and availed themselves of the advantages to be derived from the sentiments of a man so eminently distinguished by his knowledge, judiciousness, moderation, and patriotism. His negotiation with the Company had proceeded so successfully that he recently obtained an additional stipend of about 30,000*l. per annum* for the Emperor of Delhi, for which his own reward was to be between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l. per annum.*

Mr. Hare, an Englishman of Calcutta, of well-known and great respectability, from his earnest attachment to the Rajah, had urged his brothers in Bedford square, to do every thing in their power for him; and especially to render him those services which he was sure to need in a land so different from his own, and to protect him from those evils and inconveniences to which his unsuspecting nature, and ignorance of our customs, might expose him. With great difficulty they at last prevailed upon him, some months after his arrival, to accept a home in their house; and when he went to France for a few weeks one of them accompanied him to Paris, where he was more than once at the table of Louis-Philippe. He continued to reside

with Mr. John and Mr. Joseph Hare till he left London for Bristol.

While in London he was present at several anniversary dinners, and other public meetings; and repeatedly attended the worship of the Unitarians, at their different chapels in or near the Metropolis. It was, however, his system to avoid so far identifying himself with any religious body, as to make himself answerable for their acts and opinions; and he also wished to hear preachers of other denominations who had acquired a just celebrity. He appears to have most frequented the church of the Rev. Dr. Kenney, (St. Olave's, Southwark,) who peculiarly interested him by the Christian spirit and influence of his discourses. In Bristol he attended worship at the Unitarian chapel in Lewin's Mead; and there he had directed his son stately to attend. Some accounts state this youth to be only his adopted son. It is said he left two sons in India, one of whom is thirty and the other fifteen years of age.

One of the Rajah's most intimate friends was Sir Alexander Johnstone, at whose suggestion he had determined to translate two English works into Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian, — the Lord Chancellor's introductory discourse to the Library of Useful Knowledge, and Archbishop Whateley's Elements of Logic. To the latter he intended to give the form of a dialogue between a Brahman who had come to England in search of knowledge, and an English Archbishop who had invented the surest mode of obtaining knowledge; taking as his model the Tusculan Questions of Cicero, and placing his scene in the walks of Sir Alexander's house at Twickenham (York-house), in which tradition tells that Lord Clarendon composed some of his essays. The Rajah's progress in these works is not stated; but a production of more immediate interest to this country was his Remarks on the Judicial and Revenue Systems of India, contained in the Reports of the House of Commons on the Company's affairs.

The great notoriety of the Rajah, together with his own unvarying urbanity and solicitude to avoid giving pain to any one, even to the inconsiderate and presuming, exposed him to extreme interruption and inconvenience, and at times to much vexation. Habitual caution to shun every overt act by which his Brahminical rank might be forfeited, to his own and his children's injury, and to the impairing of his hopes and means of usefulness, seems occasionally to have given to his system of conduct the air of uncertainty, if not of ambiguity. Perhaps, also, there were occasions when questions proposed, with the skill of the practised disputant,

to elicit an expression which might support some pre-formed opinion respecting the Rajah's sentiments, led him, through ignorance of the real bearings of the case, to accord with that which his remarkable clearness of discrimination would have rejected at once, if the whole tendency of the inquiry had been before him; and this effect may have been aided by those nice shades in the import of words, which are, as opinions modify, continually varying in their influence. And, sometimes, that disposition to acquiescence which eastern politeness requires, and which his own kindness of heart contributed to strengthen, was known to place him in circumstances, and lead him to expressions, which made his sincerity questioned. But, where he was best and fully known, the simplicity, candour, explicitness, and openness of his mind were striking and acknowledged: and from these, together with his profound acquirements, his extensive information, his quick discrimination of character, his delicacy and honourable sentiments, his benevolent hopes and purposes for human welfare, his benignant concern for the comfort and happiness of all around him, his affectionateness and humility of disposition, his gentleness and quick sensibility, there was a charm in his presence and conversation which inspired love for him as well as high respect. It was impossible to be much with him in the narrow circle of private life, without entertaining attachment to him; or without feelings approaching to reverence, for the greatness of his endowments and the way in which he had devoted them to the welfare of his fellow-men, for the high excellencies of his character, for the purity and refinement of his sentiments, and for the earnest and elevated piety of his spirit. Those who had the best opportunities of knowing him say that the perusal of the Scriptures was his constant practice, and that his devotion was habitual—manifested by stated prayer, and by a frequent absorbedness of soul, the external expression of which left no room for doubt as to the direction and object of it.

The Rajah had been at Bristol about ten days when he was attacked by the disorder, which in less than ten days more proved fatal; it seems to have been a fever, accompanied by inflammation of the brain. His body was submitted to an anatomical examination; when the distinctive thread of his caste was observed passing round him, over his left shoulder and under his right. A cast for a bust was taken within a few hours of his decease. In consequence of a dread of further attacks on the property and the caste of his children, on the part of his bigoted countrymen, in case his body should have been deposited in a Christian cemetery, it was silently interred Oct. 18

within the precincts of Stapleton Grove.

It is added that, so soon as he thought himself seriously ill, he called his native servant, Ram Rotton, to him, and directed him to closely observe all his actions, that he may on his return to India testify to his countrymen that he had never changed his religion, or lost his caste; and that the servant, when the Rajah was in the extremities of death, actually went through the rites of the Brahminical religion. A portrait of Rammohun Roy was prefixed to one of his works, and there are several copies of it.

SIR H. J. GOODRICKE, BART.

*Aug. 22.* At Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, in his 36th year, Sir Harry James Goodricke, the seventh Baronet, of Ribstone Hall, Yorkshire (1641).

This wealthy Nimrod was born Sept. 16, 1797, the only son of Sir Henry the sixth Baronet, by Charlotte, second daughter of the Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth. He succeeded to the Baronety when only in the fifth year of his age, on the death of father, March 23, 1802; and was educated at Rugby. The death of his maternal uncle William-Charles second and last Viscount Clermont, in March 1829, left him possessed of very large estates in Ireland; and the aggregate of his income is said to have amounted to 40,000*l.* a year. He served the office of Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1831.

Sir Harry Goodricke had been known in Leicestershire for the last ten years as a leading member of the Quora Hunt, of which he became Master on the retirement of Lord Southampton two years ago. He kept the whole of the establishment at his own expense; and resided during the winter season, in conjunction with Lords Gardiner and Rokeby, and L. Gilmour, esq. in a spacious house at Melton Mowbray. At Thrussington, about seven miles from that town, he only last year completed a fine range of stabling, kennels, &c.; and his stud usually averaged between fifty and sixty of the finest horses. At the period of his death seventy-five capital hunters were in his stables, ready to commence the next season with renewed vigour and spirit. In the voluntary duties which he had thus assumed, Sir Harry Goodricke was exceedingly popular; and his courtesy, hospitality, and attention, were as fully evinced towards the neighbouring farmers as to the opulent and titled members of the Hunt.

His life was finally sacrificed to his ardour in all the pursuits of the sportsman. He had experienced an attack of influenza; from which he had scarcely recovered, when he sailed in his yacht to visit his Irish estates. He was there

superintending considerable improvements, and, when indulging in a favourite sport, that of otter hunting, caught a severe cold, which proved fatal in forty-eight hours. He had promised to join a numerous circle of noblemen and gentlemen in the Highlands during the present shooting season. Many of them had already arrived at his shooting-box, Marr Lodge, which he recently purchased of the Earl of Fife; and the feelings of the guests may be better conceived than described, on the intelligence of the premature demise of their hospitable host.

Sir Harry Goodricke having died unmarried, the title (with, it is believed, the estate of Ribstone) has devolved on his cousin, now Sir Thomas Goodricke, paternally descended from Sir Henry Goodricke, the fourth Baronet, and whose wife, or mother, was Sir Harry Goodricke's aunt, Harriet, eldest daughter of Henry Goodricke, esq. son of the Right Hon. Sir John Goodricke, the fifth Baronet.

The Irish estates, derived from the Fortescue family, the rents of which exceed 20,000*l.* a year, have devolved on the heir-at-law, a minor, the eldest son of the late Chichester Fortescue, esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the Louth Militia.

His unentailed estates, with a large personal property, Sir Harry Goodricke has bequeathed to an intimate friend (but no relation), Francis Holyoake, jun. esq. The English estates thus bequeathed produce 12,000*l.* a-year, and others in Ireland produce 5,000*l.*; and to these will be added 3000*l.* a-year more, arising from the estates near Clermont Lodge, in Norfolk, on the death of Lady Goodricke, Sir Harry's mother. In consequence of the great hunting establishment accompanying this bequest, it is understood Mr. Holyoake will continue to defray the expences of the Quorn Hunt, at least for the present season. In Mr. Holyoake's share of the property is also included a town-house in Arlington-street, which Sir Harry purchased of the Marquis of Tavistock for 17,000 guineas, and afterwards expended 5,000*l.* upon it. Some accounts also state that the estate at Ribstone goes to Mr. Holyoake. Sir Harry has left an annuity of 1000*l.* to his uncle, Capt. Grantham; and one of 500*l.* to another person.

SIR THOMAS ORMSBY, BART.

*Aug. 9.* On board his yacht, at Cowes, aged 35, Sir Thomas Ormsby, the third Baronet (1812), and a Major in the army.

This family, in which we believe the Baronetcy has become extinct, was settled at the beginning of the last century in co. Mayo. Sir Thomas's father, Sir Charles Montague Ormsby, of Dublin,  
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was created a Baronet Dec. 29, 1812, and died March 3, 1818. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kingsbury, esq. D. C. L.

Sir Thomas succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother Sir James, unmarried, Nov. 1, 1821. He attained the rank of Major in the army in 1824, and married in July of the same year, Mary-Martin, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Francis Slater Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, Essex; but had no children.

SIR JOSEPH BIRCH, BART.

*Aug. 22.* At the Hazles, Lancashire, aged 78, Sir Joseph Birch, Bart.

He was born June 18, 1755, and was the son of Thomas Birch, esq. who served the office of Mayor of Liverpool in 1777. He was himself for many years an eminent merchant in the same town. In 1802 he became a candidate for the representation of Nottingham, on the popular side, in opposition to Daniel Parker Coke, esq. He was returned, but his election declared void. In 1812 he obtained a seat in Parliament for Ludgershall. In 1818 he again stood for Nottingham, and was successful; and he was re-elected in 1820, and 1826; but since the dissolution of 1830 he had not sat in the House. He was raised to the rank of Baronet in Sept. 1831.

Sir Joseph Birch married, March 6, 1786, Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Benjamin Heywood, of Liverpool, esq. by whom he had issue a son, Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, who has succeeded to the title; and three daughters: Phoebe-Anne, married to Henry Lisborne, esq. of Branches Park, Suffolk, and has issue; Elizabeth, and Sarah.

CAPTAIN C. M. WALKER, R.N.

*Lately.* At Florence, Charles Montague Walker, esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy.

Captain Walker was the third and youngest son of the late Major Walker, (who died at Hampton Court Palace in May 1829,) by Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Capt. John Bagster, R.N.; and brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Townshend Walker, G. C. B. and K. T. S. Commander-in-Chief at Madras; and to Col. Frederic Walker, R.A. of Bushey in Hertfordshire.

Capt. C. M. Walker was present at the capture and evacuation of Toulon in 1793; and served as midshipman on board the *Fortitude* 74, during the subsequent operations against Corsica. He likewise witnessed the reduction of the islands of St. Lucia and Trinidad, in May 1796 and Feb. 1797. He afterwards served in the *Adamant* 50, on the Cape of Good Hope

station, where he assisted at the destruction of the *Preneuse* frigate, Dec. 11, 1799.

Mr. Walker's first commission bore date Jan. 11, 1803. He was a Lieut. of the *Spencer 74*, when that ship accompanied Lord Nelson from the Mediterranean to the West Indies in 1805; also at the battle off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806; during the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807; and at the blockade of Lisbon in the winter of the latter year.

After the convention of Cintra, Lieut. Walker returned home from the river Tagus, in command of a Russian sloop of war, belonging to the squadron surrendered by Vice-Adm. Sinavin. He was subsequently appointed to the *Barfleur 96*, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Tyler, and the *Cologne 74*, attached to the squadron employed in the defence of Cadiz. He was promoted to the rank of Commander Feb. 1, 1812.

On the 21st Feb. 1824, Captain C. M. Walker was appointed to the *Medina 20*, in which he conveyed Lord Viscount Strangford, then Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, from Constantinople to Trieste, &c. He attained the rank of Post Captain May 27, 1825.

Captain Walker married, in 1811, Anna-Maria, daughter and heiress of Walter Riddell, esq. of Glen Riddell, co. Dumfries, and granddaughter of the late Governor Woodley; and by that lady he had issue: 1. George-James, an officer of Dragoons; 2. Fred.-Louisa; 3. Charles-Montague; 4. Arthur-de-Noe; 5. Henry-Riddell; 6. Henrietta-Gertrude; 7. Florence-Fletcher; and 8. Harriet.

#### MAJOR E. J. RIDGE, C. B.

July 13. At Blackbrook Cottage, Hants. Major Edward Jervoise Ridge, C. B. of the E. I. C's. Bengal Estab.

This officer was brother to Lt.-Col. Ridge, who fell in the moment of victory at the head of the 5th Foot, in the siege of Badajoz. He went to India as a cadet in 1798, and was appointed on his arrival to be Cornet in the 4th Bengal cavalry, which he joined at Benares. In May 1800 he obtained a Lieutenancy; and during the Mahratta campaigns, under Lord Lake, was actively employed with his regiment, which he never quitted until 1809. He then visited England to recruit his health; and having been promoted to the rank of Captain during his absence, returned to Calcutta in 1813. He rejoined the 4th regiment at Kietah in Bundelcund, where it remained for two years; and having then for two more occupied the station of Purtaubghur, returned to Kietah in the beginning of 1817. On the last remove, however, Capt. Ridge was detached with the right squadron to join Major Alldin at Lohor-

gong, and meeting with the *Pipalroos*, routed 6000 of them with a force of 190 men. The horses of the gallant detachment were mounted for twenty-three hours, during which they marched forty-five miles; "an exertion," it was remarked in the General Orders of the Commander-in-chief, "continued for 45 miles at this season (April), is a proof of both ardour and patience, but to be appreciated by the lamented event of its having actually caused the death of that most valuable officer, Captain Howarth."

Shortly after, on account of the absence of Major W. Elliot, C. B., Capt. Ridge was ordered to Kietah, to take the command of the regiment. In August following he joined the force of Major-Gen. Sir D. Marshall, and afterwards that of Major-Gen. T. Brown, whom he assisted when storming the town of Jawud, Jan. 29, 1818, by commanding the simultaneous attack on the enemy's camp, which he quickly carried, "though defended by cannon, and the approach to it presented great natural difficulties and impediments on all sides."

In May 1818, after the campaign was terminated, the 4th regiment marched into cantonments at Muttra, where it remained until the end of 1819, when it marched to Neemuch, in Central India. Capt. Ridge was promoted to the rank of Major in July 1819.

In Sept. 1820 the regiment was called into the field to put down the refractory Rajah, Kishor Sing, who had assembled a large force in Horrowtee. The commanding officer, Lt.-Col. W. G. Maxwell, attacked the Rajah's position, Oct. 1, 1821; and on his immediately retiring, Major Ridge was ordered to pursue them with two squadrons. He soon came up to a body of 500 or 600 horse, under the Maharoo in person; and, having immediately formed, charged with the greatest promptitude. In this affair he lost two brave young officers, and was himself severely wounded on the head by a sabre.

Having never been absent from his corps when it was employed on any kind of service, from his first joining it in 1798, Major Ridge was at length obliged, by the failure of his health, to return to England, where he arrived in Jan. 1823; and retired from the service Nov. 3, 1824. He was rewarded with the insignia of a Companion of the Bath.

#### ROGER PETTIWARD, Esq.

July 30. At Trafford Park, Lancashire, aged 78, Roger Petteward, esq. of Finborough Hall, Suffolk, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

The family of Petteward enjoyed an estate at Putney for a length of time un-

usual so near the Metropolis. It was acquired by the marriage of John Petteward, esq. with Sarah, daughter and heir of Henry White, esq. who was appointed High Sheriff of the county of Surrey by the Parliament in 1653. The Pettewards, however, appear to have taken the opposite side of politics, as Roger Petteward, esq. of Putney, was nominated one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak. Roger Mortlock, D.D. the father of the gentleman now deceased, took the name of Petteward in 1749, by Act of Parliament, 23 Geo. II. cap. 37; and married on the 10th of March, the same year, Miss Douglas Sandwell. He died at Putney, March 10, 1780; and his widow at the same place, June 12, 1810, aged 86.

Mr. Petteward was originally a partner in the respectable firm of Wright and Gill, wholesale stationers, Abchurch-lane, but continued in business only a few years. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1788. He served the office of Sheriff of Suffolk in 1811; and was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1831-2. He married, May 1, 1800, Jane-Seymour, daughter of Francis Colman, esq. of Hillersdon, in Devonshire.

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GODFREY HIGGINS, Esq. F.S.A.

*Aug. 9.* Aged 62, Godfrey Higgins, esq. F.S.A. of Skellow Grange, near Doncaster, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Higgins was the grandson of Richard Higgins, of York, by Anne Copley, sister and sole heir of blood to the ancient family of Copley, of Wadworth, and afterwards of Sproborough; from which he derived his Christian name of Godfrey. He was the only son of Godfrey Higgins, esq. who purchased Skellow Grange, by Christiana Matterson; and succeeded his father in his estates, shortly after coming of age, May 23, 1794.

Mr. Higgins was the author of the following works:

“A Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam on the abuses of the York Lunatic Asylum, 1814,” 8vo.

A second Tract on the same subject, together with the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons.

A Letter to the House of Commons, written at Geneva, immediately on the passing of Mr. Peel's Bill for the restoration of a Metallic Currency, in which the difficulties of carrying that measure into effect were pointed out.

An Address to the Houses of Lords and Commons on the Corn Laws, in which, together with a concluding pamphlet, published in No. LIII. of the Pamphleteer, the leading doctrines of the new

school of Political Economy are controverted.

Horæ Sabbaticæ; in which the Christian Sabbath, on the Sunday, is shown to be a human not a divine institution,—a festival, not a day of humiliation,—to be kept by all consistent Christians with joy and gladness, like Christmas Day and Easter Sunday, and not like Ash Wednesday or Good Friday.

“The Celtic Druids, 1827,” 4to. reviewed at length in our vol. xcvi. ii. 151, 347.

“Mohamed; or, the Illustrious. An Apology for the Life and Character of the celebrated Prophet of Arabia, 1829,” 8vo. An able refutation of some of the extraordinary opinions promulgated in this work, was written by Edward Upham, esq. the author of “The History of Buddhism,” and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1830. Mr. Higgins made a brief reply in the following month; and Mr. Upham rejoined in March.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his History of South Yorkshire, when describing Skellow, thus notices its owner:

“Skellow Grange will be remarked hereafter as the house in which Mr. Higgins followed those trains of thought which led to the production of his work entitled ‘Celtic Druids,’ and of a still more profound work, now nearly completed, to which he proposes to give the title of ‘Anacalypsis, or an attempt to draw aside the Saitic Veil of Isis.’ In both these works he descends into the very depths of antiquity, the times long before the commencement of written history, and when the only traces of human existence are certain rude and mighty works, gigantic pillars, wide circles, edifices uncemented, and, more elaborate than the rest, the Pyramids. In the ‘Celtic Druids’ we have a most valuable collection of prints, exhibiting many of these remains; and we have also the part of his great system in which the British nation is more particularly interested; for he regards the Druids and our druidical system as a fragment of a mighty sovereignty of priests, and as a relic of that state of high civilization which he supposes to have existed in the earliest ages of society, when there was one great empire reaching from the eastern to the western ocean, the seat of government being in north India, from about the 35th to the 45th degree of latitude. These are researches which make the antiquities of such a work as this but mere modern inventions, and the inquiries after manors and churches but matters of less than insignificance. Still there is a stability when we feel that we are proceeding by the light of the *veriton contemporaneous record*, which may compensate for

the nearness and the narrowness of our view.

"The active mind of Mr Higgins has also been directed upon objects of great local utility. In the exercise of his magisterial duties he became acquainted with what was the state of the Asylum at York for the reception of Lunatics; and to his persevering exertions it chiefly is owing that a great reform was accomplished in that establishment. This led him to other views of the possibility of improving the condition of such unfortunate persons in a lower rank of life, and to him is principally to be attributed the erection of the House for the Pauper Lunatics of the West Riding, erected near to the town of Wakefield, where, under the very able superintendance of Dr. Ellis, every expectation from it has been fully satisfied."

The second important work mentioned by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Higgins had not completed at the period of his death.

His opinions, both in religion and politics, were levelling and destructive; but his personal manners were mild and courteous. He was accustomed to spend a portion of every year in the metropolis, where he had a town house, and was a frequent attendant at the several scientific societies and literary circles.

Mr. Higgins married, in 1800, Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Thorpe, esq. and by that lady, who died at Bath, May 18, 1822, had one son, the present Godfrey Higgins, esq. of Skellow Grange; and two daughters: Jane, married to Lieut.-Gen. Matthew Sharpe, of Hadam Castle in Northumberland; and Charlotte, who died unmarried at Versailles.

#### MRS. HANNAH MORE.

Sept. 7. At her residence in Windsor-terrace, Clifton, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Hannah More.

This deservedly celebrated lady was born in 1744, at Stapleton in Gloucestershire. She was one of the five daughters of a schoolmaster, who at the time of her birth kept the charity school at the Fishponds, Stapleton, and afterwards had a private school at Bristol. His means were not sufficiently ample to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance; and the literary abilities of Hannah having been made known to some of the neighbouring gentry, a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own.

Her first publication, "The Search after Happiness, a pastoral drama," was written when the authoress was eighteen years of age, although not published until 1773, when it was dedicated to Mrs.

Gwatkin\*, of Cornwall, through whose means the Misses More had obtained many pupils from that county and Devonshire. Another of their warmest friends was the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. who was a very popular preacher at Bath Abbey church. The establishment proved eminently successful, and for a long series of years stood foremost among the female schools in the West of England.

Miss More's next production was "The Inflexible Captive, a Tragedy," printed in 8vo, 1774. It was founded on the story of Regulus, and was acted one night at Bath. In the same year she published "Sir Eldred of the Bower, and the Bleeding Rock, two Poetical Tales."

Through the means of Sir James Stonhouse, she was now introduced to Mr. Garrick, and her intimacy is marked by an "Ode to Dragon, Mr. Garrick's house dog," which was printed in 4to, 1777. Her Tragedy of Percy, which was her next and best approved dramatic work, was brought forward at Covent Garden. In an advertisement to the printed copies, published in 1778, the authoress acknowledged that some of its early parts were suggested by the French drama of Raoul de Coucy.

Her last Tragedy, "The Fatal Falsehood," was produced in 1779, but acted for only three nights at Covent Garden. Shortly after, her opinions on public theatres underwent a change; and, as she has herself stated in the preface to the third volume of her works, "she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian; on which account she thought proper to renounce her dramatic productions, in any other light than as mere poems." It may be added, that her wishes have been fulfilled, for whilst the success of her acted plays was very limited, few dramatic writers have been more successful in obtaining readers; her Sacred Dramas, which were first published in 1782 (with Sensibility, a Poetical Epistle), having always obtained a numerous sale, particularly as a book for schools. The titles of these dramas are Moses in the Bulrushes, David and Goliath, Belshazzar, and Daniel.

In 1785 Miss More wrote a Biographical Preface to the Poems of Ann Yearsley, the Milkwoman, a person by whom she was subsequently treated with singular ingratitude, and which led to

\* Mother of R. Lovel Gwatkin, esq. of Killiow near Truro, who married Miss Palmer, niece to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and sister to the Marchioness of Thomond. See Polywhele's Traditions and Recollections, p. 664.



some bitter satirical attacks; a collection of the controversy on which would form an octavo volume. In 1786 she published "Florio, a tale for the fine gentlemen and fine ladies; and The Bas Bleu, or Conversation, two Poems;" and in 1786, "Slavery, a poem."

Her first prose publication was "Thoughts on the importance of the Manners of the Great to General Society," printed in 1788; and followed in 1791 by her "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World," both of which attracted considerable attention.

About the same time she wrote a series of cheap "Tales for the Common People," one of the most popular of which was "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." In 1793 she published "Village Politics," in 12mo; and after retiring about this period from the school at Bristol to a residence at Mendip, she actively employed herself in establishing schools in that rude mining district. In 1793 she also published, "Remarks on the Speech of M. du Pont in the National Convention, on Religion and Education." In 1799 appeared her "Strictures on the modern system of Female Education;" a work which so greatly confirmed her already high character as a preceptress, that, when the education of the Princess Charlotte of Wales became a subject of serious attention, her advice and assistance was requested by Queen Charlotte. It is said that Bishop Porteus strenuously wished that the Princess's education should be entrusted to Mrs. More; but that, when the latter required that the *entire* direction of her Royal Highness's studies should be given to her charge, this was thought by those in power to be too great a confidence. They were willing to engage her in a subordinate capacity; but this she declined, and so the negotiation ended. Her ideas on the subject were afterwards given to the world under the title of "Hints towards forming the Character of a young Princess," two vols. 8vo, 1805.

In 1809 appeared, in two volumes octavo, her "Cœlebs in search of a Wife; comprehending Observations on Domestic Habits and Manners, Religion and Morals;" and, although among her numerous works several may be more valuable, none was more popular. The title was attractive, and the subject captivating, especially to young persons; and it was seasoned throughout with a happy vein of sarcasm, which enlivened the conveyance of its graver morals. There were no less than ten editions in the course of one year.

Her subsequent productions were: Practical Piety; or the influence of the Religion of the heart on the conduct of Life, two vols. 1811; Christian Morals,

two vols. 1812; Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul, two vols. 1815; and, Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with reflections on Prayer. The collection of her Works is comprised in eleven volumes octavo.

About 18. . Mrs. More took up her residence at Barley Wood in the parish of Wrington, Somersetshire, a spot which she greatly embellished by her taste. When, however, she had for many years been confined to her room, she at length determined to remove to Clifton, and about 1828 sold Barley Wood. The following letter, which was first published by Mr. Jerdan in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, was written by a visitant of Barley Wood during the winter before Mrs. More quitted it:

"Before we came in sight of the little town of Wrington, we entered an avenue thickly bordered with luxuriant evergreens, which led directly to the cottage of Barley Wood. As we drew nearer to the dwelling, a thick hedge of roses, jasmine, woodbine, and clematis, fringed the smooth and sloping lawn on one side; on the other, laurel and laurestinus were in full and beautiful verdure: from the shrubbery, the ground ascends, and is well wooded by flowing larch, dark cypress, spreading chesnut, and some lordly forest trees. Amid this melange, rustic seats and temples occasionally peep forth; and two monuments are particularly conspicuous—the one to the memory of Porteus, the other to the memory of Locke. As the latter was an inhabitant of Wrington, Hannah More, with her usual good taste, erected the memorial within sight of his native village.

"I was much struck by the air of affectionate kindness with which the old lady welcomed me to Barley Wood; there was something of courtliness about it, at the same time the courtliness of the *vielle cour*, which one reads of, but so seldom meets. Her dress was of light green Venetian silk; a yellow, richly embroidered crape shawl enveloped her shoulders; and a pretty net cap, tied under her chin with white satin riband, completed the costume. Her figure is singularly *petite*, but to have any idea of the expression of her countenance, you must imagine the small withered face of a woman in her 87th year; and, imagine also (shaded, but not obscured, by long and perfectly white eye-lashes) eyes dark, brilliant, flashing, and penetrating; sparkling from object to object, with all the fire and energy of youth, and smiling welcome on all around.

"When I first entered the room, Lady S—— and her family were there; they soon prepared to depart, but the youngest boy, a fine little fellow of six, looked anxiously in Mrs. More's face,

after she had kissed him, and his mamma said, 'You will not forget Mrs. Hannah, my dear,'—he shook his head. 'Do not forget me, my dear child,' said the kind old lady, assuming a playful manner—'but they say your sex is naturally capricious; there, I will give you another kiss, keep it for my sake, and when you are a man, remember Hannah More.' 'I will,' he replied, 'remember that you loved children.' It was a beautiful compliment.

"After a good deal of conversation on indifferent topics, she commenced showing us her curiosities, which are numerous and peculiar: gods, given up by the South Sea Islanders to our missionaries—fragments of Oriental manuscripts—a choice, but not numerous, collection of books, chiefly in Italian, English, and French (for she speaks all those languages with equal fluency), and, above all, a large collection of autographs, containing her correspondence with Garrick, Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Porteus; and manuscripts also in the hand-writing of Lord Chesterfield, Chatterton, Addison, Swift, Atterbury, Sir R. Steele, &c. &c.: one that particularly interested me, was a letter from the little Prince Edward to our Queen Elizabeth, written in French.

" 'I will now,' she said, 'show you some monuments of the days of my wickedness;' and she produced a play-bill, where 'Miss More's *New Tragedy of Percy*' was announced, exactly fifty-two years ago! She looked to me, at that moment, as a resurrection from the dead—more particularly when she added, 'Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Reynolds, Porteus—all—all the associates of my youth, are gone; nor is there one amongst them, whom I delight in praising more than David Garrick. In his house I made my entrance into life; and a better conducted house I never saw. I never could agree in the *latter* part of the sentiment,

On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting, It was only that when he was off he was acting; and only regret, that this species of *acting* is not more practised by the world at large. I have never been to a play since his death—I could not bear it.' She told me that it was nine years since she was down stairs; 'but I am like Alexander Selkirk,' she added, laughing, 'monarch of all I survey—every tree on this little domain was planted by my own hands, or under my special direction.' I bade her adieu with regret; for I never had the good fortune to meet with so perfect a relic of a well-spent life. The spirit within was as warm and cheerful as if the blood of eighteen, instead of eighty, circulated in her veins. She is, indeed, a woman who has lived to good purpose."

Few persons have enjoyed a higher degree of public esteem and veneration than

Mrs. Hannah More. Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honoured with the intimate acquaintance of many highly eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities and her superior intellect. But, under a deep conviction that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow-creatures, is the great object of human existence, and the only one which can bring peace at the last, she quitted in the prime of her days the bright circles of fashion and literature, and devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her Christian principles. She was the delight of a widely extended sphere of friends, whom she charmed by her mental powers, edified by her example, and knit closely to her in affection by the warmth and constancy of her friendship. She lived and walked in an atmosphere of love, and it was her delight to do good; the poor for many miles round her felt the influence of her unceasing benevolence, and her numerous schools attested her zeal for the improvement and edification of the rising generation. In these works of faith and charity she was aided for a long course of years by the concurring efforts of four sisters who lived with her, who regarded her with mingled feelings of admiration and affection, and towards whom her conduct was ever marked by the kindest and most endearing consideration. Mrs. Hannah More's last illness was accompanied by feverish delirium; but the blessed influence of Christian habits was strikingly exemplified, even under the decay of extreme old age and its attendant consequences. When a gleam of reason occasionally returned, she broke forth into earnest prayer and devout ejaculation, and invariably met the affectionate attentions of the friends who sedulously watched over her sick-bed, by unceasing and most expressive returns of grateful love. In one of these lucid intervals, she exclaimed, "I not only believe, but I know, that my Redeemer liveth." Sometimes she said, "I am going home," and called upon her favourite sister, Patty, to receive her, "Patty, I am coming."

The remains of Mrs. Hannah More were removed for interment with those of her sisters, in Wrington church-yard. She wished her funeral should be devoid of public paraphernalia; but in its stead suits of mourning to be given to 15 poor old men of her acquaintance. On passing through Bristol all the bells of the churches tolled; at the entrance of

her native parish the scene was imposing. About a mile from Wrington all the gentlemen of the neighbourhood met the procession, and for the last half mile the road on either side was lined with villagers, chiefly in black, scarcely one without a riband. At the entrance of the village, charity children, amounting to more than 200, with a great number of the clergy in their gowns, headed the procession. Her remains lie near the grave of Locke.

Mrs. More is said to have realized upwards of 30,000*l.* by her writings. Her charitable bequests amount to upwards of 10,000*l.* and are as follow: To the Bristol Infirmary, 1,000*l.*—Anti-Slavery Society, 500*l.*—London Poor Pious Clergy, 500*l.*—London Clerical Education Society, 100*l.*—Moravian Missionary Society, 200*l.*; to be partly applied towards the schools or stations at Greenckloof, Gnadenthal, and other Moravian Settlements at the Cape of Good Hope.—Welch College, 400*l.*—Bristol Clerical Education Society, 100*l.*—Hibernian Society, 200*l.*—Reformation Society, 200*l.*—Irish Religious Tract and Book Society, and Irish Scripture Readers' Society 150*l.* each—Burman Mission, and Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 200*l.* each.—For Printing the Scriptures at Serampore, to the Baptist Missionary Society, London Seaman's Bible Society, British Seaman's Bible Society, the Liverpool Seaman's Bible Society, London Missionary Society, and Society for Printing the Hebrew Scriptures, 100*l.* each.—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1,000*l.* All the foregoing legacies are 3 per Cent. Consols; the following are in sterling money: To the Church Missionary Society, 1,000*l.*; 300*l.* of which to be applied towards the Mission among the Syrian Christians at Travancore, near Madras.—To the Society for Educating Clergymen's Daughters, by the Rev. Carus Wilson, 200*l.*—For the Diocese of Ohio, 200*l.*—To the Trustees of the New Church at Mangotsfield, 150*l.*—To and for the purposes, Societies, and Institutions, aftermentioned, viz. For the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, Bristol Society for the Relief of Small Debtors, Bristol Penitentiary, Bristol Orphan Asylum, Bristol Philosophical Institution, London Strangers' Friend Society, Commissioners of Foreign Missions in America, School at Ceylon called Barley Wood, Newfoundland Schools, Distressed Vaudois, Clifton Dispensary, Bristol District for Visiting the Poor, Irish Society, and Sailors' Home Society, 100*l.* each.—To the purposes, societies, and institutions following, viz.: Christian Knowledge Society, Bristol Misericordia Society, Bristol Samaritan Society, Bristol Temple Infant School, Prayer-Book and Homily Society, London Lock Hospital,

London Refuge for the Destitute, Gaelic School, Society for Female Schools in India, Keynsham School, Cheddar School, for Books for Ohio, Bristol and Clifton Female Anti-Slavery Society, Clifton Lying-in Charity, Clifton Infant School, Clifton National School, Clifton Female Hibernian Society, Temple Poor, and for pews in Temple Church, 50*l.* each.—To the Bristol Harmonia and Edinburgh Sabbath Schools, 19 guineas each.—Shipham Female Club, 50*l.*—Cheddar Female Club, 19 guineas.—Poor Printers' Fund, 19 guineas.—For the Shipham Poor 50*l.*—To the Ministers of Wrington and Cheddar, for their respective Poor, 19 guineas each.—Minister of Nailsea, for the Poor, 5*l.*—To my Old Pensioners at Wrington, 1*l.* each.—To the Kildare-place School Society, Dublin, 100*l.* sterling, and 200*l.* three per cent.—The whole of her residuary estate, which it is expected will amount to a considerable sum, to the New Church, in the Out-parish of St. Philip, Bristol.

There are upwards of 200 legacies in the will, amounting to 27,500*l.* The Probate has been taken at under 30,000*l.*

Mrs. Martha More, who died about 15 years since, bequeathed the following sums, payable on the death of her sister: To the Bristol Infirmary, 1000*l.*—Bible Society, 1000*l.*—Bath Hospital 100*l.*—Taunton Infirmary, 100*l.*—Baptist Missionary Society, and Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 50*l.* each.—To Zachary Macaulay, Esq. to be disposed of at his discretion for the service of Africa, 500*l.*—To the Bristol Clerical Society, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of a lapsed annuity of 30*l.*—Bristol Orphan Society, Blind Asylum, Penitentiary, and Poor Man's Friend Society, the amount of stock reserved for an annuity of 30*l.* to be payable on the death of the annuitant.—To be disposed of in charities, omitted to be named by the testatrix, but which is intended to be appropriated by the executors, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of lapsed annuities of 40*l.* and 20*l.*—To Bishop of St. David's (now Bishop of Salisbury) for his charities, 200*l.*—To each of the Female Clubs of Cheddar and Shipham, 25*l.*—To the Moravian Missionary Society, 100*l.*—To the Rev. Mr. Berkin, for the Church in the Forest of Dean, 100*l.*—To the London Poor Clergy Society, 100*l.*

A portrait of Mrs. Hannah More, by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. was published in 1831 in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, engraved by W. Finden; and another engraving from the same picture, was published in the Imperial Magazine for January last. It is also engraved for one of her works.

THE REV. THOMAS JERVIS.

Aug. 31. At his house in Brompton Grove, the Rev. Thomas Jervis.

"*Erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas; nec senectus mores mutaverat.*" "*Est enim quiete et pure atque eleganter actæ ætatis placida ac lenis senectus.*"

The subject of this notice, to whom Cicero's description of a green and virtuous old age was strikingly applicable, was born on the 13th of January, O. S. 1748. On completing the term of his education at the academy at Hoxton, he was in 1770 chosen to the important office of classical and mathematical tutor to the dissenting academy at Exeter. About the same time he was also elected minister of the congregation at Lympton, and soon afterwards joint minister at Lympton and Topsham with the Rev. J. Bartlett.

In 1772 an application from the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards first Marquis of Lansdowne, induced Mr. Jervis to resign his charges in Devonshire, and to remove, in October of that year, to Bwood, to undertake the education of the two sons of that nobleman by his first marriage. Here he remained in the enjoyment of highly cultivated society, greatly respected, in the faithful discharge of his important trust, during a period of eleven years; and continued to be honoured with the kind attention and friendship of the Marquis until the time of that nobleman's decease. Lord Fitzmaurice, the elder of his pupils, completed his education for the university under his instruction. The younger, the Hon. William Granville Petty, died at an early age, to the deep regret of all who knew him. According to the testimony of Dr. Priestley, then librarian to the Marquis, and resident in the neighbourhood, this noble youth had "made attainments in piety and knowledge beyond any thing he had observed in life;" a circumstance which may also be considered as an evidence of the knowledge and piety of his instructor.

In 1783, on the completion of this engagement, Mr. Jervis accepted the appointment of minister of the Presbyterian congregation at St. Thomas's, in the Borough of Southwark, which he retained until the death of Dr. Kippis in 1795, to whom he was chosen immediate successor, as minister at Prince's Street Chapel, Westminster, since removed in consequence of the local improvements. In 1808 he quitted the metropolis in consequence of receiving an unanimous invitation to succeed his friend the Rev. William Wood, as pastor of the highly respectable congregation at Mill Hill Chapel in Leeds. He resigned his connection with this society in 1818, and never afterwards engaged in any stated

ministerial duties; although he continued occasionally, for several years, to assist his friends in the services of the pulpit. He preserved to the last, in a very remarkable degree, the vigour, energy, and cheerfulness of his mind, with few and slight interruptions to his bodily health.

He married Frances-Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Disney, of the Hyde in Essex, his intimate friend, and near whom his remains now repose, in the adjacent churchyard of Fryerning.

Mr. Jervis was himself so peculiarly happy in delineating the characters of his deceased friends, as is testified by his numerous contributions, signed with his initials, to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Monthly Repository*, and his funeral sermons, many of which have been published, that the writer of this article is especially anxious, in a few words, to do similar justice to the distinguishing features of his own.

Notwithstanding the habitual tranquillity of his mind, Mr. Jervis's attachment to the cause of civil and religious freedom was ardent and unshaken, and his devotional feelings were of the most animated description, as appears from the hymns he contributed to the collection which bears his name, in conjunction with those of his friends Kippis, Rees, and Morgan. It is probable this sketch will meet the eye of many to whom he was well known, more particularly in the north and in the west of England, who will bear the tribute of a sigh to the warmth, the sincerity, and the fidelity of his friendships. His affectionate attention to the instruction of the poor is warmly testified by the members of his congregation at Leeds; while his discourses were remarkably calculated to interest and impress the higher classes, as coming from one who carried a pure and high tone of morality into the social circle of the cultivated and polite, and rendered virtue attractive by the charms of mildness and urbanity. With him, to use an expression of his own, "courtesy was the law of social life." By example as well as by precept, he recommended and illustrated the "moral beauty of virtue."\*

His printed discourses possess a general correctness, an even and sustained excellence, together with an application, sometimes remarkably felicitous, of the stores which a taste for classical literature furnishes,† and which well adapt them to excite the attention of the cultivated classes of the community. While their appeals to the common feelings of our nature, and the absence of all dis-

\* See Sermons 15 and 17 in a volume published in 1811.

† "*Qui sermo! quæ præcepta! quanta notitia antiquitatis!*"

guise of the religious sentiments of the author, without, however, entering into controversial discussions, relieve him from the imputation of preaching to the rich *another gospel* than that which will console the griefs and restrain the vices of the poor. It is interesting now to notice that in an Ordination Sermon at Exeter, in the year 1785, he speaks with the same earnestness as he was wont to do to the end of his days, of the resurrection from the dead, and a happy restoration to immortal life—as the main topic of Christian instruction, as that in which all the blessings comprised in the divine favour and forgiveness may be summed up. “Without this assurance,” he observes, “how limited had still been our views! how destitute our present condition! how rugged the path of life! how uneasy the bed of death! how dreary the recesses of the grave! But looking for the blessed hope of a resurrection, the face of nature is no longer gloomy and dejected; every object around us assumes a cheerful and animated appearance. Our hearts are elevated with wonder and delight, and inspired with the most sublime and ardent hopes!”—p. 23. To this subject several of Mr. Jervis's hymns, which will long be remembered and sung in the dissenting churches, tenderly and beautifully advert.

It cannot be too much to presume that this hope, revealed through the gospel of Christ, and wrought into the temper of his soul, contributed to that lengthened enjoyment of health, cheerfulness, and intellectual vigour, which were so remarkably his portion, and were so strikingly evinced in a pamphlet written in 1831, in reply to the Rev. Mr. Warner's traditional but unfounded tale of a supernatural appearance of Mr. Petty after his death. The animation and clearness of refutation, the aptness of quotation and illustration herein manifested, the warmth of affection towards his deceased pupil, cut off in the flower of youth and promise, which this occasion called forth in all its freshness, place its author among the privileged few who, after a long bright course, hand down the torch of life, “*vitæ lampada tradunt*,” instinct and glowing with all its sacred fires.

G. K.

A. H. HAWORTH, Esq.

Aug. 24. At his residence at Queen's Elm, Chelsea, of spasmodic cholera, Adrian Hardy Haworth, Esq. Fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, of the Cæsarean Society of Natural History at Moscow\*, and of the Société Royale d'Horticulture des Pays Bas.

Mr. Haworth's fame as an Entomo-

logist is scarcely less exalted than as a Botanist; but doubtless his great work, and which will live to the remotest posterity, is the *Lepidoptera Britannica*, already several times reprinted on the continent, and the same remark will apply to his principal botanical work, the *Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*, which is in fact the *vade mecum* to all cultivators of this interesting tribe of plants, the one being as useful and essential to the Botanist as the other unquestionably is to the British Entomologist.

Of the private life of this distinguished Naturalist, for such he may be truly designated, having successfully studied all branches of Natural History, we know but little except his having constantly resided in the bosom of his family, and though frequently pressed by the earnest solicitations of foreign friends and correspondents, he could never be induced to visit the continent, or in fact to travel farther from his usual residence than occasionally into Yorkshire, his native county. He was born at Hull, of an old and well-connected family, which had been many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and where he was articled to a solicitor, but with whom, in consequence of death, he did not complete his clerkship, and was turned over to another gentleman; so sedulous was his parent that he might be brought up to an honourable profession.

But no sooner was our young naturalist released from the trammels of the law, than he at once renounced it for ever, and all its splendid chances of success, and retired to Cottingham, where he resided a few years, and then married. At this village, in the neighbourhood of his native town, he commenced his arduous career, at once embracing the sciences of entomology, ornithology, and botany. Shortly after this, he changed his residence to Little Chelsea, near London, where he wrote the *Lepidoptera Britannica*, and successfully cultivated all the succulent plants at that time known in the kingdom, gratuitously and freely obtaining them both from the Royal Gardens at Kew, and from the most celebrated nurserymen.

About the year 1812 he resolved to return to his favourite town and garden at Cottingham, and thither he repaired with the greater part of his extensive collection of natural history. During his short stay at that place (for he only resided there about five years) he was principally instrumental in forming, and arranging systematically, the Botanical Garden at Hull.

Chelsea. These foreign honours were gratuitous and unexpected, and therefore the more gratifying.

\* A fac-simile of the diploma sent to him is printed in Faulkner's History of GENT. MAG. October, 1833.

The neighbourhood of London was, however, evidently the field most adapted to a mind so ardently endued with the love of scientific pursuits; accordingly he soon again bid adieu to his native county, and resided till the melancholy day of his death at Queen's Elm, Chelsea. He was three times married, and had children by each marriage, but none of them have hitherto evinced any particular partiality for the pursuits of their father. Mr. Haworth's widow succeeds to the greater part of his landed property and to all his personal estate and effects, comprising his valuable library, with the whole of his extensive collection of natural history, for the benefit of herself and his younger children. The eldest son by the first marriage, B. Haworth, esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the East Riding of Yorkshire, resides at Rowliston Hall, near Hull, to whom devolve the patrimonial estates in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. This gentleman, though not attached to scientific pursuits, is perhaps not altogether unknown to the literary world, having published a pamphlet on the Poor Laws, with an ingenious plan for their gradual abolition.

Mr. Haworth's elder brother survives him, to whose extensive estates, in the vicinity of Hull, he was heir presumptive. Their mother was the only child and heiress of John Booth, esq. many years an alderman of Hull, and related to the family of Booth, Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey in Cheshire, now represented by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Mr. Haworth's most important works are the following:

Observations on the Genus *Mesembryanthemum*, 8vo. 1794. The first part of the *Lepidoptera Britannica*, 1803; finished in the fourth part in 1828, 8vo. *Miscellanea Naturalia*; adjoined to the last work, but separately paged. The sixth volume of the *Botanist's Repository*, 4to. 1803. *Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum*, 8vo. 1812. *Supplementum Plantarum Succulentarum*, 8vo, 1819. *Narcissorum Revisio*; adjoined to the last work, but separately paged, 1819. *Revisiones Plantarum Succulentarum*, 8vo. 1821. *Saxifragearum Enumeratio*; adjoined to the last work, but separately paged, 1821. *Narcissinearum Monographia*, royal 8vo. 1832.

Most of the periodical publications relative to natural history, were also favoured by his contributions, particularly the *Transactions of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies*, and the *Philosophical Journal*.

Our *Memoirs of the late, Richard Heber, Esq. and Joseph Haslewood, Esq. are unavoidably deferred to our next.*

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. M. Barnett, Vicar of Cranwell and North Willingham, Lincolnshire. To the former church he was collated in 1799 by Dr. Pretzman, then Bp. of Lincoln; and to the latter he was presented in 1821 by A. Bourcherett, esq.

The Rev. Joseph Birkett, Vicar of Stranton, Durham. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1777; and was presented to his living in 1796 by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

The Rev. William Browne, Rector of Marlesford, Perpetual Curate of Great and Little Glemham, Suffolk, and for many years one of the acting Magistrates of the Woodbridge division. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1814; was presented to Marlesford in 1823 by A. Arcedeckne, esq. and to Glemham in 1826 by D. L. North, esq.

The Rev. John Cousins, B.A. Prebendary and Rector of Ballycabane, co. Limerick.

At Templemore, co. Tipperary, aged 88, the Rev. Harry Meggs Graves, LL.D. for forty years of that parish. He was the senior Freeman of Limerick, having been admitted in 1765.

The Rev. Nicholas Holme, Rector of Rise, Yorkshire, to which he was presented in 1782 by the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Arthur Hyde, for upwards of twenty years Rector of Killarney and Kilcommin, in the patronage of the Earl of Kenmore.

Aged 62, the Rev. William Jennings, Vicar of Baydon, Wiltshire, to which he was presented in 1823, by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

The Rev. H. Jones, Vicar of St. Bride's with Coeckernew, Monmouthsh.

At Llanwarne, Herefordshire, the Rev. Ralph Lockey. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. B.A. 1792, as fourth Junior Optime, M.A. 1796.

At Hasfield, Gloucestershire, aged 73, the Rev. Saunders William Miller, Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke coll. Oxford, M.A. 1810, and was presented to his living in 1800 by his own family.

At Gorgate, Norfolk, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Crowe Munnings, Rector of Beetley with East Bilney. He was formerly a Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1779, as 16th wrang. M.A. 1782; and was instituted to both his benefices in the latter year on his own presentation.

The Rev. Sampson Owen, Rector of Bridell, Pembrokeshire, and Perpetual Curate of Llechryd, co. Cardigan.

At an advanced age, the Rev. John Parsons, D.D. Rector of St. John's, Wapping. He was formerly Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1765, B. and D.D. 1800; and

by which Society he was presented to his living in the latter year. Owing to infirmity, he had not for several years appeared among his parishioners.

The Rev. *Edward W. Warren*, Vicar of Kilbonane, co. Cork.

Aged 63, the Rev. *Edward Pye Waters*, Curate of Overbury, Worcestershire.

At Streatley, Berkshire, aged 72, the Rev. *John Wetherell*, LL.D. Vicar of that parish, and Chaplain to his Majesty's palace at Kensington. He was for many years Domestic Chaplain to the late Duke of Kent; and was collated to Streatley in 1808 by Dr. Fisher then Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. *John Wood*, Vicar of Saxthorp, Norfolk, and senior Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1803, as 8th Wrangler, M.A. 1806. He was presented to Saxthorp by that society in 1825.

Aug. 7. At Havre, the Rev. *William Butts*, for fifty-five years Rector of Glemsford, Suffolk. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1777, as seventh Senior Optime, M.A. 1789; and was collated to Glemsford in 1788 by Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of Ely. The family of Butts, of Norfolk and Suffolk, was established by Sir William Butts, Physician to King Henry VIII. One of his descendants was Dr. Robert Butts, Bishop of Norwich, and afterwards of Ely; whose son, the Rev. Wm. Butts, was rector of Long Melford, and died in 1788 (see our vol. lviii. p. 1128); but we are not aware how nearly the clergyman now deceased was related to these parties.

Aug. 10. At Cockstead rectory, aged 75, the Rev. *William Beetham*, Rector of Costock and Keyworth, to which he was presented in 1801 by Lord Rancliffe; and formerly Vicar of Bunney, Notts.

Aug. 23. Aged 33, the Rev. *Edmund Wildbore Kirk*, Master of the Grammar-school at Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822.

Aug. 25. At Wimeswold, Leicestershire, aged 73, the Rev. *John Ayre*, formerly Curate of Whysal and Ruddington.

Sept. 6. At Pinwell cottage, near Atherstone, aged 50, the Rev. *Charles Boulbee*, Rector of Baxterley, Warwickshire, to which he was presented last year by the Lord Chancellor.

Sept. 10. At Doncaster, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Wilkinson*, Rector of Winthorpe. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787.

Sept. 18. At Duloe, Cornwall, aged 85, the Rev. *John Wood*, Vicar of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Balliol coll. Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1773, and by which Society he was presented to the vicarage

of Duloe in 1796. (The rectory is likewise in the gift of that Society, and was last vacant in 1830.)

Sept. 20. At Bath, aged 63, the Rev. *Daniel Sanders*, Rector of Lifton, Devon. He was of Emanuel coll. Camb. M.A. 1802, and was presented to his living in 1801 by A. Harris, esq.

Sept. 25. At Tenby, on his 32d birthday, the Rev. *Edward George Simcox*, of Harborne near Birmingham, and a Magistrate for Staffordshire. He was the only surviving son of George Simcox, esq. of the same place, and a magistrate for the counties of Stafford and Warwick, and was of Wadham coll. Oxford, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825. He married Charlotte-Millicent, one of the daughters of John Gisborne, esq. of Darley Dale, Derbyshire; she died in August 1832, leaving a son and a daughter, who survive their father.

Sept. 29. At Yaxham, Norfolk, the Rev. *John Johnson*, LL.D. Rector of Yaxham with Welborne. He was of Caius coll. Camb. LL.B. 1794, LL.D. 1803; and was presented to his living by Mrs. Bodham in 1800.

Oct. 1. At Stonehouse, the Rev. *Robert Cox*, Perpetual Curate of East Stonehouse, near Plymouth, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Sligo. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1806, M.A. 1811; and was appointed to his church in 1828, by the Rev. J. Hatchard, the present Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

Oct. 3. Aged 64, the Rev. *Joseph Hughes*, M.A. of Battersea, Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Oct. 5. The Rev. *Edward Harbin*, Rector of Kingweston, Somerset, to which he was presented in 1827, by W. Dickenson, esq.

Oct. 12. At Kinlet Vicarage, Shropshire, aged 25, the Rev. *George Lionel Fraser*. He was a member of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Oct. 17. Aged 81, the Rev. *William Brooks*, Rector of St. John's, Coventry, and Head Master of the Free Grammar School in that city, and Rector of East Farndon, Northamptonshire. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1779, B.D. 1784; was presented to St. John's, Coventry, in 1779, by the Mayor and Corporation; and to East Farndon in 1797 by his college.

Oct. 21. At his father's house, Warmingford, Essex, the Rev. *Rishton Robinson Bailey*, B.A. of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge. This promising young clergyman had returned scarcely a day from the late Ordination at Norwich, before he was seized with a fever which terminated fatally. His manners were singularly ingenuous and disinterested, and his habits severely temperate and religious.

## DEATHS.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*July 28.* In St. James's-st. aged 64, Lt.-Col. the Hon. Robert Clive, only brother to the Earl of Powis. He was the youngest child of Robert first Lord Clive, the celebrated General in India, by Margaret, dau. of Edmund Maskeleyne, esq. He was appointed Major in the 110th foot, 1794; and Lieut.-Col. in the army, Jan. 1, 1800; and was M.P. for Ludlow from 1794 to 1807. He was not married.

*Lately.* At the house of J. R. Soden, esq. Southgate, aged 76, Mrs. S. Whitford.

At Blackheath, aged 76, Rebecca, relict of T. Leverton, esq. of Bedford-sq.

George Thomas King, esq. for twenty years a Common Councilman for the Ward of Billingsgate.

*Aug. 16.* In Regent-street, John Edwardes Vaughan, esq. of Rheola and Llanelly, Glamorganshire, late M.P. for Wells, and formerly for Glamorganshire. At the last election for Wells he was an unsuccessful candidate.

*Sept. 6.* In Connaught-place, aged 67, John Trotter, esq. This gentleman was very extensively concerned as an army agent, and was the founder of our present national commissariat. He was also the projector and proprietor of the Bazaar in Soho Square; as well as of many other ingenious but less successful schemes, one of which was an universal language.

*Sept. 18.* In Hatton Garden, aged 83, John Andree, M.D.

*Sept. 21.* James Peter Fallofeld, esq. formerly an apothecary in Albemarle-st. Jane, wife of the Rev. J. Jennings, Rector of St. John's, Westminster.

At Nottingham-terrace, the widow of Col. Minto, Roy. Marine Art.

*Sept. 22.* Aged 45, Frederick William Carter, esq. the much respected Vestry Clerk of St. Saviour's, Southwark. His body was interred at Shadwell.

*Sept. 23.* In Sackville-st. of cholera, the wife of Col. Sir Richard Armstrong.

At Highbury, aged 89, William Horton, esq. a native of Leicester; and *Sept. 25,* aged 78, Elizabeth his widow, after a union of 56 years.

*Sept. 23.* In Dorset-st. Portman-sq., aged 78, the widow of O. Banan, esq.

In Regent's-park, Thomas Farrer, esq. solicitor of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

*Sept. 24.* Aged 68, Sarah, widow of Mr. Thomas Smith, of Smithfield.

*Sept. 25.* At Pentonville, in his fifth year, Albert Anthony, and on the 28th, in her ninth year, Emma-Mary-Elizabeth, only children of the late Anthony Comwell, esq. M.D. of Bombay.

*Sept. 28.* In Cockspur-st. in his 30th

year, Samuel Adlam Bayntun, esq. M.P. for the city of York, and eldest son of the Rev. H. Bayntun, of Browfort House, Devizes. He was formerly a Lieut. in the 1st Life Guards. He first sat for York in 1830, and was re-elected in 1831 and 1832.

*Lately.* Of cholera, Joseph Treacher, esq. of the firm of Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. booksellers, Ave Maria Lane.

*Oct. 1.* At St. John's Wood, aged 52, Thos. Geo. Kipps, esq. of Great Marylebone-st.

At Edmonton, aged 77, Capt. Roper.

*Oct. 2.* In Percy-st. Commander Vincent Newton, R.N. He was made Lieut. to the Santa Margaritta 1803, and afterwards served in the Hazard sloop on the Leeward Islands station. He was appointed Commander of the Manly brig on the North American station in 1814.

At Kensington, aged 64, Mrs. Jones, late of Eagle House, Brook-green.

*Oct. 3.* At Southampton row, Russell-square, aged 73, John Hair, esq.

At Eaton-place, Francis Rogers Parslow, esq.

*Oct. 4.* Mr. James Cawthorn, of the British Library, Cockspur-st.

*Oct. 5.* At the house of his brother, William Collins, esq. R.A. Bayswater, Mr. Francis Collins, of Great Marlborough-st.

*Oct. 6.* Aged 85, John Crowley, sen. esq. of Norwood.

In the Minories, Mr. Thomas Davies, surgeon, son of the late John Davies, esq. Hentry, Flintshire, and nephew to the late Sir Rowland Stanley, Bart. Hooton, Cheshire.

*Oct. 9.* In North Audley-st. aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth King, sister of the late Nevile King, esq. of Ashby-de-le-Launde, Lincolnshire.

*Oct. 16.* In Salisbury-st. Strand, aged 70, Major-Gen. Wm. Binks, late of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines. He was appointed 2d Lieut. 1776, 1st Lieut. 1778, Capt. 1793, Major in the army 1802, in the R. M. 1803, Lt.-Col. R. M. 1807, Col. in the army 1807, and Maj.-Gen. 1821.

*Oct. 18.* In Beaumont-st. Devonshire-pl. Louisa-Alexandrina, widow of Lieut.-Col. G. Lyon, of 11th dragoons, and mother of the late Capt. G. F. Lyon, R.N. the celebrated traveller, of whom we gave a memoir in our magazine for April last.

**BEDS.**—*Oct. 1.* At Amptill-house, the residence of her father Joseph Morris, esq. aged 21, Elizabeth-Martha, wife of David Powell, esq. of Russell-square.

**BERKS.**—*Sept. 21.* Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. N. Dodson, Vicar of Abingdon, and daughter of the Rev. C. Wapshare, of East Hendred.

*Sept. 27.* At East Ilsley, aged 57,



Lieut. Charles Hemsted, R.N. Governor of Traver's-college, Windsor.

Oct. 14. At Speenhamland, aged 84, Mrs. Bertie, widow of the Hon. F. Bertie, brother to the late Earl of Abingdon.

CAMBRIDGE.—Aug. 5. At Ickleton, aged 75, the Hon. Percy-Charles Wyndham; only surviving brother and next heir-presumptive to the Earl of Egremont. He held the sinecure offices of Secretary, Clerk of Courts, and Prothonotary of the Common Pleas in Barbadoes. Having died unmarried, Capt. G. F. Wyndham, R.N. son of his youngest brother, is now heir presumptive to the Earldom.

CHESHIRE.—Aug. 4. At Chester, aged 23, Elizabeth, wife of Brooke Cunniffe, esq. of Erbistock-hall, Denbighshire.

Oct. 9. By jumping from a gig, Thos. Fluitt, esq. of Chester.

CORNWALL.—Oct. 9. At his seat at Trevethow, in Cornwall, aged 83, Wm. Præd, esq. of that place, and of Tyingham, Bucks. He was the senior partner in the London banking-house, and also in the Truro and Falmouth banks.

DERBY.—Sept. 13. At Derby, aged 73, Francis Fox, esq. M.D.

DEVON.—*Lately*. Anne, wife of Dr. Miller, of Exeter, dau. of Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir George Hewett, Bart.

Arthur-John Chichester, esq. of Bishop's Tawton and Swimbridge.

Oct. 1. At Devonport, Major Van Cortlandt, eldest son of late Col. Van Cortlandt.

Oct. 6. At Exeter, aged 72, Jane, widow of Col. Thomas Johnes, M.P. of Hafod, well known in the literary world. Mrs. Johnes was a lady of considerable attainments, and devoted to the study of botany.

At Portledge House, aged 63, Richard Pine Coffin, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county.

Oct. 9. At Plymouth, Eliz. widow of the late Wm. Cookworthy, esq.

Oct. 13. At Plymouth, aged 28, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. T. Hawker, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Hawker.

Oct. 17. At Weymouth, Mary-Katharine-Newman, wife of William Hunter Little, esq. of Abergavenny, dau. of late Rev. James Rogers, D.D. of Rainscombe-house, near Marlborough.

DORSET.—Sept. 23. At Henstridge, Mr. Thos. Dowding, nephew, and principal assistant, to Mr. John Dowding, bookseller, Newgate-street.

DURHAM.—Sept. 17. Aged 57, Wm. Sanderson, esq. of Stockton, Solicitor.

Oct. 8. Aged four months, Henry-Foster, son,—and Oct. 10, aged 36, Mary, wife of Wm. Mills, esq. of Newton-hall, Durham.

ESSEX.—*Lately*. Betsey, wife of Chas. Preston, esq. of Sewardstone, and 1<sup>st</sup> dau. of late Thos. Fowle, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row.

Oct. 5. At Hill-hall, aged 53, Sir Thos. Smijth, the eighth Bart. of that place. He succeeded his father Sir Thomas, May 1, 1823; and having died unmarried is succeeded by his next brother, now Sir John Smijth, a Commander R.N.

Oct. 15. Aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of J. Sewell, of Halsted, Essex.

Oct. 16. At Moor-hall, Harlow, Thos. Perry, esq. of Bryanston-square.

GLOUCESTER.—Aug. 29. At Oldbury Court, in his 52<sup>d</sup> year, Lieut.-Col. Jones Græme, formerly of the 10<sup>th</sup> Hussars, and to the period of his death Commander of the Stapleton Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Sept. 23. At Clifton, Major J. Campbell, of E. I. C.'s service.

*Lately*. At Cheltenham; the Hon. Katherine Newcomen, dau. of the late Viscount Newcomen. She was married Sept. 19, 1818, to Charles Newcomen, of Clonchard, co. Longford, esq.

Oct. 1. At Lechlade, aged 61, Major Samuel Hawkins.

HANTS.—June . . . At Portsmouth, in his 18<sup>th</sup> year, the Hon. Edw. Bruce, of his Majesty's ship Belvidere, son of the Earl of Elgin.

Aug. 3. At Southsea, Margaret, wife of T. F. Waddington, esq. dau. of late Rice Jones, esq. of New Hall, Rhuabon.

Sept. 23. At the Rectory, Abbot's Ann, aged 28, Charlotte-Willis, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, and youngest dau. of Sir James Burrough.

Oct. 5. At Soberton, John Williams, esq. late Comptroller of the Customs at Portsmouth, and during the war Capt. of the Custom House Volunteer Artillery.

Oct. 11. At Southampton, aged 83, Mrs. Jane Ramsay, sister-in-law to the late Michael Hoy, esq.

KENT.—July . . . At Leybourne Grange, aged 12, Caroline-Elizabeth, 6<sup>th</sup> dau. of the late Sir Henry Hawley, Bart.

Aug. 8. Near Sittingbourne, *suddenly*, Lieut. S. Lynk (1815) of his Majesty's ship Pioneer.

Sept. 14. Marianne, sister to the late Sir Philip Hales, the fifth and last Bart. of Beaksbourne, and sister to the wife of the late Rt. Hon. John Calcraft. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Pym Hales, the 4<sup>th</sup> Bart. by Mary, dau. and heiress of Gervas Haywood, esq. and widow of George Coussmaker, esq.

Oct. 5. At Ashurst-park, aged 66, Jane, wife of Wm. Fowler Jones, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Lately*. Near Liverpool, aged 73, John Rawden Freme, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—June . . . Aged 52,

Charles Walmesley, esq. of Westwood House. He was the representative of the ancient Roman Catholic family of that name, and great-nephew to Bishop Charles Walmesley, who was for 40 years Vicar Apostolic of the Western district, and died in 1797. Mr. Walmesley succeeded to his estates on the death of his father Richard Walmesley, esq. in 1790, and married in 1804, Elizabeth, only child of John Jeffereys, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, and granddaughter of John Jeffereys, esq. Town Clerk of Bath. By this lady he has left issue Wm.-Gerard Walmesley, esq. now of Westwood House, five other sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Charles, died unmarried in 1830.

LEICESTER.—*Aug. 27.* At Leicester, aged 75, the widow of the Rev. Wm. Pares, Rector of Narborough.

*Sept. 14.* Aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Richard Rawson, Alderman of Leicester.

*Sept. 16.* Sarah-Anne, fourth daughter of the Rev. F. W. R. Boyer, Rector of Sweptstone.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept. 22.* At Twickenham, the widow of Major Wilson, of Polmaly, Invernesshire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Oct. 5.* The wife of F. Dickins, esq. of Wollastonhall, Wellingborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Sinden-hall, T. Allan, esq. of Lauriston, banker in Edinburgh, and Proprietor of the Caledonian Mercury.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Sept. 15.* At Ensham, Charles James Swann, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.

*Sept. 26.* Aged 22, James Fox Longmire, esq. Scholar of Worcester College, third son of the Rev. J. M. Longmire, of Wingfield-green, Wilts.

SOMERSET.—*Aug. 22.* At Bath, aged 33, Lieut. Thos. Brown Sandsbury. R. N.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Rolleston-hall, aged 22, Penelope, fifth dau. of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately.* At Nova Scotia-house, near Ipswich, aged 65, Richard Hall Gower, esq. many years an officer in the East India Company's service, some further particulars of whom are promised by a correspondent.

SURREY.—*Oct. 9.* At Esher, aged 87, the widow of John Vidler, esq. first mail coach contractor.

SUSSEX.—*Sept. 7.* At Brighton, aged 62, Richard E. N. Lee, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields and Chelsea.

*Sept. 17.* At Hurst, Marcella, youngest dau. of late Lt.-Gen. Sir Alan Cameron, K. C. B.

*Sept. 19.* At Hastings, aged 47, John Ford, esq. late of Bath.

*Sept. 22.* At Brighton, Mr. Jas. Mit-

chell, of Great George-st. Westminster, Deliverer of Votes and Printed Papers at the House of Commons.

At St. Leonard's, aged 62, the wife of Woodbine Parish, esq.

*Oct. 1.* At Brighton, Joseph Gawen, esq. of Waterloo-place.

*Oct. 3.* At Brighton, aged 68, Mrs. Catherine Hunt, sister to Sir Humphry Davie, of Creedy, Bart.

*Oct. 10.* At Slaugham-park, aged 23, Francis Burton Cole, esq.

*Oct. 14.* Anne, wife of Rich. Weekes, jun. esq., of Hurstperpoint, dau. of Rich. Locke, esq. of Brighton.

WARWICK.—*Oct. 10.* At Birmingham, aged 48, Thomas Coulson Carpenter, esq. M.D., Recorder of Lyme Regis. He was on his way to Buxton, having suffered much from a protracted illness. He circumnavigated the globe with Captain Broughton, and was shipwrecked with that officer in the Chinese Sea.

WILTS.—*Aug. . .* At Holden, near Trowbridge, the Right Hon. Anne-Carteret dowager Lady Harris. She was the youngest dau. and coheir of Charles Dixon, esq.; was married to the first Lord Harris, the celebrated conqueror of Seringapatam, Dec. 9, 1779; and left his widow May 19, 1829, having had issue the present Lord Harris, three other sons, and six daughters.

*Sept. 25.* At Poole, Marianne, wife of Robert Were, esq.

*Sept. 26.* At Trowbridge, aged 50, Capt. Hubert Gould, late of 77th foot.

*Lately.* At Lyppiat, the wife of W. Waldron, esq. 3d dau. of late Rev. W. Willes, Archdeacon of Wells.

WORCESTER.—At Hampton, John Suffolk, esq. engraver in ordinary to the King. Aged 57, John Severn Ballard, esq. one of the magistrates of Worcester.

YORK.—*Sept. 23.* At Greta Bridge, aged 70, James Losh, esq. Recorder of Newcastle. He was on his circuit as one of the revising Barristers for examining the lists of voters in the North Riding.

*Oct. 2.* At Swine, in his 63d year, Samuel Foster, esq.

At Normanby, in Cleveland, aged 67, Mrs. Lambton, aunt to the Earl of Durham.

*Oct. 3.* At Woodhall, in his 58th year, Arthur Maister, esq. Col. of the East York Militia, and a Justice of the Peace for the same Riding.

*Oct. 10.* George Hutchinson, esq. of Eggleston Hall, near Barnardcastle, younger son of the late Timothy Hutchinson, esq. of that place. When out shooting, he was seized with apoplexy, and expired in about half an hour. By this melancholy event, ten children, some of them very young, are left orphans. The late William Hutchinson, esq. (the deceased's

elder brother) and his lady, both died some years ago at Egglestone, within a few hours of each other.

Oct. 13. At Siggleshorpe, in Holderness, M. T. Gibson, esq. an eminent friend and benefactor to the poor and labouring classes.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Tenby, Richard Gower, esq. tenth son of the late Abel Gower, esq. of Gleinlovan, near Cardigan, and youngest brother to the late Adm. Sir Erasmus Gower.

At Milford, aged 70, Commander Jacob James, R.N. He received his first commission in 1784, and was promoted to the rank of Commander in consequence of having been First Lieut. at the battle off Cape St. Vincent in 1797.

SCOTLAND.—*July 15.* At Elie, Fifeshire, Capt. John Porteous, R.N. He was son of Mr. James Porteous, for many years master of a Royal yacht, and brother to Capt. James Porteous, R.N. He was made Lieut. 1806, Commander 1808; was appointed successively to the Gannet and Satellite brigs, in 1812; and was posted 1814.

IRELAND.—At Dublin, Lady Frances, widow of the Rt. Hon. J. O. Vandeleur; sister to the Marquis of Drogheda, the Countess dowager of Westmeath, &c. She was the fourth and youngest dau. of Charles 1st Marquis, by Lady Anne Seymour, aunt to the present Marquis of Hertford; was married Nov. 17, 1800, and left a widow Nov. 10, 1828.

#### BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 25 to Oct. 22, 1833.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 1035	Males 723	} 1411	Between	2 and 5	140
Females 1032	Females 688			50 and 60	130
				5 and 10	67
				10 and 20	60
				20 and 30	88
				30 and 40	139
				40 and 50	135
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....	388			70 and 80	103
				80 and 90	53
				90 and 100	1

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
53 1	30 6	19 10	34 1	37 2	39 5

#### PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Oct. 28,

Kent Bags .....	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex.....	4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine)...	10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Essex.....	5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

#### PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 26,

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

#### SMITHFIELD, Oct. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton ..	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 28:	
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2,877 Calves 130
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	20,090 Pigs 220

#### COAL MARKET, Oct. 28,

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 3*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 72*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

#### PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,  
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Leeds and Liverpool, 475.—Grand Junction, 242½.—Kennet and Avon, 27.—Regent's, 17.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 56.—St. Katharine's, 67.—West India, 95.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 210.—Grand Junction Water Works, 57.—West Middlesex, 78.—Globe Insurance, 147½.—Guardian, 28½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 49½.—Imperial Gas, 48.—Phoenix Gas, 42.—Independent, 45.—General United, 43½.—Canada Land Company, 50½.—Reversionary Interest, 126.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From Sept. 26, to October 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	59	65	54	29, 76	cloud. & fair	11	49	61	49	29, 95	do.
27	55	65	56	, 84	fair	12	51	61	47	, 87	cloudy
28	57	59	52	, 58	do. and rain	13	48	57	58	, 98	do. & fair
29	56	64	55	, 92	do. & cloudy	14	58	60	55	, 47	rain
30	57	62	49	30, 20	do. do.	15	49	56	44	, 20	fair & cdy.
O.1	47	59	50	, 23	cldy. & fgy.	16	45	51	47	, 21	do.
2	47	64	54	, 14	fair	17	48	58	47	, 52	do. & cdy.
3	48	56	52	, 04	cloudy	18	46	60	49	, 50	cldy. & rain
4	54	60	50	, 08	fair	19	48	54	42	, 40	fair
5	55	61	52	, 08	do. & cldy.	20	46	52	51	, 60	do.
6	55	62	50	, 08	do.	21	47	60	54	, 64	cdy. & rain
7	49	58	51	, 08	do.	22	56	64	56	, 65	fair & cldy.
8	51	64	50	, 00	do.	23	56	61	52	, 44	do. do.
9	50	59	49	, 13	cloudy	24	57	65	59	, 58	do. do.
10	54	60	47	, 20	fair	25	59	63	58	, 44	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27, to October 26, 1833, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27			88			96½	6		242½	32 29 pm.		45 44 pm.
28			88			96						44 45 pm.
29			88			96			243			44 46 pm.
1			88			96				29 pm.		45 44 pm.
2			88			96			242½	31 pm.		45 46 pm.
3			88			96			243	32 31 pm.		45 46 pm.
4			88			96			243	30 32 pm.		45 46 pm.
5			88			96				31 32 pm.		45 46 pm.
6			88			96				32 pm.		45 46 pm.
7			88			96				32 31 pm.		45 46 pm.
8			87	7		95½	6		241½	29 31 pm.		45 46 pm.
9			87			95½			240	29 31 pm.		45 46 pm.
10			87			95½				29 30 pm.		45 46 pm.
11	207½	86	87	94½	94½	95½	102½	16½		240	29 31 pm.	45 46 pm.
12	207	86	86	7	94½	95½	102½	16½	240	29 31 pm.		45 46 pm.
13			86			93½	95	4	102½	16½	240	29 31 pm.
14		85	86			94½	95		102½	16½	239½	29 31 pm.
15	208	85	86		94½	94½	95		102	16½	239	29 27 pm.
16	208	85	86		94½	94½	95		102	16½	239	29 27 pm.
17	207½	86	87	6	94½	94½	95½	5	102	16	238	
18		85	86			94	94½		5	102	16	27 21 pm.
19		85	86			94	95	4½	101½	16	237½	22 20 pm.
21	208	86	87	6		94	95		102	16		23 20 pm.
22	208	86	86		94½	94½	95		102	16	237½	21 19 pm.
23	208	86½	87			94½	95		102	16	239	19 21 pm.
24	208	86	87		94½	94½	95		101	16	239	19 21 pm.
25	208	86	87	7	94½	94½	95½		101	16	239	19 20 pm.
26	209	86½	87		94½	94½	95½		102	16	238½	20 19 pm.

South Sea Stock, Oct. 8, 97½.—17, 96½.—25, 97½.

New South Sea Annuities, Oct. 10, 85½.—23, 85½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

# THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED DECEMBER, 1833.]

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Chron.-Post-Herald-Morn.  
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Sun-True Sun-Albion  
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St. James's Chron.-Packet-  
Even Mail-English Chron.  
8 Weekly Pa., 9 Sat. & Sun  
Dublin 14-Edinburgh 12  
Liverpool 9-Manchester 7  
Exeter 6-Bath, Bristol Shef-  
field, York, 4-Brighton,  
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,  
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym.  
Stamf. 3-Birming. Bolton,  
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,  
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,  
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,  
Keudal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-  
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-  
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2-  
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Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.,  
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ter, Leamington, Lewes, Linc.,  
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark.,  
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp.,  
Reading, Rochest., Salish.,  
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sun-  
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.,  
Warwick, Whiteh., Winches.,  
Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each.  
Ireland 61-Scotland 37  
Jersey 4-Guernsey 3

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GERMAN FRESKO PAINTINGS; a View of BRADENSTOKE PRIORY, WILTS;  
And a Representation of the ROMAN WAY, IN EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;  
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST PAID.

## MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In Mr. Dyer's account of MSS. in the public library of Cambridge, p. 313, where notice is taken of a list of the MSS. contained in it, the book should have been mentioned in which that list appears, which is Vol. I. of the Privileges of the University of Cambridge. It will be readily seen that the word "Cadex" in the same place is an error of the press, and should be read Codex.

THOS. PERCY.—If any of our correspondents possess information respecting the marriage and issue of Thomas Percy the conspirator, who was slain in 1605, the communication of it, or of any particulars connected with his immediate branch of the Percys, who were seated at Beverley, co. York, will oblige.

W. H. H. remarks, (in allusion to the wish expressed at the close of our review of "The Tewkesbury Yearly Register," that some sensible person in each provincial city or town could be found to undertake a similar publication,) that a person in Hertford is willing to collect information towards the publication of such a work, provided he could be assured of such patronage as would exempt him from expence. We wish him every success, and hope he will find sufficient public spirit among his neighbours and townsmen to support the design.

T. L. C. inquires how Hugh Massy, ancestor of Lord Massy, of Ireland, was related to Major-Gen. Edward Massey, the subject of the article in p. 304. Hugh Massy, who founded the family in Ireland, is said to have had "a principal command in the army sent to suppress the rebellion in 1641;" his wife's name was Margaret Percy. The celebrated General was himself buried at Abbey Leix in Ireland, and his brother Richard died in that country; but his brother Hugh was "a merchant of London," whose son Hugh was a minor in 1670 (Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. ii. p. 399). Hugh was however a name in the family in the reign of Edward the Sixth.

S. R. would be obliged by being informed in what Vol. of the Gentleman's Magazine, (or indeed in what Magazine, previous to 1785,) appeared a sort of Etymological Essay, in which a learned and elaborate critique was allotted to the word 'TWADDLE.'

CLASSICUS observes, "In Lockhart's Life of Burns there is a most interesting

account of Walter Scott's first and only interview with the Ayrshire bard, from the hand of the poet of Marmion himself. Sir Walter expresses his regret that he saw no more of Burns, and that he is compelled to say "Virgilium tantum vidi." In Pope's letters the same words are quoted when he mentions that he once and only once saw Dryden. Can any of your correspondents inform me from what author they are taken?"

AN OLD READER observes, — "Can any of your correspondents inform me, by what rules the Heralds were regulated, or upon what principles they acted, in either assigning the title of Esquire, or withholding it to the different parties entered in their Visitations. There must have been some rule, as there certainly was not such an indiscriminate practice in so styling persons in former times as that existing in the present day."

P. 176. The Earl of Aldborough died at Stratford Lodge near Baltinglass. Read the Venerable Benjamin O'Neale, of Mount Neale, co. Carlow, Archdeacon of Leighlin.

Same page, read Henry Colley, esq. of Castle Carbery, (not Carberry) co. Kildare, elder brother of Richard first Baron Mornington, who assumed the surname of Wesley or Wellesley.

OSWALD requests information respecting John Davis, who wrote a narrative of Travels of four years and a half in the United States of America, during 1798-1802, and a life of John Chatterton.

P. 177. The Hon. G. F. Pomeroy assumed the name of Colley pursuant to the desire of his uncle Henry Viscount Harberton, who wished to perpetuate the name of his maternal ancestors, whose estates are enjoyed by the Pomeroy family.

P. 300, b. l. 25, read "where strength was essential to their preservation."

P. 306. For Geoffrey, read William of Malmesbury. P. 351, for "the church of St. Mary, Wood-church-lane," read St. Mary Wool-church-haw. This church was so called from a weighing machine for the Tronage, or weighing of wool, which stood in the church-yard until the 6th of Rich. II. The incumbent received a tithe of the fines payable by delinquents set in the public stocks, of 4 marks per annum.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1833.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.—CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. URBAN, *Gloster Terrace,  
Hoxton, Nov. 10.*

THE following is a list of the principal Roman Catholic Establishments on the Continent of India, which now enjoy the protection and support stated in my last letter. At some future time I may have it in my power to lay before your readers a more detailed history of those establishments which include four apostolical vicars, with authority direct from the Pope; nominated by the Society *De Propaganda Fide*, and stationed at *Pondicherry, Verapoly, Bombay, and Agra*. There is also a prefect of the Romish mission at Nepal. These apostolical vicars have under them in their several dioceses a number of priests; most of whom are natives of India, and have been educated in Indian seminaries by European ecclesiastics.

There are also two Archbishops and two Bishops, presented by the *King of Portugal*. The Archbishops are of *Goa*, who is the Metropolitan and Primate of the Orient; and of *Cranaganore, in Malabar*. The Bishops are, of *Cochin in Malabar*, and *St. Thomas at Madras*. The latter includes *Calcutta* in his diocese; where he has a legate, who has under his superintendence 14 priests and 10 churches, viz. in *Calcutta*, 1; in *Serampore*, 1; in *Chinsurrah*, 1; in *Bandel*, 1; in *Cossimbazar*, 1; 3 at *Chittagong*; in *Backergunge*, 1; and in *Bowal* 1.

The priests and churches under the presidencies of Madras and Bombay are very numerous, exclusive of those which were formerly Syrian churches, and have been, as already mentioned, incorporated with that of Rome.

The Roman Catholic Church at Madras appears to have been opened in the year 1675, when Sir William

Langhorne was the East India Company's agent on that coast, and Governor of Fort St. George. It is stated in a minute on his diary, that Sir William, in compliment to the Roman Catholics, caused the guns of the fort and three vollies of small shot to be fired on the occasion: but the same authority declares that when, in the year 1680, the English Protestant Church of St. Mary was opened under a Commission from the Bishop of London, the Roman Catholics neglected to return the compliment; for that "neither padre nor Portuguese appeared at the dedication of our Church, nor so much as gave the governor a visit afterwards, to give him joy of it." This ungenerous manifestation of a selfish spirit, on the part of the papists, was duly reported to the authorities in Europe; and called forth some observations and instructions; particularly that the children of Protestants should not be allowed to be educated in a faith so uncharitable.

There is, among the Roman Catholic Churches within the limits of the Fort St. George presidency, one at *Mangalore*; to the erection of which the East India Company were very large contributors, under circumstances so peculiar, that the narration of them may be neither unacceptable nor uninteresting to your readers.

They are as follows:—When the district of Canara above the Ghauts, or Southern Canara, fell under the dominion of the Sultaun of Mysore, there were in it several congregations of native Christians. The accounts of their numbers vary; but it is admitted that there were then at least twenty churches, and not much less than 60,000 Christians, children of all ages

included, towards whom *Hyder Ally Khan*, the father of *Tippoo Sahib*, in the early part of his reign, conducted himself with forbearance at least; recognising their rank among the castes or tribes of natives, as it had been established by the ancient Hindoo princes on the Malabar coast, and allowing them to possess their property, and to follow their civil callings and employments, and *their religion*, in peace; and in his later years, after that doubts and suspicions of their allegiance had begun to operate on his mind, still limiting his measures of severity to the exigency of the case. Not so his son *Tippoo*: that despotic prince, who was, in his treatment of the professors of the Christian religion, the rival in modern times of the Emperor *Dioclesian*, appears by unquestionable evidence to have resorted, in the year 1787, to measures against the Christians of Canara, as atrocious as any that have stained the page of history.

Colonel *Wilks*, in his "Historical Sketches of the South of India,"\* has preserved the *Sultaun's* own statement of the transactions referred to; from which document it appears that

"When his Majesty (*Tippoo Sultaun*), the shadow of God, was informed of these circumstances, the rage of Islam began to boil in his breast: he first gave orders that a special enumeration and description should be made and transmitted, of the houses of the Christians in each district: detachments under trusty officers were then distributed in the proper places, with sealed orders, to be opened and executed on one and the same day, after the first devotions of the morning: and in conformity to these instructions, sixty thousand persons, great and small, of both

sexes, were seized, and carried to the resplendent presence: whence, being placed under proper guardians, and provided with every thing needful, they were dispatched to the royal capital, and being formed into battalions of five hundred each, under the command of officers well instructed in the faith, they were *honoured with the distinction of Islam*," &c.

This concluding sentence accounts for the admitted fact, that two-thirds of these victims died almost immediately. Their estates in Canara, from which they had been thus forcibly taken away, were all confiscated, and their churches either converted into mosques, or pulled down to build houses for the then ruling *Asophs*. The surviving Christians remained in their state of captivity till the fall of *Seringapatam* and death of *Tippoo Sultaun*, in the month of May 1799. That memorable event (however obnoxious to criticism, in the judgment of *Mr. Mill*,† may have been the means by which it was accomplished), brought to the oppressed Christians of Canara the morning of hope, after a long night of severe suffering and, but for their Christianity, of despair. The number of the survivors is stated at considerably less than 20,000; of whom several returned to their native country immediately upon the restoration of peace, and were, early in the following year, temporarily reinstated in their former possessions by *Major Monro*. The Canarese Christians afterwards obtained a more formal and ample redress of their wrongs, by means of a petition to the Governor-General, which was written in their name by a Portuguese *Padrè*, who took the liberty to affix to it, as signatures, the

\* Vol. II. edit. 1817, pp. 579, 580.

† See *Mill's History of British India*, 4to, 1817, vol. III. pp. 404 to 441. When *Mr. Mill* penned his *philosophical* sympathizings with the fallen *Sultan of Mysore* (vol. III. pp. 441, 442), and his gratuitous observation about the *ambition and revenge*, which had led to the *Sultan's* fall, he had the means of making himself acquainted with the character of that chief and of his government, and, with such information in his possession, the remarks which he has made were uncalled for, and in very bad keeping, in a work professedly historical. The fall from power and death of a tyrant, at whose door lay the guilt of murdering so many thousand defenceless victims, should not have been allowed to call forth expressions of sympathy, while the murder of his victims obtained none. But so strong is the bias of this writer towards the *ex-nabob* of *Mysore*, that the fact, not even doubted, of *Tippoo's* implacable enmity to the English, united with his endeavours to induce the French to join him for their expulsion from the Peninsula, do not in *Mr. Mill's* judgment justify the British Government in making war upon the *Sultan*; and *Mr. Mill* infers most erroneously in support of his view of the latter fact, that *Lord Wellesley* had no satisfactory proof of it, till after the fall of *Seringapatam*.



names of a number of individuals then in such a state of dispersion as to render it impracticable for them to meet and sign such an instrument. But this irregularity was not allowed to interfere with the interests of the parties, or to obscure the merits of their case; orders were, on the contrary, issued to the collectors, both of Northern and Southern Canara, carefully to investigate the claims of the dispossessed Christians, and fully to reinstate them, whenever it might be found practicable, by means of advances from the British Government. In cases where the property was still in the hands of persons who might have received it from the former Government by regular grant, the collectors were ordered to repurchase the estates; and, in cases where that might be found to be impracticable, they were instructed to grant to the native Christians an equivalent in Government lands, with the necessary advances for cultivation.

Mr. John Gouldsbrough Ravenshaw, a gentleman who, since his return to Europe, has been elected a member of the Court of Directors, and honourably filled the chair of the Company, was at that time collector of Southern Canara, and took an active and benevolent part in the re-establishment of the Canarese Christians in their former possessions. After having laboriously investigated their several claims, he induced a native of distinction to restore some of the estates as an act of charity, and by the influence of that native's example induced others to follow the same course. Considerable sums were, however, advanced by the Company for the repurchase of the estates of the Christians; and it was at the particular recommendation of Mr. Ravenshaw, that the Government of Fort St. George, with the subsequent approbation of the Court of Directors, after having assisted the Canarese Christians in the recovery of their estates, advanced the funds necessary for the erection of a church for them at Mangalore; which was completed in the year 1806.

By the Treaty which gave to the King of Great Britain the possession of the island of Bombay, it was stipulated that the Portuguese Roman Catholics should be secured in the profession of their own religion. Accordingly, the Roman Catholic Bishop of

Bombay, who, with his Vicar-General, resided on the island, has under his jurisdiction there five churches, inclusive of a new church on the island of Colaba, and two chapels. There are connected with these establishments thirteen priests, exclusive of the Bishop and his Vicar. All the churches, except Colabba, have sufficient endowments for their support, and that of their priests.

The principal church, which is dedicated to N. S. da Esperanca, formerly stood on the Esplanade; but in the year 1804 it was removed at the Company's expense, and a new one erected by Salliah Mahomed Fuzzel. This building cost about 4000*l.* In 1831 it was discovered that the work had been badly executed, and the church was then ready to fall, in consequence of which the Company made a further grant of 14,000 rupees, nearly 2000*l.*, towards its repair.

At Surat there are two churches under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bombay. The oldest was erected in the year 1624; and it is a remarkable circumstance that for many years this church enjoyed a monthly income of 126 rupees, 2 annas paid by the Nabob of Surat, by virtue of a sunnud from the Emperor at Delhi. This endowment ceased to be paid when Surat came entirely under the control of the Company; but the church is still in possession of freehold property, yielding a monthly sum sufficient for its support. The second church is wholly supported by the Company, who pay the priest his monthly stipend of 40 rupees. The stated worshippers in these two churches somewhat exceed 100.

The other Roman Catholic churches under the presidency of Bombay are as follows: one in Broach, which was erected, and is still supported, by voluntary subscription, excepting a monthly stipend of 30 rupees to the priest, paid by the Company: one at Baroda, supported in the same way: the church of N. S. los Remedios at Bassein, to the re-edification of which, in the year 1832, the Company contributed liberally; a church at Poona, with two priests, who enjoy stipends paid by the Company: one at Malwar; one at Vingorla; one at Vizian-droog; one at Rutnagherry, erected in 1822, with the aid of a grant from the Company, and one at Hurree.

These are all supported by the congregations, assisted, where necessary, by the Government, as are the following: an ancient church at Korle; two, one at and another in the vicinity of Kaira; chapels at Khandeish, Doolea, and Mow; a church at Aungurabad; another at Agra; and churches at the following stations in the Dharwar territory: at Khanapoor, 1; Nundagurh, 1; Shaupore, 1; Belgaum, 1; Kittoor, 1; Beedi, 1; Maregurh, 1; Darwar, 1.

There are also churches at Halkurnee, Bellgoondee, and Malligaum.

To the erection or repair of churches or chapels in the places last mentioned, the Company have contributed largely, and the officiating priests draw small monthly stipends out of the public treasury. Some of these are ancient establishments, and have large congregations of native Christians constantly worshipping in them.

There have been other establishments, which are now extinct, such as the Cathedral of St. Paul at Houghly. Their ruins may yet be traced.

The religious houses in India are chiefly convents or schools of the Augustine order. The following is a list of their sites, dates of foundation, and dedications.

At Tanion Salset, 1574, Convent de Nossa Senhora da Graca.

At Cochiu, 1580, Convent da Purificatio.

At Chacole, 1587, Convent da Graca.

At Bassein, 1595, Convent da Anunciada.

At Goa, 1597, Convent da Nossa Senhora da Graca.

At Damaun, 1599, the same.

At Houghly, 1599, Convent da Rozario da Bandel.

At Goa, 1602, College da Nossa Senhora da Populo.

At Meliapore, 1603, College da Nossa Senhora da Graca.

At Goa, 1606, Convent da Nossa Madre St. Monica.

At Negapatam, 1625, Convent da Nossa Senhora da Graca.

Such of these establishments as possess the means of supporting themselves, enjoy the utmost freedom and protection under the East India Company.

The following very favourable view of the Roman Catholic establishments of India is taken from the Rev. Claudius Buchanan's Memoir of the Expe-

diency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India:

"Their revenues are in general small, as is the case in the Roman Catholic countries at home; but the priests live every where in respectable or decent circumstances. Divine Service is regularly performed, and the churches are generally well attended; ecclesiastical discipline is preserved; the canonical European ceremonies are retained; and the benefactions of the people are liberal. It has been observed that the Roman Catholics in India yield less to the luxury of the country, and suffer less from the climate than the English; owing, it may be supposed, to their youth being surrounded by the same religious establishments they had at home, and to their being still subject to the observation and council of religious characters, whom they are taught to reverence. Besides the regular churches, there are numerous Romish missions established throughout Asia. But the zeal of conversion has not been much known during the last century. The Missionaries are now generally stationary; respected by the natives for their learning and medical knowledge, and in general for their pure manners, they ensure for themselves a comfortable subsistence, and are enabled to show hospitality to strangers."

With this view of the character of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in India before us, and with the knowledge of the fact, that the field for missionary exertions has been open before them for now three centuries, the question naturally presents itself, "How has it happened that they have made so little impression on the idolatry and superstitions of the native population?" Without in this place going deeply into this inquiry, it may be not unseasonable to suggest that the answer to the question will be found in the important and well-known facts, that popery sympathizes too much with idolatry, to have the power of converting pagans from it; and that, employing as she has usually done, prescription and coercion instead of argument and instruction, she has excited hostility where it was not less obligatory on her than desirable, that she should beget confidence.

The accessibility of the Hindoo mind to even religious instruction, temperately and benevolently tendered to it, will be the subject of another Letter, unless you should be of opinion that your readers have already had more than enough of India.

The ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS entered the Persian Gulph, and opened a trade with India by sea at the port of Surat, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. They also traded by land, by way of Candahar and Cabul to Delhi, thence to Lucknow, Benares, Patna, and Bengal. Of this mercantile race an individual of considerable eminence, and an inhabitant of Ispahan named *Coja Pharioos Kalender*, entered into agreement with the Company for the better conduct of their mutual dealings, and obtained from them the following specific "grant under their larger Seal, and which is dated June 22, 1688 :

"Whenever forty or more of the Armenian nation shall become inhabitants in any of the garrisons, cities, or towns, belonging to the Company in the East Indies, the said Armenians shall not only have and enjoy the free use and exercise of their religion, but there shall be also allotted to them a parcel of ground to erect a church thereon for the worship and service of God in their own way. And that we will also at our own charge cause a convenient church to be built of timber, which afterwards the said Armenians may alter and build with stone, or other solid materials, to their own good liking. And the said Government and Company will also allow fifty pounds per annum, during the space of seven years, for the maintenance of such priest or minister as they shall choose to officiate therein. Given, &c."

Their first settlement appears to have been in the neighbourhood of Cossimbazar at Sydabad. Their next church was erected about the year 1695 at Chinsurah; another in 1724, in Calcutta, which was destroyed in 1756; and the sum of 700,000 rupees was recovered by the Armenians from the Nabob, as a compensation. They have another church at Dacca; another at Madras; another at Surat; and another at Bombay, which last mentioned is their metropolitan church, and the residence of their Bishop, who has within his jurisdiction about fourteen priests. The Armenians have uniformly enjoyed the aid and protection promised to them in the year 1688, not only according to the very letter of the Company's agreement, but far beyond it. Almost all their stone Churches have been erected by the Company, and their priests enjoy stipends from the public revenue.

The GREEKS were, as the Armenians

had been, allured to India by commerce. The first eminent Greek Christian who settled in Calcutta was ALEXIOS ARGYREE, a native of Philippopolis. He came to Bengal in 1750, and afterwards made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which acquired for him the title of *Hadjee*. At the close of the year 1770, Hadjee Alexios Argyree accompanied Captain Thornhill as Arabic interpreter in a voyage from Calcutta to Moca and Judda. On the 29th of December they met with a severe gale, in which the vessel was dismasted. At the moment of extreme danger, when all on board expected that the vessel must have foundered, Argyree made a solemn vow to heaven, that if they survived the threatening perils, he would found a church in Calcutta for the congregation of Greeks. The gale abated; the vessel put in and refitted at Madras, and proceeded in Feb. 1772, to Mecca, where they took in a cargo; but as the season was too far advanced for the vessel to proceed to Judda, Captain Thornhill dispatched Argyree overland to Cairo to procure a phirmaund from the Beys, for liberty for the English to trade to Suez. Argyree returned successful, at the commencement of Mr. Hastings's government, with whose concurrence he, in fulfilment of his vow, founded the Greek church in Calcutta, in the year 1772. The Greeks had previously performed their worship in a small chapel.

This Greek church was rebuilt in the year 1780, and was richly endowed by Argyree and others. It is splendidly fitted up, and lighted on silver branches. The patriarch of Constantinople appoints the priests, of whom there are three attached to the church. The Greeks have another church at Dacca, but far inferior in splendour to that in Calcutta.

THOMAS FISHER.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 9.  
HAVING accidentally witnessed this morning the annual civic pageant commonly called "Lord Mayor's Show," I have been induced to trouble you with a few observations on the sad want of historical propriety in the dressing of the important characters in this long celebrated spectacle. Need I add that I mean *the men in armour*? Great, indeed, was my indignation, as,

ensconced behind a door-post, in bodily fear of the rushing mob, I beheld the approach of the procession. There was a knight looking rueful through the rouse which had been laid on with an unsparing hand. He was clad in armour of (as I should suppose) the time of Charles the First; but his mailed fist grasped, oh insult foul! the halbert of a footman of the time of Henry the Eighth! Another knight followed in armour of about the same period, but he too held a partizan of a much earlier period. Then came a *Lancer*, carrying a *circular shield* and a *German two-handed sword*; and then a gentleman arrayed in a suit of brass mail, no doubt manufactured from the original of some hero at Astley's theatre; but bearing no resemblance to the armour of our ancestors. These monstrous anachronisms, venerable Sir, raise the bile of an antiquary: it is enough to be doomed to sit at a play in which the characters are dressed without regard to historical propriety, and consequently destroy the illusion. We see the same boots, which graced the leg of Charles the Second on the preceding evening, to-night encircling the calf of the villain Iago, and a thousand other absurdities in costume; but in a pageant intended to represent the doings of five hundred years since, such want of taste is inexcusable. But I am perhaps to blame for indulging in this warm invective. Can it be expected that the directors of the Lord Mayor's Show should know how to "*get up*" such a spectacle, when we have scarcely a single volume of Tales or Romances, no, with shame be it spoken, not even Sir Walter Scott's, which has its appropriate illustrations. It is by no means an uncommon thing to see an illustration of an historical Novel, in which, out of a group of five or six figures, two may by accident be represented in appropriate costume, while the others wear dresses of two hundred years earlier or later, just as the fancy of the artist dictates! It is for you, Mr. Urban, to reform this abuse, and I trust ere long to see you come forth to punish these wanton caricaturists of our ancestors.

A.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 9.  
HAVING been reading "An Essay on the Church," by the Rev. William Jones, formerly Rector of Pluck-

ley, co. Kent, (from 1765 to 1777.) I was much struck with the truth it contains; and as it forms one of the cheap tracts published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, should feel happy if I could by any means extend its circulation; in his preface the reverend author says,

"I was led to the subject of the following Essay, by an accident. I am a curate in a country parish; who make it my business, and have found it my pleasure, to teach the children of my people, privately in my own house, and publicly in the church; and I am for the present the only *Sunday schoolmaster* of the place. In the course of my instructions, I had occasion to observe that the Catechism of the Church of England, though a most excellent summary of the Christian doctrine, is deficient in one point, viz. *the constitution of the Church of Christ*; the knowledge of which in a certain degree, is necessary to the preservation of that charity which is *the end of the commandment*; and for the want of which, so many are drawn away from the Church who would certainly have remained with it, if they had known what it is. Yet is our Catechism not so deficient, but that it includes the grand distinction betwixt the *world* and the *church*; which distinction being explained, I found we were possessed of a leading idea, which gave so much light to my young pupils, that I determined to go through the subject."

To the edition published by the Society in 1818, is a postscript, which says,

"This good man did not live to see the dismembering of the British empire, by the separation of the American colonies, begun and carried on by the same party both here and there, to the loss of so many thousand lives, and the oppressing of the people with new and endless burthens of taxes. So notorious was the case, that even the gentlemen of the army, who had an opportunity of making proper observations, brought home this report to the Mother Country, that if the Church of England had but obtained that timely support in the Colonies, for which it had so often petitioned, the American rebellion had never happened; and if this Government shall be as remiss towards itself in the Mother Country, as it has been in the Colonies, the same evils will soon break out at home."

This work was, I believe, originally published between the years 1760 and 1770. Mr. Jones must therefore take precedence even of the Rev. Thomas Stock, of Gloucester, in the formation of a Sunday School. J. T.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent-road, Nov. 9.*

IN a communication descriptive of some ancient Paintings on wainscot, inserted in your hundredth volume, part ii. p. 497, I offered some remarks on the custom of decorating the walls of apartments at a very early period with pictorial representations.

It was observed that about the reign of Elizabeth, a mode of hanging rooms with drapery was introduced, which partook both of the nature of tapestry and of the custom of painting on the walls, viz. *painted cloths*. That passage of Shakspeare's *Henry IV.* was quoted in illustration, in which Falstaff says his newly-raised recruits are "as ragged as Lazarus in the *painted cloth*;" and another was referred to, in which, in order to induce his hostess Dame Quickly to part with her furniture, that she might be enabled to make him a loan, he persuades her that "*a German hunting in water-work* is worth a thousand of those fly-bitten tapestries."

I was disposed to confound these German paintings in fresco with the painted cloths, until chance threw a further light on the subject, by presenting on the walls of an ancient mansion a series of paintings of Shakspeare's period, in fresco, all the details of which are decidedly German.

The house above mentioned, which is represented in the *Plate*, stood on the open common at Woodford in Essex, and was demolished as recently as the autumn of 1832.\* It was situated at some distance from the north side of the London road, at the corner of Snake's-lane; was called Grove-house; and was traditionally said to have been a hunting seat of the Earl of Essex,—of Robert Devereux, I suppose, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth.† A portion of the north wall of this mansion still, I am informed, remaining, bears a shield, sculptured in stone, and charged with the inscrip-

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tion I . B. 1560. These initials, together with the arms of the Companies of Merchant-Adventurers and Grocers,

\* A view of the other side of the house has been prettily etched by Mr. George Cooke.

† The same tradition was attached to Hereford house, afterwards the poor-house, at Woodford; engraved in our vol. LXV. p. 639.

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which will be subsequently noticed, seem to show it was rather built for the country villa of a wealthy citizen.

This venerable rural lodge, like all our larger houses of the olden time, was distinguished by the number of its gables aligning with its front. It had, among several others, three apartments, one distinguished by the traditional or perhaps fanciful appellation of the ball-room; another by that of the banqueting-room; a third, from its wainscoted walls, the oaken chamber. The ball-room was a long gallery, the style of which assimilated with naval architecture, as may be seen in the engraving. On that part of the walls of this room, which united at an angle with the ceiling, were, in twelve compartments, as many subjects of rural life painted in fresco. Six of these paintings remained tolerably perfect; while the others exhibited only a few traces of their former existence, or were obliterated by a coat of whitewash, with which the whole in modern days had been covered, owing to the following remarkable circumstances. The old mansion had been occupied as a school, and the master had made this spacious gallery the dormitory of his scholars. When the children went to bed by twilight in the long summer evenings, these figures on the walls so disturbed their infant imaginations, that they could not settle themselves to repose. The pedagogue was no antiquary, and the phantoms were exorcised by the plasterer's brush. In the course of subsequent years the crazy mansion was left empty and abandoned, the whitewash peeled from the walls, and the shadows in German fresco again made their appearance. What remained perfect of these limnings, has been preserved by a young lady of taste, ‡ by whose permission I contribute one of them for the graphic illustration of these notes, regretting that your page cannot find room for the whole of the subjects which she has preserved. The first of these is a hay-making, the mowers busily em-

‡ This young lady was the pupil of Mr. Henry Stotbard, teacher of drawing and modelling, himself a pupil of the late Mr. Flaxman. To him I am indebted for various local particulars relative to Grove-house, which I had not the opportunity of obtaining in person previously to its demolition.

ployed, others regaling themselves with the contents of a flask. The second, a farm-yard, with sheep-shearing. The third, the reaping of a field of wheat, and making it up into sheaves. The fourth, gathering apples in an orchard. In the back-ground of this subject appears one of the strongly fortified towns of Germany, its bastions, ravelins, curtains, and covered ways, a fine cathedral church (which might perhaps be identified by a continental traveller) rises above the lines, and completes the picture. The subject of the fifth division is the felling trees in the winter season. The last compartment of these paintings is that represented in the engraving; it exhibits a sort of *conversazione campestre*, in the front, as we may suppose, of the stately mansion of the lord of the domain where the rural occupations before detailed have taken place in their respective seasons. A gentleman of the company plays on the violin, a lady sings from a music-book, another cavalier touches the guitar, a third is chaunting like the lady from written notes; another female strikes the harp; a domestic attends with refreshments. The picture bears the initials D. M. C. and date 1617. The D and C are placed monogrammatically over the first and last limb of the M. Was this the mark of any known artist of the time? We proceed to the apartment styled the banqueting-room.

Over the fire-place were carved in stone the arms of Queen Elizabeth, supported by the lion and Tudor dragon, surrounded by the garter and its motto; at the bottom, the royal motto "Dieu et mon droit;" on either side, E. R. with a rose and fleur-de-lis. On the compartments of the fretted ceiling were banded wreaths of laurel encircling the royal arms, crown, and garter; also an escutcheon with angles terminating in scrolls bearing Wavy, on a chief quarterly, four roses and two lions passant, the arms of the Company of Merchant Adventurers. In the oaken chamber over the doorways were shields bearing a cross ermine charged with a crescent, between four goats; also, a chevron between nine cloves, the arms of the Grocers' Company.

On the pediments with which the balusters of the staircase were connected, stood two representations of those giant green men or *hombres*

*salvagos*, which either in pasteboard or wood were the marshalmen of every pageant, the protectors, on occasions of grand state, of every mansion in a time so affectingly romantic. Such a savage of the woods, "with an oaken plant plucked up by the roots in his hand, himself all foregrown in moss and ivy,"\* welcomed the maiden Queen on her return to the towers of Killingworth from the chase. Such were the guardians of London's civic hall, Gog and Magog; though really most powerless Cyclops, for we read in an old record cited by Strutt,† that the Mayor and Aldermen were obliged occasionally to dispense for their service some pennyworths of poisoned paste, to prevent their being eaten by the rats! The maces of the mimic giants of Grove-house were of formidable proportion compared with the figures, and furnished with gnarled knobs; when similar forms were animated in pageants by concealed living actors, their maces, we learn, were sometimes stuffed with fireworks, which exploding at intervals during their processional march, the weapons of these mighty whiffers‡ kept the admiring crowd at a respectful distance.

The giants at Grove-house were not of such edible materials, being carved out of solid oak; they were, however, giants in miniature, being but two feet six inches high. So much were they respected, that in all leases of the mansion, it was provided they should never be removed. Time, however, and innovation have dislodged these ancient sentinels from their guard; and this brief sketch may serve to rescue them and a relic of our domestic antiquities from utter oblivion; both which appear to me to have well deserved a better fate.

\* Vide Lancham's Letter.

† Introd. to Sports and Pastimes.

‡ Whiffler, an officer who leads the way in processions.

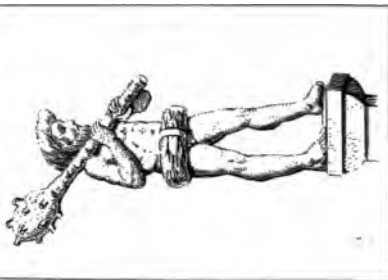
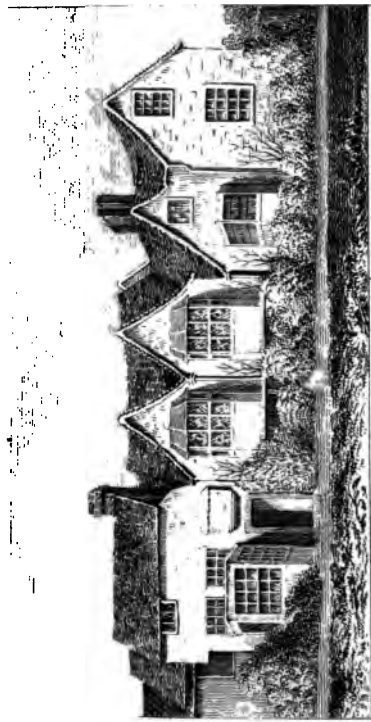
"Which like a mighty whiffler 'fore the King,  
Seems to prepare his way."—*Shakspeare's Henry V.*

"Whifflers and staffers on foot."—*Butler's Hudibras.*

The term, in its strict and original sense, signified a piper, from the Saxon *Dæpelp*. A single fife leads the way in that most ancient of all pageants, the coronation procession.



1874



THE BALL ROOM.



FRESCO PAINTING THERE, &c.

GROVE HOUSE, WOODFORD, ESSEX;



I shall be happy if any of your Correspondents may be able to afford you authentic information of the real history of this lodge in the sylvan wild.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

—◆—  
Mr. URBAN,

TIME was, I thought, as I descended the abrupt and pathless declivity of the hill whose summit is crowned with the little lone Church of the distant and scattered village of Hadsor, —time was, when this hallowed building, beautiful in its present state of ruin, found protection for the sake of the service which caused it to be reared, and for the honour of which it was adorned with the utmost elegance and taste possessed by the architects at the commencement of the 14th century. Methought, as I proceeded on my way, that Religion now-a-days was not honoured by temples worthy of her beauty and sublimity. We are indebted to her for the most magnificent monuments of architecture we have ever possessed; but architecture is no longer obliged to devotion for encouragement and protection.

There must be some truth in these reflections, or the science which was exercised on the design of Hadsor Church, could never have arrived at so high a point of perfection as is observed in that elegant little fabric, nor would one of its choicest productions have exhibited ruin, neglect, and degradation.

History has failed to preserve the name either of the patron or the architect. The building suggests the idea that some munificent individual possessed of a generous spirit, of piety, and of wealth, caused it to be erected by the hand of an architect who could have had no superior in correct taste or practical science. If I were to hazard a conjecture in a case of so much uncertainty, I should bestow the honour of this edifice upon William Fitzwaren, who held the property at the latter end of the reign of Edward I.

It is just such a structure as we should suppose the owner of the soil, attached perhaps by birth, or from local circumstances to the spot, and probably regarded in his day for his liberal encouragement of architecture, and it may be for his scientific attain-

ments, would delight to rear up as a model of the then newly adopted style of Pointed architecture. He suited, we may fairly suppose, the dimensions of his building to the wants of the neighbouring population, allowing perhaps some space for future exigencies; at the same time, that all was done within the compass of the means which would enable him to adorn his favourite church with the best proportions and ornaments known to skill and good taste. Nothing, we are sure, was wanting to the completion of its design. One limit only was fixed to the architect, namely, extent; this determined, the relative proportions of the building, its breadth, its height, its subdivision; the number, position, and size of the windows; the uniformity of the whole, as to essential features, and variety, where it was strictly allowable, in the subordinate features and ornaments, were considered, arranged, and executed with scrupulous attention and consummate ability.

The quality of the material was a subject of too much importance to be overlooked. Many a building of great cost and admirable design, exhibits finely wrought masonry on the angles, and in the windows, doors, and buttresses, with walls of rubble; but the exterior of Hadsor Church is wholly faced with masonry. The stone of the immediate neighbourhood was found to be coarse, of a heavy red colour, and ill calculated for the execution or preservation of the more delicate ornaments of architecture. A superior material, therefore, was sought from a distant quarry; and whatever might have been the cost and labour of its procurement, stone of excellent quality was obtained, that nothing should be wanting to perfect the beauty and merit of this jewel of architecture. Thus, with a generous patron, an able architect, assisted by the most skilful practitioners of the chisel, and materials of the soundest description, the diminutive Church of Hadsor was commenced and completed; and, save its altar, retained the integrity of its design unimpaired, from the commencement of the fourteenth till towards the close of the eighteenth century.

Five centuries have accumulated the earth nearly as many feet around the walls of the Church, and buried

the triple slopes of its base,—thus the height of the building is robbed of its fair proportions; but it is injured in a more extensive degree by the moisture which saturates the walls, and keeps the interior humid and unwholesome. Inattention to the precaution of removing the soil from the exterior of churches to the level of the floor, has been the occasion of evils which have ended in the destruction of the buildings. The doors are at last encroached upon, and it becomes necessary to descend into the church by means of steps, so that it may be truly said that the moderns have brought their congregations to church several feet in their graves!

It is time that I describe more particularly the subject of the foregoing remarks. The architect of Hadsor Church has shown how much he was able to accomplish with four walls and a roof, inclosing an area of less than three hundred and fifty square yards. The Church is sixty feet long from east to west. He allotted three-fifths of this dimension to the body, and took two-fifths for its breadth: thus the length of the chancel is equal to the width of the body, and its breadth to half of the length of the body. These exact proportions were not the result of accident, but of careful and scientific calculation,—of sound judgment in the application of the resources of science, employed not for the sake of crowding a certain number of persons into a given space, or for determining the least possible quantity of room that could be allowed for the altar; but to promote the beauty and elegant character of the building, and as the surest means of improving the science which the architects of antiquity so ably practised. The symmetry of the elevation, or upright of the wall, as it originally appeared, was no less complete than that of the block-plan, from whose foundations it rose; and the windows are fashioned with matchless grace. The order here spoken of extends throughout the design. There is no space for variety; and splendour has not been attempted. The windows and ornaments of a Cathedral have not been compressed into a tiny parish Church, but they occupy, in an uniform series, the full altitude of the wall between the two extreme cornices. There are two windows on

the north, and two on the south side of the chancel, and the same number in the body, all proportioned alike, and fully occupying the space allotted for their height between the cornice raised two feet nine inches above the base, and that which terminates the wall at its parapet. The recess of the windows is unusually deep on the outside, and the mouldings which enrich their arches and jambs, present a singular novelty in their combination; thus the detail of the architecture is no less interesting to the Antiquary, than in the general pictorial effect of the design, the bold and powerful shadows descending upon the tracery, must be admired by the Artist. The tracery thus enshrined in mouldings, and still further protected by labels terminating with finials which spread their foliage in the hollow, and upon the mouldings of the cornice immediately below the parapet; as if the architect himself considered it as too delicate and beautiful to be exposed to the injuries of weather and accident, without a canopy prominent enough to guard it against the resistless casualties of time,—exhibit a variety of patterns,—a mode of augmenting the beauty and interest of the building in which the architects of the period delighted to prove their taste and invention. The side-windows are distinguished by three patterns, all springing from single mullions. One on the south side of the chancel, and one on the same side of the body, contain the three compartments of their tracery within circles, as emblems of the Trinity; another in the body is composed of triple compartments, bearing the same allusion, without an inclosing circle; this is repeated on the opposite side of the church; and there are four windows each with tracery composed of a single quatrefoil.

The eastern and western windows were in due proportion to the breadth of the gables they occupied, and the ramifications of their tracery sprung from two slender mullions. The crosses of sculptured stone were thrown down when the roof was altered, and have never been restored to their places; and the handsome niches which occupied the spaces between their pedestals and the arches of the windows, were despoiled of all their ornaments, and their recesses filled up. Double buttresses on the extreme angles of

the building, and single buttresses between the body and chancel, all alike, augment the beauty and the strength of the fabric. They stand upon a broad base begirt with the same fleet slopes and mouldings which belong to the walls, and are ornamented in an uncommonly elegant manner. The angles have been further enriched with pinnacles which were decapitated in the storm of innovation that has lighted so fatally upon this building. Although the details of architecture do not admit of description, I must not overlook the gradation which the architect has carefully adopted in the size and forms of the three mouldings which belong to the design, giving to the upper or master cornice the broadest and boldest character, and enriching its deeply channelled centre with rosets.

This Church never rose to the dignity of a tower; and we are left to conjecture what kind of provision was made for bells, or at least for one bell, without which no church in ancient times was deemed in complete costume. The absence of a tower, considered merely as an ornamental feature of the building, strongly favours the opinion of the ancient obscurity and insignificance of the village, and a turret surmounting the middle gable of the roof, might have yielded all the necessary convenience, and have added, by the elegance of its proportion, and the beauty of its design, to the loftiness and interest of the structure, which is now disfigured and disgraced by a wooden box with a steep roof of mean materials, and of recent date. The presumption of modern days has changed the character of the design in another and perhaps more important respect. It has walled up and destroyed the beautiful arches of the two side-doors, and opened an entrance at the west end, where most probably there were no means of access originally, owing to the very limited scale of the building. But I should observe that the triple entrance into the body was sometimes dispensed with in churches of considerable magnitude. The plea, whatever it might have been, for this injurious alteration, cannot surely be alleged in favour of the entire defacement of the receding mouldings, the external cornice, and the surmounting niche, traces, but

only faint traces, of which are visible on the south side.

I cannot name, and have no inclination to inquire, when and by whom these sad innovations were perpetrated; but it is probable that the same profane hand stripped off the roof of the Church, demolished the eastern and western gables, and set up in their place the present mean and imperfect substitutes. The Pointed arch of the altar window was rebuilt with the old materials, and seemingly in derision of the style of architecture it feigned to imitate: the tracery is composed of fragments of the original pattern, discordantly arranged with others of later date. At the west end, nothing more than the external arch of a window, with the sculptured heads, on which its cornice rests, is to be seen in the wall over the execrable modern entrance. If I here mention an excrescence of brick attached to the north side of the chancel, I shall have enumerated the various attempts which have been made to deform and deface an exquisite model of ancient ecclesiastical architecture.

The exterior of the Church did not engross the bounty of the patron, and the skill of the architect. The interior received a due share of their attention; and Walter de Merton, the author of the most finished and most splendid specimen of the architecture of the 14th century in Oxford, would have enhanced his fame by the production of this building. I cannot give it higher commendation. The windows are surrounded by mouldings in rich clusters, retiring, in the characteristic manner of Pointed architecture, from the surface to the centre of the wall; and their arches are surmounted, as on the exterior, by a cornice crowned with sculptured finials. There is a piscina in the south wall of the chancel, but no fixed seat of stone for the officiating priest. But there is no object of sufficient attraction to withhold attention from the examination of a splendidly enriched monumental recess, which fills the space between the windows, and reaches from the floor to the roof, on the north side of the body. The lightness of the pattern, and the delicacy of the sculpture, are worthy to be associated with the design, which

is composed of tracery, inclosing and combining three niches, prepared by pedestals and canopies for the reception and protection of statues; the one in the centre larger and more lofty than the others. As this is the chief embellishment of the interior, so the arch which separates the body from the chancel is the most striking deformity; it is a modern semicircle supported upon pilasters of the Doric order.

I have already intimated that more than one-fifth of the height of the building is allowed to be concealed by the earth of the church-yard, and must further observe, that it is hemmed in with trees, and overshadowed by their branches; and for the purpose of more effectually concealing its appearance, the growth of ivy is encouraged to such an extent, that scarcely any portion of the wall remains uncovered; and the windows are fringed, their beauty defaced, and their use diminished by this noxious and encroaching weed. Let me not be mistaken. I here speak of ivy as a mantle to interesting architecture. In this situation, its luxuriant and deep-toned masses are poor substitutes for tracery and sculptured ornaments. In the absence of these, it is the fit accompaniment of dilapidated walls; but a perfect and useful building is always injured, and sometimes irreparably mutilated by this parasite. Its roots penetrate the foundations, and its thousand fibrous branches force their way through the walls above ground, and spring up in the interior, where it is now thriving by the side of the altar at Hadsor, and will, if not checked, festoon the internal as it already does the external arches of the windows. In the place where ivy refuses to grow, the stability of this Church is threatened by two yew-trees of no very considerable antiquity, standing within four feet of the wall, and resembling janitors at the gate of entrance; but they destroy the building they were intended to protect. I could name many churches which owe their destruction, and many which are threatened with a similar fate, to the negligence of those whose duty it is to see that the strength of the fabric is not impaired by any of those means which are operating with silent celerity upon the stability of the example now before us.

Hadsor Church is not undermined merely by ignorant grave-diggers who gradually destroy the broad footings of the walls both within and without the building; but it appears that a tomb-stone of a mean description has defrauded the eastern wall on the exterior, of a portion of its substance and of its ornament.

If the fabric of this Church had partaken of the regard which has been studiously paid to the trees and ivy by which it is infested, we should not now have had to regret the absence of so much of the painted glass which once shone in all the brilliancy of ruby and gold, in the drapery of figures, and the heraldic devices of noble families. The former beauty and richness of the figures and patterns of foliage, are still attested by their scattered remains in the windows on the south side; and the arms of Mortimer, and those of Warren (checky Or and Azure), with some others, appear in the upper compartments of the east window.\* The body of the Church derives scarcely any light from its windows, [owing to the proximity of the trees. One of the windows in the chancel is blocked up by the vestry; and the altar window is nearly covered by a wooden screen of villainous design and workmanship. To compensate for these unfeeling and injurious deductions of the lustre of the interior, what contrivance can be so easy and so economical, or so consonant to the refined taste of the present age, as the extermination of the painted glass? What, though it exhibits in attractive colours and elegant design, the figures of saints? these are useless. The arms of Kings and nobles? these have lost their interest. The memorials of benefactors? these are dead, and time has washed away their claim to our gratitude. With feelings such as these, or perhaps without a moment's reflection, the windows are despoiled of their ancient glass; and it is evident that at Hadsor the modern quarry is fast supplanting the ancient and curiously constructed material.

I have, in the course of the foregoing observations, given evidence of the neglect and unworthy treatment to which

\* Gules, a saltire within a bordure Argent; Gules, a lion Or; Gules, a fess between six masles Or.

this ancient Church has for a long series of years been exposed; and shall conclude with a brief remark upon the state of ruin in which the walls at present appear, owing chiefly, as I have already represented, to the unrestrained growth of the trees and ivy, which by slow degrees are effecting the destruction of the walls, by undermining the foundation, disjoining the masonry, excluding the air, and retaining the moisture. I need not again enumerate the other helpers of Time in the work of destruction. They have levelled some of the fairest structures of antiquity ere *his* touches have barely penetrated the external surface of the walls. This remark may be applied to Hadsor Church, which is upheld by the strength, or rather the residue of the strength, its builders gave to it in the 14th century; and if the architects of antiquity had not constructed their churches for unlimited duration, many that are now standing would long since have yielded to the combined effects of neglect and outrage.

It is a reproach to the county that a building of such elegant architecture as this of Hadsor should present a shabby and mutilated aspect, and disjointed masonry, over a great portion of its surface. The evil has been heedlessly suffered to increase: if it proceed much longer with its recent rapidity, the cost of the remedy will probably be nothing less than the best remaining portion of the design. I do not mean to deny that the operations of five centuries may not have contributed something to the decay of the building; but I maintain, that without protracted neglect, and its assistants, which have hurried on the movements of decay, the walls and windows would not have presented the blemishes which must excite the regret and indignation of all who can appreciate the remains of ancient architecture.

I have felt warmly upon this subject, and have written in a corresponding feeling. There is no tall tower or tapering spire to attract the traveller's attention, or to hold out a recompense for the trouble of an ascent to the top of a hill with a dubious and indirect pathway. Hadsor Church, therefore, is very little seen, and quite unknown to fame. The historian of the County does not al-

lude to its architecture, and his compilers were not likely to notice or to name what he inadvertently overlooked. The bewitching beauties of its architecture are perishing, unheeded and unregarded, under a sombre canopy of yew-trees and ivy; yet I own that the one visitation it acknowledges on every side, within and without, makes me tremble for the consequences of the second sentence of economical improvement and repair.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

## ADVERSARIA, No. II.

THE term *Martinet*, which is used to denote a strict disciplinarian, appears to be of French origin. In fact, an officer of that name was employed by Louis XIV. in the campaign of Holland, to discipline the infantry, and the regulations which he established are still observed. The introduction of the bayonet is also owing to him, as is also the invention of pontoons. (See Voltaire, *Siècle de Louis XIV.* vol. I. p. 135.)

Charles III. of Spain, who was more favourable to the introduction of reforms than the people themselves, used to say, "My subjects are like babies, who cry when they are washed."

The name of Ahrendt, the Danish antiquary, is but little known in England. He was a native of Holstein. He travelled through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Spain, and Italy, always on foot, and braving the intemperance of climates; devoting himself to the study of Scandinavian antiquities and Runic monuments. The alphabets of the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries were his favourite objects of research. His continual peregrinations often led him into strange adventures, to which his originality of character and the singularity of his exterior contributed not a little. He died on his return from Italy, in February 1824. His collection of Icelandic MSS. Runic alphabets, remarks and observations on languages, &c. were sent home by the care of a Danish *chargé d'affaires*. (Dict. Historique of Gen. de Beauvais.)

The following paragraph is copied from *Galignani's Messenger* of July 10:

"The *Dimanche*, a journal published at Havre in Normandy, says,—'Most of

the English who arrive by the steam packets are proceeding towards Brittany. This province is now the object of investigation for enlightened Englishmen. A short time ago, we saw a very rich member of Parliament set out from Havre for Lower Brittany, without attendants, on foot, but armed *cyp-à-pis*. Such precautions prove that there exists in England a great prejudice against the inhabitants of that province: a due examination will, no doubt, soon remove it. It would be strange, indeed, if the English were to take upon them the task of cultivating the vast and sterile plains of Armorica, so often sprinkled with their blood at the time of the long feuds between France and Brittany, then independent, and always leagued with England against us. We shall behold, however, if not without shame, at least without jealousy, the English applying to the soil of that province their excellent methods of cultivation."

Mr. Moore, in his *Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion*, maintains that the Roman Catholic Church is the only true Christian one. Now it is fairly inferable, from this writer's *Epicurean*, that his sentiments lean to the Arian and Universalist systems. Query, will the Church of Rome acknowledge such tenets for her own? and does not Mr. Moore's Catholicism consist in an attachment to the form of worship of his ancestors, combined (somewhat discordantly) with the right of private opinion? Apropos of this subject, has Mr. Moore ever read the Correspondence of Father La Chaise with Jacob Spon the antiquary; and the simple but powerful *Letter to my Children* of Pierre Bayssière the French saddler?

The end of Hazlitt is melancholy indeed. I detest the school he represented, I sympathize with few of his sentiments, and I have no patience with his style; but it is impossible not to pity his case. He did much toward reviving a taste for our early writers, and this is a set-off against many blemishes. Besides, he was undoubtedly sincere, and his chief error lay in not perceiving the tendency of his opinions. *Diruit*, without *adificat*, is the motto of the whole school. Their leading tenet is the very reverse of Optimism; for, in their eyes, whatever is instituted, or established, or in present use, must be wrong. They have no notion of re-

pairing, except by first overturning. They would unrip a suit of clothes to mend a single rent; they would melt down a blade of steel to cleanse it from a little rust; they would unshoe a horse's four feet, when a single nail was wanted in one shoe. The kindest wish I can express for them is, that they never may see the accomplishment of their theories. The great bulwark of our safety is, the spread of religion in the present day, which has taken place in so wonderful a degree. This will effectually restrain the flood that would otherwise deluge the whole country. The French Revolution found mankind differently situated, because differently inclined, and it turned to devastation accordingly. But if we escape a similar result, we owe no thanks to the aforesaid school, since the enemies of religion are usually found in their ranks, and its principles have no affinity with theirs.

M. Lemierre, the French poet, who is best known as a dramatist, has this fine thought in one of his pieces, which is strictly applicable to Great Britain,—

"Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde."

Another of his lines, which occurs in the tragedy of Barnevelt, is equally fine, and possesses great moral beauty. Young Barnevelt, speaking of death, says,—

"Caton se la donna,—Socrate l'attendit."

Which may be rendered,

"Impatient Cato hurried Death, but calmly  
Did Socrates await it."

Should this passage meet the eye of any one that meditates suicide, it may perhaps remind him, that

"What Cato did, and Addison approved,"

is not courage, but actually cowardice, that shrinks from facing the difficulties, or enduring the troubles of life.

The author of the *Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût*, speaking of Madame Riccoboni's Tales, the scenes of which are mostly laid in England, observes, "This country furnishes characters more decided, more solid, and more firm, than those of France."—*Ce pays fournit de caractères plus décidés, plus profonds, plus fermes que la France.* Vol. II. p. 258. CYDWRLLI.



*Drawn by Thomas Sampson, of Leu, Wilts.*

**BRADENSTOKE PRIORY, WILTSHIRE.**

THESE picturesque remains stand on a commanding situation, about five miles distant from Wotton Bassett, and seven from Chippenham. The foundation originated with the family of the early Earls of Salisbury; whose heiress became the foundress of the neighbouring nunnery of Lacock. The Rev. W. L. Bowles, whose residence and works have rendered classical the village of Bremhill in the same vicinity, is now employed in writing the History of Lacock Nunnery; and he has permitted us to extract, from his unpublished sheets, the following vivid description of the present appearance and situation of the Priory of Bradenstoke.

“The windows, buttresses, and lofty parapet, with one square turret on the north, appear through almost the whole extent of the vale of the Avon beneath. In front, and on either side, this extent spreads to the distant horizon, bounded by the hazy appearance at times of the Cambrian hills beyond the Severn. Parts of Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Berkshire, intersected by the winding Avon, with long green pastures, lie beneath as in a map. The picturesque village of Draycot is distinguished by a rising knoll of woods in front; and

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immediately on the right, as a foreground, is another hilly eminence dark with oak, almost under our feet.

“The ancient arches of the principal building, now partly dilapidated and partly used as a farm-house, are entire; the buttresses are connected by semicircular arches, and between them appear three narrow pointed windows. On the square turret, on the north, grows one small solitary tree, which I find represented in the view engraved by Buck, a little more than a century ago. At a small distance on the level green, at the back of the house, are two large fish-ponds; one with the spring perpetually running, I have no doubt from the transparent clearness, and from its always flowing in the dryest season, gave an idea of sacredness to the spot. Near this is a large mound, but whether ancient or not, I have not ascertained. On entering, the cellars appear, with groined vaulting; and ascending a small stone staircase, we enter a room which probably was that of the prior; in this room there is a chimney-piece of stone, richly carved and ornamented, with five plain shields in the centre of quatrefoils. The lower part beautifully worked in lozenges, and the letters distinctly visible and legible,

"W. L." This carved and still entire chimney-piece is surmounted with a kind of bracket in the middle, probably for a crucifix.

"The Refectory seems nearly as it was left at the Dissolution: in the centre of the ceiling there is a wooden boss, with foliage, and the single letter in a shield, "S.;" probably when the room was last decorated, immediately before the Dissolution, this letter was to commemorate the name of "Salisbury."

"In this room was preserved uninjured through many changes of owners, a painting on paper of the Virgin, now added to the collection of my friend Paul Methuen, esq. at Corsham House.

"On returning from these silent and ancient halls to the light, the scene I have described seems more beautiful, spreading far away, with masses of shade and sunshine, and the smoke and towers of distant villages. The most conspicuous object in sight, as far as human art is concerned, presents itself among the far-retiring trees,—the grey walls and solitary arch of Malmesbury Abbey, the majestic but mournful mother of the religious houses, now desolate near the margin of the same stream.

"Nothing can be conceived more wretched in appearance than the present village, which, as if in ludicrous contrast with these beauties of scenery and those august remains, is called "Clack."\* It contains about forty straggling houses, and three miserable brick edifices, the Meeting-houses for some religious denomination or other, which have succeeded the princely monuments of elder piety.

"All the traces of a church or chapel have been long obliterated, but the site has been ascertained from Norman tiles, skeletons occasionally disinterred, and about eight or nine years ago, nearly twenty skeletons; two only were found in stone coffins, and one as if the corpse had been completely cased in leather. No remains have been discovered which might seem to indicate the sculpture of those who were first laid here, in the presumed sanctity of the consecrated earth and the awful inviolability of death. The bones of Walter of Salis-

bury and his beloved wife, and those of William Earl of Salisbury and his Countess Alianor, have been scattered to the winds, and no more has been found to distinguish them than of the heart of the youngest son of the Countess Ela, which was, probably from peculiar feelings of devotional respect, here also buried. This youngest son of Ela was Stephen, by marriage Earl of Ulster."

The date of the foundation of Bradenstoke Priory has been fixed to 1142; and its inhabitants were Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine. The founder, Walter of Salisbury, was the son and heir of Edward of Salisbury, who was Sheriff of Wiltshire at the period of the Domesday Survey; and father of Patrick, the first who was invested with the Earldom of that county, or of Salisbury,† by the Empress Maud. Walter's wife was Sibilla de Cadurcis, or Chaworth; after whose death he himself assumed the tonsure, and the habit of the Canons; and the bodies of himself and wife were finally deposited at Bradenstoke in one tomb, next the presbiterium, or chancel.

Patrick Earl of Salisbury, his son, being slain in Poitou, was buried at St. Hilarier in that country; but William Earl of Salisbury, the founder's grandson, who died in 1196, and his wife Alianor de Vitri, who deceased two years before, were both buried at Bradenstoke, under a marble stone near the porch; as was the body of Petronilla de Longespé, which was deposited at the right side of her grandmother the Countess Alianor; and the heart of Stephen Earl of Ulster, nephew to the lady last mentioned, his body being interred at Lacock. All this, and much other curious information, which there can be no doubt will be displayed to the best advantage by Mr. Bowles, is preserved in the Register of Lacock Nunnery.

There is not space on the present occasion to enter into any account of

\* "The vulgar anciently fixing that title on those places whereto Earls of certain counties did usually reside; as Strigul to the Earl of Pembroke, Tutbury to the Earl of Derby, Arundel to the Earl of Sussex." Dugdale, in the additions to his Baronage, recently published in the *Collectanea Topographica Genealogica*.

\* The ancient name of the manor was "Clake."



the territorial possessions of the house of Bradenstoke; but a cartulary which belonged to it, now in the British Museum, (Cotton MSS. Vitellius, A. xi.) presents ample materials for such an investigation. At the valuation of its estates in the 26th Hen. VIII. its gross income was estimated at 27*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* It was surrendered by the Prior and thirteen monks, Jan. 8, 1539; and subsequently granted in exchange, in 38 Hen. VIII. to Richard Pexall. About a century ago the building was the property of Germanicus Sheppard, esq. and it now belongs to Paul Methuen, esq. M.P. of Corsham House.

The view engraved by S. and N. Buck in 1732, is dedicated to Mr. Sheppard. It represents considerably more of the building than is now standing, particularly a large square window, in the latest style of Pointed architecture, under which was a row of nine shields, which the Messrs. Buck have transferred to their copper with a minuteness so rare in modern artists, that it is an agreeable surprise to be enabled nearly to decipher their bearings. The following is the result of a careful examination:

1. A Calvary cross or staff within two wreaths, probably the arms of the Abbey, but of which no other memorial seems to be preserved.

2. On a cross, five annulets or wreaths.

3. France and England.

4. Checky (Warren).

5. Three ostrich feathers? (Prince of Wales.)

6. A cypher or monogram, apparently W. S. the initials of William now the last Prior, with whose era the architecture of this bay window corresponds. The letters in the interior, mentioned by Mr. Bowles, perhaps refer to the same person.

7. Three lions?

8. An orle?

9. Paly, Argent and Vaire, on a chief a lion. This is the coat attributed to "Devereux Earl of Salisbury," the family of the founder; but there is good reason to conclude that they were extinct before the use of any arms, and particularly of a coat so complicated.

It seems indeed, to be a question whether this race were really descended from the Norman house of Devereux, as they have generally been reputed; or whether Edward of Salisbury,

whose name is Saxon, and who is admitted by the chronicler of Lacock to have been "natione Anglus," was not of Saxon lineage, and connected with the Norman house merely out of compliment by the same monkish chronicler. This question will be fully discussed by Mr. Bowles in his forthcoming volume.

We conclude with a list of the Priors of Bradenstoke, far more complete than that printed in the new Monasticon, and which has been gleaned from the cartulary before mentioned, by a gentleman who has spent considerable time upon the subject, principally with a view of investigating the history of Seagry, one of the estates of the Priory, and respecting which we hope he will take a future opportunity to make public the result of his labours.

1. William	- - -	1204
2. Simon	- - -	1222
3. Simeon	- - -	1236
4. William	- - -	1246
5. Galfridus, or Geoffrey		1262
6. John, date uncertain, but between 1262 and 1272.		
7. John de Todenham	-	1274
8. Geoffrey de Aspale	-	1283
9. Hugo	- - -	1306
10. Richard le Best	-	1328
11. Richard	- - -	1343
12. Robert	- - -	1407
13. Thomas Walsh	-	1515
14. William Snow, Prior at the Dissolution in 1538-9. He was then assigned a pension of 6 <i>l.</i> , and in 1542 appointed the first Dean of the new Protestant Cathedral of Bristol. He died in 1551.		J. T. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 5.

HAVING, in the course of a recent tour on the Continent, noted a few remarkable inscriptions, I send you copies of them, not being aware that they have already found their way into your useful Miscellany.

The newly-built church of St. Germain-en-laye forms a singularly beautiful Ionic temple. The north and south aisles contain six semi-circular domes, lighted by stained glass. Under that in the south-west angle, is a plain white marble monument, without ornament, erected, by command of our late King, in memory of James II. whose remains, exhumed on the occasion of the rebuilding of the church, were again deposited near

their original site with the following inscription :

“ D. O. M.  
 “ Jussu Georgii IV. Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regis, et curante Equite exc. Carolo Stuart, Regis Britannici Legato, cæteris antea ritè peractis et quo decet honore in Stirpem Regiam : hic nuper effossæ reconditæ sunt reliquæ Jacobi II. qui, in secundo civitatis gradu clarus triumphis, in primo infelicio, post varios fortunæ casus, in spem melioris vitæ et beatæ resurrectionis, hic quievit in Domino Anno MDCCI. v idus Sept<sup>bris</sup>.  
 MDCCCXXIV.”

On the pedestal :

“ Depouilles mortelles de Jacques II. Roi d'Angleterre.”

In the north transept of the cathedral of Le Mans, there is a tomb with the figure of a Queen thereon, holding in her hands a church. The inscription is as follows :

“ Mausoleum istud Serenissimæ Berengariæ, Anglorum reginæ, hujus cœnobii fundatrici inclitæ, restauratum et in augustiorem locum hunc translatum fuit, in eoque recondita sunt ossa hæc quæ reperia fuerunt in antiquo tumulo die 27 Maii, anno Domini 1672: ex ecclesia Abbatiali de Pietate Dei translatum fuit, et depositum in ecclesia Cathedrali, die 2 Decembris, 1821.”

This princess was the daughter of Sancho IV. King of Navarre, and consort of our Richard Cœur de Lion. She died without issue; and Sandford states that the place of her death and burial was not known.\*

On the margin of the Lemane lake, near Pregny, there are two beautiful chateaux, with grounds laid out in the most tasteful manner, commanding a magnificent view, across the lake, of the range of mountains behind Geneva, including Mont Blanc. These adjoining domains are not distinguished by any line of separation from each other; and are liberally open to stran-

gers, who are spared the often irksome formality of leaving or inscribing their names and address. The one is the property of M. de Sellon, sometime chamberlain to Napoleon; the other of his sister-in-law, the Duchess de Montenari, a widow in advanced life, whose husband, by birth an Italian, had been a peer of France under the Buonaparte regime.

Amidst temples and other elegant structures, so placed as to afford from them the most picturesque views of the truly enchanting lake and sublime surrounding scenery, there is an obelisk of black marble, terminating a vista, with the following inscriptions in letters of gold.

On the east side :

“ La société de la Paix † fut fondée le 1<sup>er</sup> Decembre, 1830, par J. J. de Sellon, citoyen de Geneve. Il consacra ce monument à l'Inviolabilité de la Vie de l'homme l'an 1832.”

On the west side, fronting the mansion and lake :

“ A Leopold G<sup>d</sup> duc de Toscane. Ce grand Prince abolit la peine de mort.”

“ A Victor de Tracy. Il reclama l'abolition de la peine de mort l'an 1830.”

“ A Charles Lucas, couronné à Geneve et à Paris l'an 1827.”

On the south side :

“ A Henri IV. il voulut donner la paix à l'Europe en créant un Tribunal Arbitral. Le dix<sup>me</sup> siecle accomplira son Oeuvre.”

“ A Sully, l'ami, le ministre, et l'historien d'Henri IV.”

On the north side :

“ A Casimir Perrier. Ce grand citoyen maintint la paix en Europe, pendant son ministere.”

“ Heureux ceux qui procurent la paix,  
 Car ils seront appelés enfans de Dieu.”

“ A Livingston. Il demanda l'abolition de la peine de mort à l'Amerique.”

“ A Nicolas de Flue, ‡ le pacificateur de la Suisse.”

\* The figure, which is engraved in Stothard's “ Monumental Effigies,” was, when that artist went to draw it, buried beneath some corn in a barn.

† The objects of this Association are said to be the inculcation, by means of literary essays, of the expediency of preserving peace in Europe by whatever sacrifices, and the abolition of the penalty of death under any circumstances.

‡ Nicolas de Flue, born in the early part of the fifteenth century, was of one of the principal families of Saxelen in the canton of Unterwald, and fought, on several occasions, for his country; and, amongst others, in the war between the Swiss and Sigismund Duke of Austria; being always remarkable for generosity towards his enemies, and for the protection which he afforded to the ministers of religion. He became, in the sequel, one of the magistrates of his Canton; but constantly refused to accept the highest station of Landamman. Disgusted with the unconciliatory

In the north chancel of the cathedral of Lausanne, there is a splendid monument in Carrara marble by Canova, in memory of the first wife of the present Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B. It represents an urn, of exquisite form, upon a pedestal, around which are several finely executed figures in bas relief. Hymen, holding his torch depressed. On his right, Conjugal Fidelity, typified by a female with a heart in her hand, and, at her feet, a dog looking up to the figure of Hymen. The other figures are allegorical of Literature, Painting, Music, Botany, and Charity. On the base of the pedestal is the following inscription, I have no doubt, from the classical pen of the lamenting survivor.

“Henrichetæ conjugii dulcissimæ, quam indole ac formâ pariter amabilem, florentem juventute, quantumque licet mortalibus felicem, nec ideo minus cœli maturam si quid innocentia possit et ingenua erga Deum pietas, contractâ puerperio febre, mors—eheu! undecimo post connubia mense succidit. Hoc in loco, ubi chara ossa sanctè quiescunt, amoris simul et luctûs monumentum statuit Stratford Canning, Legatus apud Helvetios Britannicus.”

Near the monument, on a footstone of black marble, are these words:

“Harriet Canning, née Raikes, décédée le 17 Juin, 1817.”

Against the wall, in the same chancel:

“In memoriam Gulielmi Legge, Angli, Gulielmi Comitissæ de Dartmouth filii natu secundi, Georgii Walliæ Principis ex Camerariis, qui, in hac urbe, ob pectoris lentè tabescentis injuriam, aliquamdiu moratus, ad sedes æternas, hinc jubente Deo, tandem evasit die vigesimo Octobris, Anno Domini MDCLXXXIV.”

There are also inscriptions to the memory of Lieut.-Col. William Calderwood, who died at Lausanne, July 11, 1787, aged 42; of James S. Durham Calderwood, esq. of Polton, Midlothian, Lieutenant of the 12th Lancers, who died at Lausanne, Sept 20, 1818, aged 24; of Robert Ellison, esq. who died Sept. 7, 1783; and of Henrietta Burton, daughter of John Roper of Berkhamstead, esq. and widow of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Burton, Canon of Christ-church, Oxford. She was born 1720, and died at Lausanne, Sept. 28, 1789. Her daughter Henrietta Trevor, and her son-in-law John Trevor, caused the monument to be erected.

Near the above is a tomb, having thereon the cumbent figure of a Knight, armed cap-à-pie, on whose shield are these arms: “Paly of six, on a bend three escallops.” An indifferent engraving, which I purchased in the vicinity of the church, ascribes the monument to Otho seigneur de Grand-

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conduct of his colleagues in office, whom he could not reform, and whom he feared to render worse by the efforts of his unfruitful zeal, he was induced, at the age of fifty, to withdraw himself from public life, and to adopt that of an anchorite in a secluded spot near the town of Stanz. The cities of Zurich, Berne, and Lucerne, and the five popular Cantons, had long entertained differences upon several points, and, in particular, with reference to the accession of Fribourg and Soleure to the Helvetic league. They had held several diets and conferences, without favourable results. At length they met at Stanz; but their debates were so stormy that they failed to arrive at a peaceable conclusion; and had fixed upon the morrow to break up the assembly. A monk, the friend of Flue, hastened during the night to his hermitage; and returned, after a short interview with its inhabitant, early in the morning to the deputies, who were on the point of departure. He conjured them with tears to retard for a few moments their separation, as a pious hermit was on his way to their place of meeting. A proposition so unexpected struck them; and he had the good fortune to prevail. The deputies had scarcely re-entered the hall of conference when Nicolas appeared. At the sight of the venerable anchorite, standing with uncovered head before them, and whose tall and handsome figure was full of grace and majesty, the assembled deputies rose with a simultaneous movement, when, with a serene countenance animated by his large black and sparkling eyes, he addressed them to the following effect: “I come, Sirs, from my humble retreat, ignorant of human science, but instructed by heaven. Renounce, let me intreat you, a system of detached alliances which can only be productive of dissension. Remember the services which Fribourg and Soleure have rendered to the common cause, and admit them into the Helvetic body. The day will arrive when you will approve my counsel.” Some days afterwards the treaty cementing the ten cantons was signed. Flue died in 1487, at the age of 70, six years after he had conferred this important benefit on his country. *Mélanges Helvétiques, Lausanne, 1787, 12mo, pp. 68, &c.*

son, slain in a duel by Gerard d'Estavayer, at Bourg in Bresse, on Aug. 7, 1399. I cannot, after a cursory search, find the authority for this information. The individual was probably of the French branch of the same family, which attained such distinction in this country; the first of whom was Otho de Grandson, who attended Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. into the Holy Land, and had summons to parliament amongst the Barons, from the 27th to the 33d of that King. He died\* without issue, and was succeeded in his estates by his brother William, who was also summoned to parliament. He was succeeded by another Otho, his son, who died in 1359; and the male line terminated with Sir Thomas de Grandson, the son of Otho, who was so celebrated by Froissart as a distinguished warrior, was a Knight of the Garter, and died without issue, in the 49th of Edward III. The arms of Sir Thomas differ somewhat from those on the shield at Lausanne, having been "Paly of six, Argent and Azure, a bend Gules, charged with three eagles displayed Or;" but there is also authority for the *escallops* on the bend, as borne for Grandson.

The inscriptions in the Church at Vevay, in memory of Edmond Ludlow, and of Andrew Broughton, the Mayor of Maidstone, who, in the capacity of Clerk to the Court which sat on the trial of Charles I. read the sentence to the unfortunate monarch, have been given in several publications. † I shall, therefore, omit troubling you with the copies which I took.

In my hasty passage through the towns of Holland, the following appeared worthy of notice.

On the market-place at Harlem there is a statue in honour of Laurence Jansoen Coster. It is of stone, painted white, upon a pedestal inclosed by a square iron railing, and represents the celebrated printer in a civic robe, with a wreath of laurel on his brow. His right arm rests upon the trunk of

a tree, with a branch sprouting therefrom. In his right hand is an open book; his left exhibits a cube, having thereon the letter A. ‡ On the south side of the pedestal is the following inscription:

"Æ. M. S.

"Laurentio Costero, Harlemensi, viro Consulari, Typographiæ Inventori vero, monumentum hoc erigi Curavit collegium Medicum, Anno c1313ccxxxii."

On the east side are figures, in bas relief, representing Coster at his composing frames, and two pressmen at work. Over them a shield of arms, A sword erect between four mullets or stars, and surmounted by a small cross. On the north side of the pedestal:

"Costerus clara redimitus tempora lauro,  
Quisquis ades, quare conspicitur, habe.  
Hæc propria Heroum fuit olim gloria, quorum  
Vt gratis celebris vita vel aite fuit.  
Invento qui gesta suo servavit et artes  
Quis neget hunc tantum his meruisse decus?"  
IVAN ZANTEN, M.D.

On the west side, a bas relief, representing Coster in his municipal robe, in the act of cutting letters upon the bark of a tree; in the back ground is seen the great Church of Harlem.

At foot of the pedestal:

"Transl. ex Hort. Med. c1313cccll."

In the Dom Church, on a black marble tablet against the north-west pillar of the transept, is the following inscription:

"Honori et meritis Laurentii Jani F. Costeri, Harlemensis, Festo Saeculari quarto Inventæ Typographiæ celebrato Harlemi, A. D. x Julii, anni c1313ccxxxiiij. Annuate Augustissimo Belgii Rege Gulielmo primo."

In an apartment of the Hotel de Ville, are preserved several specimens of early printing, said to be from the press of Coster, which, on account of the well-known controversy between Mentz and Harlem, I was desirous of inspecting. The exhibition (by the Custos, who unfortunately for foreign visitors speaks only Dutch) is introduced by a reference to the following memorandum:

\* In 1328; vide *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, part iii. Sept. 1833, p. 278, where several other obits of this family occur.

† Of the inscription for Ludlow, a transcript will be found in *Sir Richard Hoare's Modern Wilts, Heytesbury Hundred*, pp. 27. Of Broughton there is a short memoir, with a copy of the inscription at Vevay, in *Newton's History and Antiquities of Maidstone*, pp. 134-137.

‡ A print of the monument, then in the Medical Garden at Harlem, will be found in *Annus Sæcularis Triclii Inventæ Artis Typographiæ*, auctore Seiz, p. 17.

“ Le temps précis de l'impression est inconnu : néanmoins il paraît par l'histoire que Koster a commencé d'imprimer dans l'année 1420 environ. Il décéda à la fin de l'an 1439 : ainsi on doit fixer le temps dans cette période.”

The specimens exhibited are thus described :

“ No. 1. *Revelation de St. Jean* en figures. C'est la plus ancienne impression d'estampes de quelque étendue.

“ No. 2. *La Cantique des Cantiques*. Ce N<sup>o</sup>. se trouve joint au livre N<sup>o</sup>. 5, étant une des dernières impressions d'estampes de Koster.

“ No. 3. Deux fragments de *Donatus*, imprimés, comme aussi les deux livres suivants, avec des *Caractères mobiles et fondus*.

“ No. 4. *Le miroir de notre salut*, dit *Spiegel onzer behoudenis* : c'était la première édition.

“ No. 5. Le même livre en latin dit *Speculum humanæ salvationis*, aussi première édition.”

There are also two autographs of Coster, the following being a facsimile of one of them :

His name was “ Janzoon,” son of John : “ Koster,” if he ever bore it, which is, I think justly, doubted by Meerman, was a sobriquet, from his occupation, which appears to have been, at one period of his life, “ Keeper ” of the Church, an officer who, in Holland, generally resides in a house adjoining the sacred edifice, with a door of communication within the dwelling of the Keeper.

I shall forbear to touch the controversy, which has been exhausted by Messrs. Ottley and Singer ; but only observe, that the printed books or fragments, which were placed under my view, being all without date or colophon, I saw nothing to connect them with the printing press of Janzoon. The exhibitor, in his zeal for the cause of his country, was anxious to direct my attention to the Cologne Chronicle, from a passage in which (p. 312) it is inferred that editions of the *Donatus* had been printed in Holland previously to the use of types at Mentz. He also showed me an original deed, whereby Laurens Jans Zoen and another, being “ Schepen ” or Sheriffs of Harlem, confirmed, in 1431, the gift of certain houses to the poor of the city. This, however, would only tend to prove the existence of a person of that name, and his municipal rank, at a particular date ; facts which I believe are susceptible of proof from other sources, but which leave the question, so interesting to the historians of the typographical art, exactly where it stood.

The Church of St. Peter at Leyden, contains four inscriptions worthy of remark.

In the north transept there is an urn of white marble on a black marble pedestal, having thereon the profile of the learned Boerhaave, in bas relief, with this inscription :

“ *Salutifero Boerhaayii Genio Sacrum.*”

On one side of the pedestal :

“ *Nat. D. xxxi Dec. A<sup>o</sup> MDCLXVIII.*”

On the other side :

“ *De nat. D. xxiii Sept. A<sup>o</sup> MDCCXXXVIII.*”

In the north-west angle, near the west entrance of the Church, is a white marble monument, with the bust of Meerman, in profile, in bas-relief, and this inscription :

“ *Gerardo Lib. Bar. De Meerman, principum inter eruditos et optimorum civium ante æmulo et deliciis, nunc desiderio, vixit annos XLIX.*”

On another white marble monument, a female figure supporting a bust, with this inscription :

“ *Optimo conjugii Joh. Meermanno, celeb. Ger. Meermanni eximio filio, luctu et lacrimis oppressa vidua posuit MDCCXXX.*”

The dates of the decease of these distinguished persons are not preserved on the respective monuments to their memory. The father died Dec. 15, 1771 ; and the son, Aug. 19, 1815.

Near the above, a bust, with the following inscription :

“ Petrus Camper,\* geboren te Leyden, den xi May, MDCCXXII. overleden ins graven - haag den vii April, MDCCCLXXXIX ”

And another bust, with this :

“ Sebald Justinus Brugmans, natus xxiv Mart. A. CIΩΩCCLXIII. denatus xxii Jul. A. CIΩΩCCCXIX.”

Professor Brugmans was held in high estimation for his profound researches in Natural History; and the admirably arranged Botanical Garden at Leyden, formed under his direction according to the system of Jussieu, attests his science and taste.

Yours, &c. G. F. B. L.

Mr. URBAN,

THE name of Mr. Lytton Bulwer is too favourably known to the generality of those who read for amusement, to suffer from the calumnies of his inferiors in intellect, or the attacks of envious and feeble opponents. On that account every expression he may utter must come with double force, and if ill-founded, must be doubly productive of injurious effects. No one has shown himself more capable of absorbing the attention, and interesting the feelings of his readers than he has, in some of his best novels, though I cannot but lament that talents unquestionably above the ordinary level should be employed to increase the public taste, already too frivolous, for fictitious composition, instead of being devoted to pursuits of a more enduring and a more beneficial nature.

But whatever may be Mr. Bulwer's merits as a writer of fiction, he is certainly neither a moralist, nor a metaphysician, if we may judge from his observations on Dr. Paley's theory of Morals. That man must entertain a most formidable notion of this theory, who could be induced to exclaim with Mr. B. “Alas! for an University that adopts materialism for its metaphysical code, and selfishness for its moral.” What he can mean by materialism in this exclamation, I confess myself totally at a loss to divine, unless he conceives that the

\* Professor Camper's learned works were published, in a collected form, at Paris, in 1803, with a folio atlas of plates, and an account of his life, by his son.

system of Locke is identical with that of Spinoza or of Priestley.\*

“Of all the systems (says Mr. Bulwer) of unalloyed and unveiled selfishness, which human ingenuity ever devised, Paley's is perhaps the grossest and most sordid. Well did Mackintosh observe that his definition of virtue alone is an unanswerable illustration of the debasing vulgarity of his code,” &c.

I should wish to know, in the first place, where this quotation from Mackintosh is to be found. Certainly not in his “Essay on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy.” Notwithstanding his objection to Paley's definition of virtue, he speaks of him in the highest and most respectful terms. The influence which a writer's sentiments has on his language, when speaking of an opponent, is abundantly evinced by Mr. Bulwer in the instance before us. There is nothing at all corresponding to the expression; “an unanswerable illustration of the debasing vulgarity of his code,” attributed to Sir J. Mackintosh, unless his acuteness can discover it in the following passage :

“It must be owned that this excellent and most enlightened man has laid the foundation of religion and virtue in a more intense and exclusive selfishness; than was avowed by the Catholic enemies of Fenelon, when they persecuted him for his doctrine of a pure and disinterested love of God.”

Thus it happens that enthusiasm often leads men of acknowledged talent into the most palpable misrepresentation!

The truth is, that, notwithstanding the inaccuracy of Paley's definition of Virtue, his theory of Morals is capable of the most complete vindication: I admit it to be a fault which cannot be defended, to unite in the same definition what ought to be kept perfectly distinct:—the subject-matter, the rule, and the obligation; but when taken separately, the case is entirely altered. It is impossible to adopt a better rule for our conduct,

\* Paley and Locke are both used as text-books at Cambridge, as Mr. B. well knows, and I am inclined to believe that his conception of the materialism of the latter was derived from the accusation formerly alleged against that philosopher by some of his opponents, rather than from studying his works with the attention they demand.

than the *will of God*; and this to be ascertained in two ways, first, from the declarations of Scripture; and when that is silent, with regard to any particular point, we are then to have recourse to general expediency. Whatever is generally expedient, that is, whatever is found to conduce to the general welfare of mankind, that we may conclude with certainty must be conformable to the Divine Will, and must therefore afford a rule for actions. It is singular, that what has been considered as the greatest objection to Paley's theory, has been entirely omitted by Mr. Bulwer, or I should rather say by Sir James Mackintosh, whose opinions have been borrowed by the former. The grand difficulty, it is alleged, consists in ascertaining what actions best contribute to the well-being of the whole human race, and in the inadequacy of the faculties we possess to make this discovery. But, in point of fact, the necessity of making any such calculation, scarcely ever occurs to those who believe in Christianity, and for them only does Paley profess to write. In what cases relative to his duty, I would ask, need a Christian remain in doubt; and hence to him this boasted objection really amounts to nothing. With regard to the subject-matter, which ought alone to constitute the definition, Paley's language perhaps is not sufficiently comprehensive; but from the threefold division of duties in the following chapter, the latitude in which he wishes to be understood, is too obvious to admit of question.

But it is the third particular, which, in the estimation of these writers, renders this theory of Dr. Paley most objectionable, and the quality of selfishness alleged against it is that which they regard as most fraught with pernicious consequences. I cannot but think, however, that this accusation, formidable as it appears to some, is really destitute of solid foundation, and that it has arisen from not examining the subject in all its bearings. It is not from dwelling upon insulated passages, nor from selecting expressions obviously inaccurate, that we are to collect an author's meaning, but from taking his whole work collectively, and from examining the scope of his meaning, by a comparison of one part with another. This

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has unfortunately not been the fate of Paley. Many of his opponents have confined the principal share of their attention to his *definition* of virtue, which I am far from undertaking to defend; and hence we cannot be surprised at the errors into which they have fallen.

In the present case, *the obligation* laid down by this celebrated Moralist, is the great object of attack. In the first place, however, I should wish to be informed, how that system can be chargeable with selfishness, which enforces adherence to the will of God as an undeviating rule of conduct; and which rule; let it be observed, is founded on his universal benevolence. How is it possible to designate any theory by the epithet of *selfish*, which inculcates the perpetual practice of "doing good to mankind?" To this it is answered, that the whole merit of the beneficent conduct here recommended, is at once destroyed by the *motive*. Instead of being actuated by a laudable disinterestedness, it is alleged that, according to this system of ethics, we are to persevere in the performance of our duty, solely "for the sake of everlasting happiness." Whatever may be asserted by his worst opponents, it cannot be disputed that Paley uniformly enjoins perfect *disinterestedness* in all that relates to the *present* world; and with regard to the expectation of a *future* reward in a more exalted state of being, it constitutes the very same motive which is dwelt upon with such peculiar earnestness in almost every part of the New Testament. In our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, in numerous passages in the Gospels, and more particularly in the Epistles of St. Paul, this incentive to obedience is perpetually recurring. "En effet, l'immortalité celeste (says a highly gifted female writer) n'a nul rapport avec les peines et les recompenses que l'on conçoit sur cette terre; le sentiment qui nous fait aspirer à l'immortalité est aussi désintéressé que celui des autres; car les prémices de la félicité religieuse, c'est la sacrifice de nous-même; ainsi donc elle écarte nécessairement toute espèce d'égoïsme."\* I could easily fill several

\* *Mad. de Staël de Allemagne*, tom. III. c. 14.

pages with citations from the apostolic writings, in which we are exhorted to look forward to "an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away," as the recompense of our conformity to the Divine Commands; but I will not pursue the argument further, as it has been well stated by the highly intelligent writer who reviewed Mr. Bulwer's work on England and the English, in your last Number.

The writers, from whose sentiments I entirely differ on this topic, strenuously maintain that, according to Paley's system, a moral agent in the performance of his duty must constantly keep in view the motive derived from his expectations hereafter, and that he cannot perform a virtuous act without looking to its reward. It is evident, however, that when they entertain this opinion, they are altogether unmindful of a very important circumstance;—that, though self-love may be the origin of our obedience, yet, in the course of time, *self* is left entirely out of sight. The proper regulation of our dispositions and actions is at length generated into a *habit*; and as in the case of all other habits, we then act spontaneously, without extending our thoughts to the consequences, whether near or remote. It is not a little extraordinary that Sir J. Mackintosh, who has given so admirable an account of the formation of the secondary passions and affections from Hartley, and who expresses his high admiration of that theory, should not have applied it in the case of Paley. Nothing can be more obvious, than that when once a habit of conforming to the precepts of duty is firmly established, there will be no necessity for adverting to any thing in the form of a recompense; and this, it must be allowed, is the most exalted state of virtue we can possibly conceive. That such was Dr. Paley's notion on the subject, may be inferred from his apposite example mentioned in the 7th chapter of the 1st book of his Moral Philosophy, where he calls those the *best* servants who performs the duties of their station without being conscious at the time of a particular regard to their master's will, or of a particular attention to his interest. So frail, however, is the constitution of human nature, so surrounded is man with the

temptations and seductions of the world, that such a degree of perfection is rarely attained. The great mass of mankind, in the present state, can never be deterred from the commission of crime, or allured to the performance of duty, by mere abstractions. Nothing but the influence of hope and fear can be at all adequate to the purpose; and Paley has wisely framed his system in conformity with these principles. What, let me ask, is obligation, but the necessity of adopting means for securing some proposed end? And since it is acknowledged that happiness is the design of our creation, *moral* obligation must consist in the absolute necessity of practising virtue as the only means of attaining that happiness.

Such, then, I conceive to be the proper explanation of Paley's opinions relative to this particular point: and were I disposed to imitate the language of Mr. Bulwer, I might exclaim, without any violation of courtesy,—Alas, for the writer who ventures to construe rational self-love into gross selfishness, and who does not hesitate to condemn a theory which he has neglected to examine with sufficient accuracy.

Yours, &c.

F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

THE two following cases of resemblance between Dr. Paley and Mr. Locke, naturally enough to be accounted for, have not, I think, been pointed out before.

In the second instance, this appears the more remarkable, both from the quaintness of the phrase, *King* and *Constable*, and because the freedom of expression involved in it is supposed by Dr. Paley's biographer (Meadley's *Memoirs*, pp. 173, 174) to have formed one of the offences which impeded his promotion.

In the first instance also quoted, the agreement seems to my mind complete. The Lecturer of Christ College was eminently familiar with the *Essay concerning Human Understanding*: and from whence could it be suggested to Dr. Paley, to take that question, peculiar as it is, if not from Mr. Locke? I quote the whole section the more readily, on account of its excellence.

1. "That men should keep their compacts, is certainly a great and undeniable



rule in morality. But yet, if a Christian, who has the view of happiness and misery in another life, be asked *why a man must keep his word*, he will give this as a reason: Because God, who has the power of eternal life and death, requires it of us. But if an *Hobbist* be asked why, he will answer, because the Publick requires it, and the *Leviathan* will punish you if you do not. And if one of the old *heathen* philosophers had been asked, he would have answered, because it was dishonest, below the dignity of a man, and opposite to virtue, the highest perfection of human nature, to do otherwise."

*No Innate Practical Principles.* § 5.

"Why am I obliged to keep my word?"

Because it is right, says one.—Because it is agreeable to the fitness of things, says another.—Because it is conformable to reason and nature, says a third.—Because it is conformable to truth, says a fourth.—Because it promotes the public good, says a fifth.—Because it is required by the will of God, concludes a sixth."

THE QUESTION, WHY AM I OBLIGED TO KEEP MY WORD? CONSIDERED.

2. "The being rightfully possessed of great power and riches, exceedingly beyond the greatest part of the sons of *Adam*, is so far from being an excuse, much less a reason, for rapine and oppression, which the endamaging another without authority is, that it is a great aggravation of it: for the exceeding the bounds of authority is no more a *right* in a great, than in a petty officer; no more justifiable in a *king* than a *constable*; but is so much the worse in him, in that he has more trust put in him, has already a much greater share than the rest of his brethren, and is supposed, from the advantages of his education, employment, and counsellors, to be more knowing in the measures of right and wrong."

*Of Civil Government*, Book ii. § 202.

"In the next place, it is not affirmed of the supreme magistrate exclusively, that *he* is the ordinance of God: the title, whatever it imports, belongs to every inferior officer of the state as much as to the highest. The divine right of *kings* is, like the divine right of *constables*,—the law of the land, or even actual and quiet possession of their office; a right, ratified, we humbly presume, by the divine approbation, so long as obedience to their authority appears to be necessary or conducive to the common welfare."

DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE, &c. at the end.

So the passage originally stood: in

the later editions, it is altered by leaving out the obnoxious word, *Constables*, and substituting the inoffensive but spiritless phrase, *of other magistrates*, in its stead. It might be curious to trace the history of this alteration. Was offence really taken in certain high quarters? And if so, who gave the intimation of it? Who could recommend the courtly compliance, to expunge a word so innocent and so true?

Yours, &c.

AN ADMIRER OF PALEY AND LOCKE.

LETTERS FROM THE REV. CANON BAILYE TO THE REV. R. POLWHELE.

(Concluded from p. 232.)

LETTER XVI.

Nov. 1, 1809.

"With regard to my Assize-Sermon, I was highly complimented by the Judges.—I thank you, my friend." \* \* \* \* Your son at Woolwich, you say, is 'preparing his mind to hail the wonders of the east.' Whether we look to the east, west, north, or south, all is wonderful. We live in a most interesting age—no commonplace existence! We see the arm of Omnipotence stretched out, and we must wait in awful suspense the issue of his will."

LETTER XVII.

March, 5, 1810.

"My prospects in life are at present very gloomy—To describe my poor wife's continual sufferings were impossible.—Miss Seward's Letters are just coming out, and many individuals in Lichfield are waiting the event in fearful expectation, as many characters are attacked with acrimony."

LETTER XVIII.

July 13, 1810.

"Little domestic incidents trouble you too much—Pray, do not anticipate evil—I verily believe, if I were with you, I should pull your ears, notwithstanding you are a magistrate, a divine, and a poet. I have a circumstance to mention which I trust will give you pleasure. In a late conversation with Nares, the Editor of the Brit. Critic, your name was accidentally mentioned. He was anxious to know something of you—so I immediately set to work, and *abused* you *shamefully!*—The result, however, was a wish from

Nares, that you would assist him in writing for the *B. Critic*—a task you are well able to perform.—Mr. Gisborne, who did my duty last Sunday, enquired very kindly after you. He sent me yesterday Scott's 'Lady of the Lake.' It is there the inspirations of genius breathe in every page—in every line!—What think you of Ellen's description of Roderick?

"Wildly whilst his VIRTUES gleam,  
They make his PASSIONS darker seem,  
And flash across his spirit high  
Like lightnings o'er the midnight sky!"

I could ramble all day long in this paradise—But alas for the realities of Life!"

## LETTER XIX.

Nov. 4, 1811.

"In August last, Mrs. B. and myself set out with a few friends to visit the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. We reached Black-pool in Lancashire; and I had just a view of the blue mountains of Cumberland; when, lo! one of our party was arrested by the hand of Death,—a young lady about two and twenty, elegant, highly accomplished. Such, my dear friend, is life! She was the soul that animated the whole party,—and that enchanting country, had she been permitted to survey it, she would have made all her own by her creative pencil."

## LETTER XX.

March 4, 1812.

"Archdeacon Nares told me yesterday in confidence, that he was going to relinquish his labours as a reviewer; and, from what he said, I concluded that he looked to you as a successor. His profits, I have been informed, are not less than 300*l.* per annum, exclusive of presents of books. I heartily wish you may succeed so worthy and true a son of the Church of England."—"O that we were not separated so far asunder! Surely we shall meet once more before we have run our race! Alas! my friend, when we last parted, 'our bosom's lords sat gaily on their thrones!' but now 'the silver cord' is terribly relaxed, and 'with spectacles on nose,' I fear we should scarcely recognise each other."

## LETTER XXI.

March 26, 1813.

"Respecting the BELL or (as you term it) the BELLE's establishment, I perfectly agree with you. Its benefit

to society is at least questionable."

"You ask whether the 'inquisition into the case of Ann Moore of Tutbury be yet closed?' No. For the space of 16 days strictly watched under the direction of an eminent surgeon, she had been without alimment of any kind, either liquid or solid. For the period of several years from that time she has been in a recumbent state, without the support of any nutriment, except taking snuff.—This morning we determined upon a second watch under a new system. My friend Gisborne and I have no doubt of the fact. Constantly reading her Bible with apparently pious resignation, she cannot be an impostor. I see you smile at our credulity. But if you are saucy, Mr. Justice! we will send her down into Cornwall to be examined and cross-examined by your worship and others your companions."\*

## LETTER XXII.

Sept. 5, 1813.

"Tell me candidly who wrote the last critique in the *B. Critic* respecting the Bible Society? I dined with Gisborne yesterday; and he inquired very kindly after your health and situation. I heartily wish you had been with us in our ramble on the Forest. It would do me essential good, to introduce you to each other. I should feel elevated in the scale of existence to stand between two such friends."

## LETTER XXIII.

March 11, 1815.

"Cotton, Collier, Hazlewood, Stafford, Greville, are still living. But of all our Ch. Ch. friends, you are the dearest to my heart. Do you mean to follow the example of Scott, and dedicate a canto [in 'Fair Isabell'] to each of us? If so, remember I shall be jealous, should I not stand first in your affection."

## LETTER XXIV.

May 26, 1815.

"Wandering in every hole and corner of Ch. Ch. when I passed your old rooms, I thought of you with ardent affection; the association of ideas quite overcame me, and I shed tears before I could resume my solitary walk through the college."

\* She proved an impostor. See vol. LXXXIII. i. 479.

## LETTER XXV.

Feb. 29, 1816.

"I know your friendly heart too well not to know that you would be hurt to receive from any other than myself the information that the Bp. of Lichfield has promoted me to a vacant canonry in Lichfield Cathedral."—"To be Chancellor of my native place, and second Canon Residentiary in the Church, is a situation which I never expected to obtain."

## LETTER XXVI.

December 10, 1816.

"Mr. Spry, who preached the Bampton Lectures last year, has been staying with me for a few days; and he tells me that you are to preach these Lectures (D. V.) in 1818. But weigh well the expenses of your degree in civil law, of travelling, of printing, &c. &c. Consider this. Yet I am fully convinced that your sermons would do honour to the University."—"If you should preach, I will of course meet you at Oxford."

## LETTER XXVII.

July 24, 1819.

"Nares is declining very fast. He looked wretchedly ill during the whole of his residence. He often talked of you with great kindness."—"Mr. Trevanion of your county dined with me, a short time since. I did not forget you in our best Falernian."

## LETTER XXVIII.

Sept. 16, 1819.

"Fisher, a Westmoreland man, has taken a desperate flight to a dreary region in your county,—*Roach*, I think, or *Roc*,—a rectory, once a hermitage."

## LETTER XXIX.

Feb. 14, 1821.

"Fisher is doing great things at St. Roc, and has already thinned the Methodists' meetings."

## LETTER XXX.

April 16, 1823.

"I really think I shall venture to peep at the Atlantic this summer. In spite of age and gout, we will taste the Falernian, and fight our battles o'er again."

## LETTER XXXI.

Sept. 8, 1823.

"Tell Polwhele (said Nares to me this morning) that I rejoice at his success. My voice, I believe, was not unavailing. But Bishop Carey was no stranger to his character."—

"I have just succeeded to one of the best prebends in our Cathedral."

## LETTER XXXII.

March 3, 1824.

"Should I lose my wife, who is still a dreadful sufferer, I shall stand like a lone tree in the midst of a desert. Contemplating the possibility of this situation, I have purchased a small but beautiful villa about a mile and half from Lichfield; where I intend to pass the evening of my days."

## LETTER XXXIII.

July 19, 1826.

"I hope you and your family spent a pleasant time with Fisher. Indeed, with such a man, it would be impossible to do otherwise; for I perfectly agree with you in thinking he possesses consummate powers of eloquence, and a deep knowledge of most sciences. You praise likewise his hospitality; so that you have had the feast of reason and the flow of soul. Tell him that the very day you were his guests, his friends the Coopers dined with me at my cottage in the Forest, and that we drank all your healths."

## LETTER XXXIV.

Sept. 1826.

"Most sincerely do I thank you for the delicious treat you have set before me in the *Traditions and Recollections*." I wish, however, when you were describing your early Ch. Ch. friends, you had included my name in the number, that I might have sailed down the stream of Time with you and my fellow-students. Nares looks extremely ill. A few years will sweep us all away; and our places will be filled, I fear, with *evangelical* canons!"

## LETTER XXXV.

May 10, 1830.

"I may vary the subject,—but, my dearest friend! the gloom of affliction will not disperse. The very melancholy and untimely death of my old and much respected friend GREVILLE has completely overpowered me! And I should have been at a loss to find language to communicate this dreadful accident to you when I first heard it. On my arrival at Wyaston, I found you had been informed of the event; which was some relief to my mind."

## LETTER XXXVI.

June 24, 1831.

"A most extraordinary discovery has been made this last week in the

river Dove, immediately below the Castle where Mary, the beautiful but unfortunate Queen of Scots was confined. In removing some gravel from the bed of the river, more than a hundred thousand coins were thrown out, principally Scotch,—Alexander's, Robert's, some Edward's I. &c. &c. &c. They were sold by the discoverers at about one pound a hundred. I sent the King (who is lord of the manor) about forty of them; and his Majesty has just sent down a commission to have the remaining coins collected for himself. He has appointed me one of the commissioners; which I am sorry for; as I am assured the struggle in obtaining these relics will be attended with great difficulty, probably with danger. However, I will do my duty fearlessly."

## LETTER XXXVII.

July 17, 1832.

"The Bishop, in whose gift is Hanbury, kindly restored to me the vicarage, and at the very period when he had a son in orders. I trust I shall now end my days here [at Hanbury], unless expelled by the reforming spirit of the times. The imminent danger, however, which threatens our Church, is truly awful. If I cannot hope to see the danger averted, I trust God will give me fortitude to face the storm. I should not be surprised if my canony were abolished."

## LETTER XXXVIII.

Nov. 27, 1832.

"My poor wife is still declining,—and I anticipate a solitude which Religion only will enable me to endure."—"My spirits are too much depressed to permit me to discuss with you the subject of 'domiciliary visits.' But I agree with you perfectly, that the admission of a certain set of modern archdeaconesses into the cottages of the poor, must necessarily be attended with mischief, by making them disregard the instructions of their authorized minister."—"Our Church will soon become of a nondescript character. Alas! my friend, the Establishment, venerable as it is, is either unhinged or unhinging. Irreligion is brooding over our miserable country! Thank God! Hanbury is restored to me; and I may possibly outlive the storm. As to my stall in the Cathedral, I shall shake it from my mind, as 'the lion shakes the dew-drops from his mane.'"

Such are the more interesting passages in Letters selected from a voluminous correspondence; the *earlier part* of which consists of observations and criticisms on "Theocritus," "the Local Attachment," "the Fair Isabel," and other literary works, too much in a strain of friendly partiality. The *latter part* relates chiefly to family transactions.

Mr. Baileye had been long afflicted with gout; but died suddenly from the bursting of a blood-vessel at the heart. He left no children. R. P.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

THE remarks with which I closed my Letter in p. 301, suggest the following on the comparative ages of Domestic and Castellated architecture. I do not believe, in the absence of all testimony, that the castle preceded the house, even with the Normans; and this opinion, grounded on the belief that the former were single and remotely detached buildings, and not the common habitations of men, but their terror or defence, as they demeaned themselves in their humbler abodes, is not weakened by the admission that there are no specimens remaining of Domestic architecture, at least none with which I am acquainted, of so ancient a date as some among the remains of Castellated buildings. Without naming the precise antiquity of these, I may state that the Domestic architecture of the Normans cannot be traced by examples beyond the year 1100; indeed, I have not met with an instance, apart from a fortification, that can be safely assigned to the commencement of the twelfth century.

The subject to which I shall now refer, unites in its design the leading characteristics of Norman and Pointed architecture. The former prevails over the latter, which is conspicuous in the windows, and indubitably fixes its age in the last half of the twelfth century. The ancient building in *Cambridge*, known as *Pythagoras's school*, has survived its history; and its present appellation does not possess sufficient influence to excite an interest in its preservation, as one of the most venerable relics of architectural antiquity in the University. I recognize in this building another example of the Domestic architecture of the Normans, differing in no respect as to internal arrangement from the plan

which was commonly adopted in the larger mansions of the same, or of earlier date in other parts of England. A parallelogram (Plate V. No. 1.)\* upwards of 60 ft. long by 21 ft. wide in the clear, comprises this building, which has never been joined to any other, except in very modern days; but that it is no more than a portion of a plan once perfect, according to the system of the most ancient style of Domestic architecture known to us, is evident from the arrangement of the interior, and its agreement with other similar remains which have escaped with fewer injuries. In this respect, indeed, the building now under consideration, though not the most, is perhaps not the least fortunate example which might be named; and it is matter for consolation that the destructive alterations to which it has been subjected, have been inflicted so lately, that no person acquainted with the architectural remains of Cambridge, can be ignorant of the venerable appearance of the upper chambers, or fail to regret the extermination of their original character.

The bulk of the buttresses will not fail to be noticed; their projection is equal, or nearly equal, to their breadth, but it is not so great as that of those which have been added to the original structure. A practised eye will readily observe the difference of date here spoken of, and exemplified in Plate V. Nos. 4 and 5, and will not fail to remark that every feature of the edifice, of its exterior at least, shows that Pointed architecture had very little more to gain over Norman in the latter part of the twelfth century, when this valuable specimen was produced. See Nos. 2 and 3. All the buttresses, except those at the angles, terminate under the cornice which divides the stories, and are constructed of well-wrought masonry, and admirably bonded to the walls, which are composed of rubble. The building is divided internally in a transverse direction, at the point on the south side where one of the additional buttresses appears. This small room is lighted by a loop window with a square top, similar to those which in a uniform series admit light to the lower chamber. The principal apartment is distinguished by noble dimensions, and it seems not to

\* This Plate, which will comprise other subjects, will be given on a future occasion.

have been destitute of elegance. There are two windows towards the south, and two were also seen on the north side, different in shape and ornament, but not in age. The chimney stood on the south side, between the windows, and is marked on the exterior by a broad pilaster, which rose above the parapet in a cylindrical shaft, and either descended to the foundations, or rested on a corbel not far below the string-course. The adjoining windows consist of recessed arches, inclosing as it were tracery of two lights, with pointed arches, separated and supported by octagonal pillars, with capitals and bases. The remaining window on the opposite side of the room has lost its superior arch, and also the middle support of the compartments, which have trefoil arches with a single *dogtooth* ornament over the centre of each. The outer arch sprang from columns with highly-sculptured capitals; and, when complete, the design of this window possessed an equal share of novelty and elegance. The cornice of the parapet remains; but a modern roof has replaced the old one, and in the alteration the gables, which completed the character and interest of the building, were demolished. The lower chamber possessed ample dimensions, and, a few years ago, was the finest specimen of Norman groinwork remaining in Domestic architecture. An uniform range of many columns appeared in the centre, and others on the sides and in the angles, altogether supporting a roof handsomely arched, and vaulted in stone in two parallel lines of equal dimensions. Nothing more than fragments of the correctly finished architecture of the interior has been suffered to remain. No. VI. is a specimen of one of the capitals. A commodious room in the middle, and convenient granaries or store-rooms on the sides, now occupy the space of the two ancient stories, which were designed, and probably for ages were appropriated, to noble uses. The original means of approach to the upper rooms has been destroyed, along with many of their most interesting features. It was however an external stair. The two ranges of apartments were perfectly distinct from each other, and one part of the principal floor is still ascended by moveable steps. The ancient entrance to the lower story remains on the north side; its arch is a segment of

a semicircle of contracted dimensions. A more spacious doorway was formed in the east wall sometime in the fifteenth century, but it is no longer convenient or necessary.

I have remarked the absence in many of these buildings of an original internal staircase. But perhaps I should restrict the observation to houses of only two stories. When the Normans carried their domestic edifices to the height of three stories, as in the example of the Episcopal Palace in Norwich, the hazard and inconvenience of an external stair were obviated, and a free communication between the triple chambers was constructed at one end of the loftiest and most extensive member of the house. The windows, in two stories, over the openings which gave light and access to the vaulted apartment on the ground floor, are still remaining in the east front, but they are walled up, and the string courses between them are not entirely obliterated. The circular shaft of the staircase was enclosed by a wall of solid masonry, having the doorway in the centre, but the whole of this has been demolished up to the crown of the roof, where the evidences are still to be seen of the peculiar arrangement here described. The difference of appropriation, if indeed there was any, between the groined chambers which had a direct communication with the floors above, and those which had not, must continue doubtful so long as we are unable to discover for what portion of the domestic convenience of former days these extensive and well-finished rooms were designed. The inquiry would be attended with less interest, and perhaps with less difficulty, if the fashion had ended as it commenced, with the Normans; but their successors in Domestic architecture continued the plan, and very far surpassed the Normans in the magnificent extent and beautiful architecture of these lower rooms. The Palace at Norwich, which has already furnished the grandest specimen of an undivided Norman apartment, contains two of the noblest in a very early style of Pointed architecture. The Palace at Wells claims the first place among all the buildings of this class, succedent to those of the Normans; and the ruins of the Palace at Lincoln owe much of their interest to the number, extent, and variety of their lofty basement rooms with arched roofs. One of these presents a

noble specimen of the semi-cylindrical roof, constructed of stone. The span measures 22 feet 8 inches, and the length nearly 40 feet. The present height of the walls, including the cornices on the sides, which receive the springers of the arch, is 6½ feet, and their thickness 4 feet 8 inches. A doorway at the north end of this chamber leads into another of similar design, but of greater length. It has been made almost impenetrable by the heaps of rubbish which are accumulated on the floor, and the fallen ruins which are piled before the windows on the outside. A gleam of light borrowed from the doorway of the adjoining chamber, shows the desolation and decay to which it has long been consigned.

At right angles with the room just noticed, and 36 feet distant towards the west, is a very finely groined apartment, 51 feet in length, and 17 in width. The ribs, arranged in three divisions, spring to a lofty height from corbels fixed in the side walls; carved bosses enrich the points of intersection in the centre of the roof. There are two windows and a door on the south side, a door at the east end, and a window opposite. Another doorway at the south-west angle opens to a staircase which communicates with the principal floor, and rises to the summit of the building. The room over the groined basement had its chief entrance from another and more spacious apartment on the north side. The communication was by means of a lofty and splendid arch, once rich in the characteristic ornaments of the Pointed style of Henry the Third's reign. The building is distinguished by a double tier of windows towards the south, east, and west; and its lofty walls have been inclosed by a roof of stone, supported upon arches, of which portions remain to testify the care and cost which were bestowed upon them, for the purpose both of strength and ornament; but not on these only, for the walls, windows, doors, indeed every part of the structure from the foundation upwards, manifests the utmost attention to design, construction, and workmanship; and the united efforts of time and weather, neglect and mischief, have not extinguished all traces of merit in this beautiful specimen of ancient Domestic architecture.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

HORÆ CLASSICÆ, No. II.

## SEEING IS BELIEVING.

THE truth of this adage is borne out in a remarkable manner by the similarity of the Greek word ΔΕΡΚ-Ω (*Derc-o*) "I see," and the Latin *Cred-o*, "I believe;" both of which are formed of the very same letters read in two different ways; and thus is shown the intimate connexion between the physical fact of *seeing with the eye*, and the metaphysical idea of *seeing with the mind*, i. e. of believing. In like manner the Latin FIDES, "faith," is evidently the same as the Greek ΦΙΔΕΣ (*Fides*), in more modern characters, and without the digamma ΕΙΔΕΣ, "thou seest:" and thus again we perceive that faith "is what thou seest," or as St. Paul says, "Faith is the evidence of things not seen," i. e. of things not seen by the eyes of the body, but by those of the mind; to which the Ancients were accustomed to attribute the power of vision, as we learn from the various authors quoted by Burges on Plato's *Hippias*, §. 37, Addend. p. 134, whose assertion, however, that the Greeks did not attribute the power of speech to the soul, is contradicted by Sophocles in *Antig.* 227.

Ψυχή γὰρ ἤδα πολλά μοι μυθουμένη—similar to Shakspeare's "Hear my soul speak," in the *Tempest*; and who in the *Merchant of Venice* introduces Launcelot Gobbo, the servant of Shylock, talking with himself, much in the same way that Sophocles represents the Φύλαξ of Creon, but with this difference, that the latter reasons with himself upon the policy of returning to his master, while the former discusses the question of running away from his.

Of this union between physical facts and metaphysical language, Cicero knew not an atom; because, as he was never initiated in the mysteries, he was compelled to get all his notions on philosophical questions from wri-

ters, who, like Pindar, emptied their quivers of words, that went διαμπερές οὐδ' ἄπτερον ὥστε βέλος, and were φωνᾶντα μὲν συνετοῖσι, but ἐς τὸ πᾶν ἐρμηνέων χαρίζοντα—in consequence of their masonic oath not to divulge to the profane, what they had seen or heard in their respective Lodges. Had Cicero known more, he would have sneered less at the Stoics; who in their metaphysical enquiries very wisely accustomed themselves to trace the ordinary meanings of words to their original source, and therefore knew better than to believe with Cicero, as stated in *Offic.* i. 7, that *fides* was so called, "quòd fiat quòd dictum est;" as if truly *fides* were derived from *fi* and *dico*.

## ON THE JUS PAPIRIANUM.

The Laws of the Twelve Tables are generally said to have been introduced into Rome by the Decemvirs sent to Athens for the purpose of obtaining from Solon information on points of jurisprudence. But this story has been acutely called in question by Gibbon, "Decline and Fall," c. 45, in his masterly sketch of the Roman Law. The fact seems to be that the embassy was sent, not to *Greece*, properly so called, but to that part of Italy called *Magna Græcia*, where various cities existed, having political institutions wholly or in part derived from the school of Pythagoras; whose disciples Zaleucus and Charondas, were said to have given laws respectively to the Locrians and Thurians, both of whom were inhabitants of Lower Italy.

Had Gibbon suspected, more than he seems to have done, the real origin of Roman jurisprudence, he would have seen that the Pontifex Maximus, who revived the laws of Numa,\* was called Papius, probably from the circumstance that he first made known to

\* The Latin *Nūma*, has evidently, like *Mōus*, the law-giver of the Hindoos, some connexion with the Greek Νόμος (*Nomos*), "a law:" a word not used by Homer, as remarked by Hesychius in Νόμος, and Joseph. c. Apion. §. 15. p. 481, and which was introduced doubtless by the Pythagoreans; one of whom (Pindar) was the first to broach their well-known doctrine, that Νόμος ἑ πάντων βασιλεὺς, as we learn from Plato and other writers, quoted by Alberti on Hesychius V. Νόμος, and which was also the sentiment of Demaratus, as stated by Herodot. VII. and naturally so; because the ethics of Lycurgus and of Pythagoras had a common origin.

his countrymen the use of the Egyptian *Papyrus*,\* as a fit material for writing on, after his return from a country, which he had visited for the purpose of comparing the laws of Numa, derived from the school of Pythagoras, with those of Egypt, the very place where Pythagoras himself had obtained all his precepts on religion, ethics, and jurisprudence; and from which country Minos too derived his institutes of Cretan law, the model of those subsequently introduced by Lycurgus into Sparta, and from whence even Moses carried with him a portion of the Jewish code; a fact, that enables us to explain the agreement of the latter with the laws of the Twelve Tables, as shown by more scholars than one.

Of this connexion between Rome and Lower Italy, another proof is furnished by the fact that L. Papirius Cursor, doubtless one of the family of the above-mentioned Papirius the Pontifex Maximus, was the person to whom the Romans were indebted for their earliest knowledge of the sun-dial, which he brought from Magna Græcia U. C. 461; while the second dial was brought from Catania in Sicily, U. C. 490, where they had been long in use, not, as generally supposed, the invention of some Greek, but rather the importation by some Pythagorean from Egypt; at least we know that to Ctesibius of Alexandria the Greeks were indebted for their knowledge of the clepsydra, another instrument for measuring the lapse of time, and which was first introduced into Rome by the Censor Scipio Nasica, U. C. 595, and which, together with the hour-glass filled with sand, found nowhere so fine as in Egypt, was doubtless derived from the same fountain of universal science, the country of the Pyramids.

#### ON THE AGE OF SCYLAX.

In a dissertation read to the Berlin Society in 1810, and lately translated by J. C. H. for the Philological Museum, No. ii. p. 254, Niebuhr endeavoured to prove that, although we do not know the exact time to which the Periplus of Scylax is to be assigned,

we may approximate to it. For as it represents the coasts of the Mediterranean, such as they were in the early part of the reign of Philip of Macedon, it is plain that the author of the Periplus cannot be the Scylax mentioned by Herodotus, iv. 44.

But as this fact was already known to Scaliger and Valesius, as appears from the passages quoted by Bredow in *Epistol. Parisiens.* p. 278, I cannot but think that Niebuhr might have saved himself the trouble of writing his long-winded dissertation; in which, after all, he has been able to throw not the least light, directly or indirectly, on a single difficulty connected with the history of the Periplus; and as to his emendation of a corrupt passage, powerful as Niebuhr was in destroying the credit due to the half-poet, half-historian of Padua, he was not the man to enter the magic circle of conjectural criticism; and still less ought his translator to venture upon that slippery ground,

“*Ἐνθ' ὁ τυχῶν ἄρ' ἀπὸ χρησίμης οὐπωτε χρήται.*”

The passage of Scylax, on which the two “learned Thebans” have discoursed “music not the most excellent,” is the following:

‘*Ῥόδος*’ κατὰ τοῦτο νήσος τρίπολις, ἀρχαία πόλις καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ πόλις αἶθε, Γάλυσος, Λίνδος, Κάμειρος.

Of the attempts made to get rid of the difficulty in the words *ἀρχαία πόλις*, it is only necessary to say that, as Niebuhr and J. C. H. are not satisfied with their own emendations, they are not likely to gain the approbation of other scholars; and the field is therefore still open to a critic like myself,

‘*Ἀπτήν, ἀτιθός, ἀρτι γυμνός ὀστράκων.*’

I propose then to read, τὸ ἀρχαίων ἀπολις—i. e. *originally city-less*; where the expression τὸ ἀρχαίων may be compared with the language of Dicæarchus—

‘*Ἐλλάς, τὸ παλαιῶν οὐδ’ ἄ ποτε πόλις :*

a passage that may be added to those already quoted by Isaac Vossius, to prove that the word *πόλις* may be applied to something more than a mere city, as in Aristoph. *Fragm.* *Ὅσα πόλις πάλαια διαλυμαίνεται*, where Sicily is

\* They who have seen the leaves, on which the sacred poetry of India is written, will at once acknowledge that to the *Papyrus*, or some similar plant, were entrusted the oracles of the Sibyl; and they will as readily understand how truly it might be said of such writings, that “*Si turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis;*” no power on earth could put them together again.



spoken of; and in Eurip. Temen. Fragm. Ἄπανα Πελοπόννησος εὐτυχεῖ πόλις.

With regard to the whole question of the Periplus, it is manifestly, as Letronne observes, a compilation from different authors of different ages; but to which the name of the oldest geographer Scylax, who supplied the greatest part of the materials, was given as the most taking title; at least, by such an hypothesis alone can we account for its discrepancies and inaccuracies, and which, in despite of his contempt for French scholars, J. C. H. will eventually adopt, as may be inferred from his confession, that "Niebuhr has demonstratively settled the age to which the main and most detailed part of the Periplus belongs;" and from whence therefore it appears that some parts must be referred to another age and author.

#### ON MR. TATE'S HORACE.

On looking over Mr. Tate's very amusing Preliminary Dissertation, prefixed to his edition of Horace, I find that he ridicules Sanadon for his ignorance of the word *Epodus*, although it had been clearly defined by the Scholiast; who observes that in a distich, consisting of two unequal lines, the first and longer is called the *προῶδος*, and the second and shorter the *ἐπιῶδος*. But if this were the correct definition, such verses as the following ought not to be found in a book of Epodes,—

*Petti nihil me sicut antea juvat  
Scribere versiculos  
Amore perculsum gravi;*

nor such as

*Horrida tempestas cælum contraxit, et  
imbres*

*Nivesque deducunt Jovem;*

*Nunc mare nunc silvæ—*

for in both cases the verses are evidently written in stanzas of three lines; and still less ought we to meet with verses, such as

*Jam jam efficaci do manus scientiæ,  
Supplex et oro regna per Proserpinæ, &c.*  
for there all the lines are of the same length.

It appears, therefore, that Sanadon was quite right in rejecting the definition of Greek must have been next to nothing, or else he would have known that Ἐπιῶδος always means an *additional ode*, as seen in the Ἐπιῶδοι

of Pindar, and of other lyric writers. The title was probably given by the Editor, who first arranged the remains of Horace according to their lyric or not lyric character; between which the Epodes, as being written in some modification of iambics, and therefore nearer to the prosaic style adopted in the Satires and Epistles, would naturally occupy a middle place.

I find also that Mr. Tate has here, as elsewhere, supported an emendation made by Nicholas Hardinge; who, in the following verses,

— *eripe te moræ;*  
*Ne semper udum Tibur, et Æsula  
Declive contempleris arvom,*

proposes to read,

*Ut semper-udum, &c.*

But though it may seem the height of presumption in an unknown critic, for even in Classical literature names are every thing, to call in question an emendation which Bentley, Markland, and Parr, have approved of; yet, till I can meet with a passage to defend the strange compound *semper-udum*, I must protest against the correctness of the emendation. I am well aware that Mr. Kidd has compared it with the Greek ἀεναός, *semper-fluens*. But the two cases are by no means parallel. The word *semper* cannot be united, except to an adjective derived from a verb. Hence, though *semper-amabilis* is perfectly correct, *semper-udus* is not at all so. Besides the confusion of *ut* and *ne* is at variance with all we know of Latin Paleography; although it is true that *ut* and *ac* (i. e. *nunc*), might be easily confounded. The restoration, therefore, of the passage must still be left for other scholars; unless we adopt the emendation proposed, if I remember rightly, in a defunct periodical;

*eripe te moræ;*

*Messe i per udum Tibur—*

where *Messe*, literally *harvest*, must be taken for harvest-time, as *πρόα* and *ἀπόρος*, literally *herb* and *ploughing*, are taken in Greek for *herb-time* and *ploughing-time*, as shown by the commentators on Hesych. Ἀπόρους ἐναύροισ' Ἐφοκλήης: and from whence the same scholar corrected another passage of Horace, by reading

*Romæ Tibur amem nive, at æstu Tibure  
Romam,*

instead of *amem ventosus Tibure*; an emendation that Markland would pro-

bably have adopted, as it will get rid of all the difficulty he found in the unintelligible *ventosus*; while *nive*, literally *snow* (i. e. snow-time, or winter), and *æstu*, literally *heat* (i. e. heat-time, or summer), would be properly opposed to each other.

In p. xlvi. Mr. Tate quotes the very beautiful passage descriptive of Horace's marvellous childhood; where, to show that he was *Non sine Diis animosus infans*, the poet tells us how when he was a little boy he wandered from home, till weary with play and sleep, he laid down in a wood, and how

“The little robin red-breasts  
Did cover him with leaves.”

But surely it requires little penetration to discover that this is all a fiction, even without the poet's own hint, *an me ludit amabilis Insania*, to say nothing of the expression,

*Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis  
Dormirem et ursis,*

as if, forsooth, *bears* were ever found in Italy.

That Bentley's arrangement of the dates, when Horace published his respective works, is correct in the main, it were useless to deny; yet I should be glad to have a satisfactory answer given to the arguments brought against it, from the anachronisms relating to the deaths of Virgil and of Quintilius Varius, and the recovery of the standards lost by Crassus; for to suppose with Gesner, that, after Horace had finished his *great work*, as he calls the third book, he threw into the fourth a few odes, written previously, or to assert with Mr. Tate, that Horace would speak of future and unknown events, as if they had actually happened, is to confess at once that the book itself can give no conclusive evidence of the time when it was really published.

ON THE WORDS Θεαγγελεύς, Εἰσαγγελεύς, and Σουαγγελεύς.

A question has been started by some Scholars in England and elsewhere, whether Philip ὁ Θεαγγελεύς, mentioned by Athenæus, vi. p. 271, is or is not the same person as Philip ὁ εἰσαγγελεύς mentioned by Plutarch Vit. Alexandr. c. 46. Hardouin on Plin. N. H. v. 29, contends that they are; and therefore proposes to read in both the passages εἰσαγγελεύς. Sainte-Croux, on the other hand, in

*Examen Critique des Historiens d'Alexandre le Grand*, p. 39, would give to Athenæus the word found in Plutarch. I conceive, however, that in both those authors we ought to read Σουαγγελεύς: for we learn from Strabo that there was a Philip ὁ τὰ Καριὰ γράφας: while from Steph. Byz. we also learn that Σουάγελα was πόλις Καρίας, ἔθθα ὁ τάφος ἦν τοῦ Κάρου, ὡς δηλοῖ καὶ τὸ ὄνομα: καλοῦσι γὰρ οἱ Κάρου σοῖαν τὸν τάφον, γέλαν δὲ τὸν βασιλέα: ὁ πολίτης δὲ Σουαγγελεύς: where, however, it is probable that for γέλαν we must read ἀγέλαν: for ἀγέλας, derived from ἀγ-εω, *to lead*, and *las people*, is evidently of the same form and meaning as Ἀρχέ-λας and Ἀγεσί-λας: the former of which has been lately restored to Eurip. Heracl. 748, by Dobree in *Adversar.* p. 104; and the latter long since to an old inscription by Bentley on Callimach. Lavacr. Pall. 130, and to Æsch. Pers. 922, by G. Burges in *Class. Journ.* N. 43, p. 161, in place of the barbarous ἀγαθατα, justly obelized by Porson.

With regard to the Χάρης ὁ εἰσαγγελεύς, mentioned by Plutarch in the very same chapter, it is probable that he performed the same office as the Persian Aristazanes; who, says Diodor. Sic. xvi. 47. ἦν εἰσαγγελεύς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ πιστότατος τῶν φίλων μετὰ Βαγῶαν. ΤΙΣ.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME discussion about the *localities* of Horace having been lately excited by the publication of *Horatius Restitutus*, from our University press, naturally led to inquiry after copies of *The Sabine Farm, &c.* (*chiefly descriptive of the villa and Life of Horace*), by R. Bradstreet, Esq. A. M. 1810. The reply given some months ago intimated, that the book was out of print.

Allow me to inform your Classical readers, Mr. Urban, that the book is unquestionably *now* on sale at Mr. Fellowes's, successor to Mr. Mawman, the original publisher.

That *Excursion from Rome to Licenza* (the *Digentia* of Horace), in which the “Sabine Farm” had its origin, was undertaken by Mr. Bradstreet, a Suffolk gentleman, and of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1795; and the *Villa Horatiana* has been described by him with very great exactness and fidelity.

Yours, &c. PHILO-FLACCUS.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The History and Antiquities of the Parish and Church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, London.* [By William Herbert, Author of the *History of Lambeth Palace.*] 8vo.

THE commencement of this work has already been briefly noticed in our pages. It may now be fairly subjected to a general review.

Every thing relative to the history, customs, and localities of the mighty heart of the British Empire possesses much interest; and the late parish of St. Michael afforded numerous and interesting vestiges of the population of London in the earliest and succeeding ages. Every day almost is disclosing fresh evidence of Roman London; any one who has the leisure, and will take the pains, to examine the earth thrown out from the numerous adyts to sewer works, which by a sort of mining process are daily prosecuted under the highways of London, may satisfy himself on this point. Numerous were the discoveries of Roman pottery and foundations about the site of St. Michael's Church, and in Great Eastcheap, in 1831; but that displayed in carrying a grand sewer across Great Eastcheap to Gracechurch-street, "may be looked upon as the most important of all." This was an ancient highway of gravel, which the author calls, somewhat vaguely and inappropriately we think, the *Watling-street*, and which he describes in the following manner:

"This most ancient thoroughfare did not lay above three feet below the present pavement," "a circumstance that would seem unaccountable did we not know that Fish-street Hill was abated" (i. e. lowered) "at Eastcheap, nearly five feet, by Act of Parliament, after the fire of London. This portion of the Roman road, and the pavement discovered at Crooked-lane, must therefore originally have been on the same level, allowing for the declivity.

"It was seven feet six inches deep, and sixteen feet wide, being nine feet narrower than the modern street. The sides were each supported by a wall about 17 inches thick, of the height of the bed. The walls tapered a little upwards, and were formed of rough courses of Kentish rag stone, separated by layers of Roman tile; the latter being in two-course breaking joints, and bonding throughout the whole. The average dimensions of these tiles were  $16\frac{1}{2}$  by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and two inches thick."

One of these tiles is represented in *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. plate 45. The disposition of the layers may be seen in Mr. Knight's plan, in p. 422.

"The agger, as it is called, or substance of the road between the walls, was a concrete of gravel found on the spot, close and well rammed."....."It rested on a bed of loam one foot thick, and apparently tended from Cannon-street, in the direction of Little Eastcheap."

Here is some little discrepancy with our own notes, which make the course of the way inclining north-east of Little Eastcheap, towards Aldgate.

"Below the layer of loam, on which the Roman road rested, the soil to the depth of twenty feet was found to be hard native gravel, which forms the rise of the land here, and along the whole shore of the Thames. Under this was the same species of blue or London clay, which partly constitutes the bed of the river, and which, it has been seen, is found on both sides of the shore, and on sinking wells in many parts of Surrey."—p. 23.

This agger, however, was certainly not the Watling-street, as the author has termed it; for that most ancient way ran from Dover with little deviation, except for a few miles between Rochester and Dartford, from the present line of road; crossed the Thames west of St. Saviour's Church, taking a north-west direction; made its exit at Newgate, and pursued its course to St. Alban's.

We shall ourselves quote old Holinshed's account of it.\*

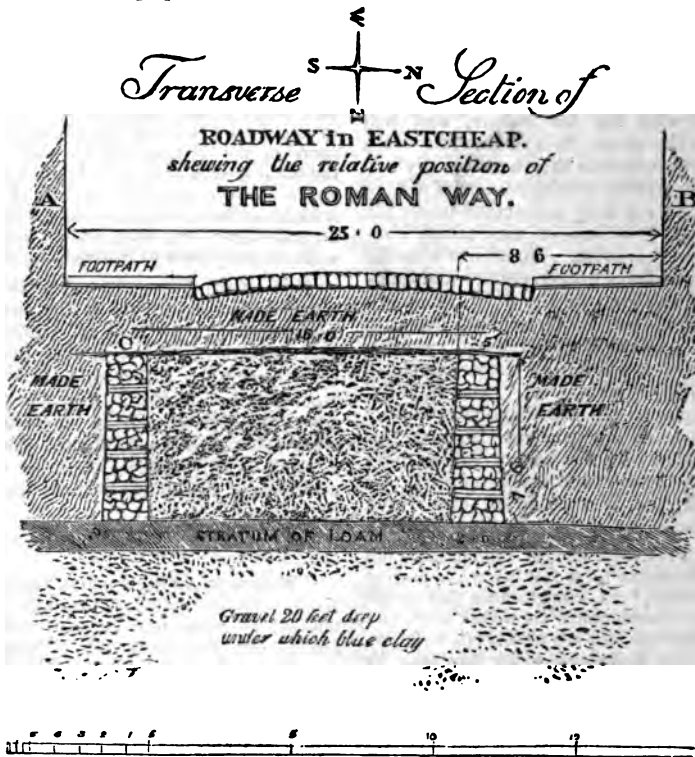
"Watling-street beginneth at Dover in Kent, and so stretcheth through the midst of Kent into London, and so forth (peradventure by the midst of the city), unto Verolamium or Verlamcester, now St. Alban's, where in the yeare of grace one thousand five hundred thirty and one, it was found by a man that digged for gravel wherewith to mend the high waie. It was in this place eightene foot broad, and about ten foot deepe, and stoned in the bottome, and peradventure also on the top, but these are gone, and the rest remaine equall in most places, and levell with the fields; the yelow gravell also that was brought thither in carts two thousand yeeres passed, remained there so fresh and strong, as if it had been digged out of the natural place where it grew not manie yeeres before."

\* Descript. of Brit. p. 118.

Thus far Holinshed on the Watling-street way.

The gravel bank discovered in Eastcheap, was therefore, as we have said, no part of the Watling-street, but from the direction in which it ran, north-east, probably debouched into the country at Aldgate. One circumstance connected with this way is worthy of particular observation,—it was not paved, whereas in recently making a sewer in the line of that part of the city which retains the name of Watling-street, the old Watling-street way became evident at 20 feet depth, having a substratum of chalk, and being paved with flint.

The same appearance of a paved way at the same depth, presented itself also in Upper Thames-street. And Sir Christopher Wren, on sinking the foundation of Bow Church, found a paved causeway, which he considered the boundary of the Roman colony, from the marshy nature of the ground to the northward. All these circumstances seem to demonstrate that the Celtic colony at London lay between Wallbrook and Ludgate-hill, that this was afterwards occupied by the Romans, its streets paved, and might in the earliest times be strictly considered the city. From it diverged many ways, for the formation of which the fine



*Longitudinal Section of the Wall C*



*Measured & Drawn by William Knight. — Engraved by G. Durrington, 1831*

A. B. The frontage line of modern houses; C. The Roman wall; D. D. The layers of Roman tile; E. E. The Kentish rag.

gravel site afforded every facility; along these roads were placed temples, sepulchres, houses, and suburban villas, the whole forming populous suburbs. In Bishopgate-street, but a short time since, twenty feet below the surface, a gravel way was found, from which were thrown up fragments of amphoræ, &c.; and within these few days, in lowering the road for the new street to be formed from the north end of London Bridge, in the direction of St. Mary Woolnoth Church, a second line of Roman wall has been discovered running parallel with the northern flanking wall of the Roman way at Eastcheap. The two walls are distant four feet asunder. In the fourth century the whole of the extended colony was surrounded by a somewhat irregular wall.

The numerous admixture of sepulchral remains, with other Roman vestiges, found near the site of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane,\* shew that this spot originally was placed without the city. The successive embankments of the Thames are noticed, p. 14, the account of which agrees with the details previously given in our Magazine, vol. cr. pt. i. p. 387. Examples of the Roman pottery, and the horns of animals, found on the Roman level at St. Michael's Church, are delineated. On those at p. 8 we observe, that the two vessels, figures 7 and 8, are made up; the only portion of these vessels which remained, and which we ourselves saw, were the necks and handles. They were amphoræ, and had they been correctly restored, the bottoms would have had the pointed form. The stamps on the Samian ware, p. 30, should be corrected AQTIVANTVS. OF. PAZZENI.

The ancient sandal found in the mud of the marsh within the old embankment, is of an elegant form, and affords excellent authority to the historical painter for antique *chaussure*.

We pass on with our author to Eastcheap, in the Saxon times.

"The origin of forming the docks and keys here, and at other parts of the river, can only be ascribed to the Saxons." This "is testified by their being all spoken of as the *Sokes* (a Saxon word signifying liberties of different Saxon owners); and where they were not so named, they bore other appellations indi-

cating a coeval origin. Edred's hythe was afterwards called the Queen's hithe; Baynard's castle, with its wharf, was the *sok* of Robert Fitzwalter; the *Stællhoff* or Steel-yard of the Hanse merchants was their *sok*. One of these Saxon wharfs is also described to have stood at this very spot, the head of London-bridge, and was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey."—p. 37.

The very appellation East *Cheap*, stamps this a market in the Saxon times, and that it was a place of busy traffic in the Roman, the discoveries of numerous hand-mortars, crucibles, &c. bore ample testimony. The ancient arrangement of Eastcheap market was as follows:

"On the north, and facing the cookery, were the butchers' shambles. These occupied the present street, called Eastcheap, and continued to do so for ages afterward. The butchers had residences, with stalls outside, ranged along the whole line of street from Bridge-street to nearly St. Clement's-lane, for which they paid a yearly rent of two shillings to the Sheriff of London. In the reign of Edward II. eighteen of these butchers, 'carnifices de Eastchepe,' complained of the Sheriffs' agent for exacting an additional rent for such stalls, which he pretended they had been subject to from the reign of King John—no bad proof of the antiquity of the market here. The west of the market remained mostly open, and was occupied as pasture by the butchers. The records of St. Giles's Hospital in the Fields, mention two plots here, 2 Edward I. in the tenure of persons in that trade, and they are said to have been bounded by other plots of land, showing the then unbuilt state of that part of the metropolis."—p. 41.

The site of Stocks Market, a little to the north-west, was absolutely at this time a cattle fold.

"Near the church of the blessed Mary of Wolcherche hawe, is a certaine cattle-fold, called Les Stoks, ordained for butchers and fishmongers, where the same may sell flesh and fish."—Chronicles of London Bridge, p. 268.

Stocks Market, established in the 17th of Edward II. soon became a formidable rival to Eastcheap. Of this fact many curious particulars are given, which do great credit to Mr. Herbert's antiquarian zeal and research.

Crooked-lane was built on an original path, which formerly intersected the open area or market place at Eastcheap, from its south-east corner, op-

\* See *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 191.

posite the site of the Monument, to its north-west, at the top of St. Michael's-lane. A palace for Edward the Black Prince was erected at the angle next Fish-street Hill,\* the site of the stock-fishmongers' stalls. In St. Michael's (Miles's lane), Archbishop Arundel had his inn. The renowned Sir William Walworth's house is traditionally said to have stood in the site of Fishmongers' hall; that spot was certainly his bequest to their Company, to which he belonged. These are valuable topographical notices.

It is remarked by our correspondent Mr. Kempe, in his first paper on the excavations for the city approaches to London Bridge, vol. ci. pt. i. p. 195, that the extravagancies of Prince Henry and his companions in Eastcheap, of which the tradition had reached Shakspeare's days, really took place at the Boar's-head, at that time not improbably a *cook's shop*, to which, according to the custom of the day, the wine was sent up from the neighbouring cellars or "Shades," as an eminent vintner's establishment in that neighbourhood is to this day, from its former subterranean character, termed. The Boar's-head at length became, and till about fifty years since continued to be a tavern. We have ourselves seen a card summoning a fraternity of Freemasons to meet there. The site of the house, two doors from the east corner of Crooked-lane, was in 1831 still distinguished by a boar's head carved in stone, inserted in the wall, bearing the date 1668, a token of respect shown to this right ancient hostel, at its re-building after the great fire. At the time of its final demolition, it was a shop for shooting-tackle, archery geer, curiosities, and antiques.† The site is now laid into the public highway-approach to London Bridge.

St. Michael's Church was, we suppose, a time-immemorial foundation,

\* See vol. ci. pt. i. p. 196.

† We have preserved the following card as the last relique of this feast-consecrated spot: "T. B. Turner's Sporting Magazine and Shooting-tackle Warehouse, the Boar's head. 'Well, I'll go with thee, provide us all things necessary, and meet me at the Boar's-head in Eastcheap. Farewell!' Shakspeare. No. 2, Great Eastcheap, two doors from Crooked-lane, Cannon-street."

for no notice of its first erection occurs in Mr. Herbert's pages. Walworth's pious foundation of a college of secular priests to pray for the souls of his master Lovekin, the stock-fishmonger, and others his benefactors, is noticed with many curious original particulars.

The remains depicted in Mr. Carlos's communication to our Magazine for April 1831, p. 295, appear to be those of the college cloister.

The Church-yard of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, is reported to have been occasionally appropriated in ancient times to the shooting with bows at butts and marks (p. 213). This is another added to the numerous proofs of the estimation in which archery was held by our ancestors. The shooting in St. Michael's Church-yard must have been limited to the length of 30 yards, little more than that of the Church. It could obviously have been only practised at an earth-butt, as any other mode must have endangered the lives of passengers in so populous a neighbourhood. This length, however, would be sufficient for initiating the inhabitants in the great points of archery, drawing and loosing. Either a very short or a very long distance has been an approved mode of practice with experienced archers of every period.

The great plague in 1665, swept off 173 persons in St. Michael's parish; an instance is given from the Register of a man losing his wife and his four children, probably all his family, by the disease.

St. Michael's parish was the second parish which the flames of the great fire of 1666 assailed; propelled by the east wind, they crossed the then narrow way at Fish-street Hill, and caught the opposite houses; from Hollar's view of London after the fire, the following particulars are deduced:

"Glancing amid the ruins northward, as they appear in the above view, we may discern the entrance and remains of Crooked-lane, with what seems to be a huge mass of burnt building at the corner or site of the Black Prince's palace. Beyond appears the skeleton of St. Michael's Church, with the fragments of the houses which adjoin."—p. 88.

Here we close our notices of this interesting addition to the Topography of London, slender in proportion to the very original matter which the volume contains. Mr. Herbert deserves great

applause for the diligence and skill with which he has prosecuted the researches recorded in these pages; nor must the liberality of Thomas Saunders, esq. the restorer of the Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's, at whose expense we understand the work has been undertaken, be passed over without the warmest approbation of this second instance of his public spirit.

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*The Infirmities of Genius illustrated, &c. By R. Madden, Esq. 2 vols.*

THE object of Mr. Madden's work is to account for many of the eccentricities, weaknesses, and infirmities of men of talent, from some circumstances connected with their habits of life, their constitutions, and their health. In this way he traces the mental aberrations of Cowper, Byron, and others, to a morbid temperament, to disease in the structure of the brain, tendencies to epilepsy, palsy, and apoplexy, induced, or at least increased, by application to study, and by violent excitements of the mind. He pronounces those arts and studies most favourable to health and life, which make the least demand on the nervous system; which are conducted in calmness, temperance, and connected rather with soundness of judgment, and accuracy of observation, than with the higher powers of genius, and the wild and daring flights of fancy. This is illustrated in some ingenious tables, by which it appears that the average years of

Natural Philosophers are as	75
Painters - - -	70
Musical Composers - -	64
Dramatists - - -	62
Poets - - -	57

Whatever may be thought of the accuracy of our author's deductions, of the ingenuity of his inferences, and of the general soundness of his system, the field of inquiry into which it leads him, is fertile, of much entertainment and instruction. The lives of many men of eminence pass in review before us; their habits of life are observed, their character scrutinized, their opinions weighed, and their prominent and leading features described. The book of Mr. Madden is written in the manner of Mr. D'Israeli; possessing much of those qualities which render that gentleman's

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works so agreeable to almost all readers; but Mr. Madden is not so accurate in his facts: as when he relates an anecdote of Bolingbroke, which belongs to Pope; and when he makes Porson regret that he could not make an hundred pounds. Porson might say that his attainment, being not in the line of public demand, could not ensure him a hundred pound from any bookseller; but Porson's attainments, had other matters stood right, and had there been no drawbacks from his talents and opinions, would have secured him the command of thousands, and a high situation in the profession he chose to select.

We perceive that Mr. Madden is no scholar; indeed his classical quotations are all abortions; and after all, no reliance can be placed upon the conclusions to which he arrives, because the inferences which he draws are so loose and vague, and the premises so illogical. We must say that this is one of the books which we occasionally meet with (raised by the hot-bed of vanity and idleness), which has no direct purpose in view; it is exhausted in fruitless observations, and vague assertions; and when it does approach to truth, it is only fortuitously; besides it swarms so in every page with mistakes, as to make it very unprofitable reading.

◆

*Sermons. By Francis Skurry, B. D. Vol. II.*

THE first of these Sermons is on the subject of National Judgments; as the author brings to our remembrance some of the most remarkable visitations of God's anger on the sinful and rebellious nations of the earth, from the earliest times. The only subject which we could wish omitted, is that mentioned at p. 6, simply because we disbelieve the frequency of the guilt, and because we know that general indignation of the most extreme kind invariably attends the knowledge of such acts of depravity. There is no deadness of moral feeling in the community on this subject. Secondly, for the preacher to speak with effect, he must speak out, he must speak plainly, he must speak in the thunder of virtuous indignation aroused, and throwing its bolt against the wretched victim, but this the nature of his subject forbids him to do. There are

minds that must not be hurt by such allusions; and therefore the pulpit is not the proper place for such disquisitions now. When St. Paul wrote, as the author justly says he did, and spake with particular and unshrinking severity against this crime, it must be recollected that it was not then a *crime by the laws of the land*; consequently, St. Paul found it necessary to arouse them to a sense of their guilt which no legal institutions had denounced; but now the law can vigorously punish what the pulpit could most imperfectly designate. In the same sermon, we find the author also pointing out the irregularities on the surface of the earth, and the discovery of marine substances and fossils in the bowels of the earth, as marks of the *Mosaic Deluge*. Surely he must know that such an opinion is entirely at variance with the decisions of the latest and most learned geologists, and is in fact exploded.

In his fourth sermon, the preacher touches on the subject of the *amusements of the Clergy*. We think that enough, and more than enough, has been said on this. The amusements of the parochial Clergy are not many, nor diversified, and as far as we have seen them very innocent, and generally we think rather uninviting; if now and then a *Vicar* or a *Curate* takes a gun and strolls over his fields; or now and then a *Bishop* goes to a Lord Mayor's feast, and toasts the Lord Mayor's Lady; but all this is without mischief. We may be sure, that the Clergy will not fall behind the times in which they live, either in learning or conduct.

Upon the whole, these Sermons seem to be the production of a person of very pious and devout mind, of charitable and kind feelings, and who looks towards the persons intrusted to his care, with a truly affectionate solicitude for their welfare. We should not suppose him to be a very profound scholar, or gifted with talents of the first order; but he has learning enough, and ability enough, and we are sure great desire to do good in his parish and neighbourhood. We do not wish to see the parochial Clergy striving to be eminent philologists, or even profound philosophers; let the shepherd be suited to his flock; and let the *Professor* adorn and instruct the University in which he resides. We hope

not to be mistaken by those who desire to know nothing of questions but the two extremes; and who shut their eyes to all that lies between them. We wish to see the Clergy sensible, well-informed, and well-mannered; unambitious, inoffensive, and gentle in disposition, and willing to bear cheerfully the privations of a humble, secluded life, for the sake of their flocks. If a man of great abilities appears among them, so much the better; he may do the greater good; but we think the general body of the Clergy is possessed of learning and knowledge quite sufficient for the demands of their situation, and as much as could be profitably employed by them. Deep learning is not to be acquired or maintained without constant thought and unremitting application; but a retired and meditative student in his closet, poring over his beloved volumes, and wiping the dust from his Hebrew manuscripts, and his Greek Commentators, is surely not the active parish Priest that our villages and hamlets demand. We believe that the Bishops may do harm, by pushing up too rigorously their demands on the learning of the persons wishing to be ordained: as it is, if a country Clergyman is a scholar, he has his learning all to himself, for neither the labourer, nor the farmer, nor the apothecary, nor the squire, know any thing about it; and these are the associates of his life; then when beneficed, and as in duty bound he selects the prettiest daughter of a neighbouring yeoman for his wife; and then in due season, a swarm of fine rosy-cheeked brats crowd round the vicarage door; and so with his duties out of doors, and his delights in doors, we do not see much chance of his Platos and his Chrysostoms being taken from their shelves. Besides, there is the weekly sermon to be concocted, and this requires no little time; and the garden and the glebe, and the day-school, and the club—faith the Clergy are as learned as it is necessary or useful for them to be.

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*Sermons intended for Popular Instruction.* By the Rev. A. Hughes.

A VERY excellent volume of parochial Sermons, written in all soundness of doctrine, and earnestness of purpose, in a chaste, scholar-like style,



preserving the proper medium between an adorned and too elaborate a manner for popular instruction, and that bald, low, and creeping phraseology snuffled through the nose, or drawn from the throat, which disgusts all sensible persons, and does not even properly perform the purpose it has in view. That Mr. Hughes is a person whose mind has been trained in the sound discipline, and well-arranged studies of our Universities, is clear; for much judgment is shown in the selection of his topics (much good taste in his manner of expounding them). Such are the discourses that are wanted in every village Church, subject to that change of topics, and method of enforcing and illustrating them, which is required by local differences among the people. Indifference to religious duties, and all ceremonious observance, and a confined, ignorant selfishness, and *close-heartedness*, are among the sins besetting the inhabitants of the "farm and of the field," as love of pleasure and expense, and riot and profusion, haunt populous cities, and the luxurious abodes of commerce. Talk not to farmers and yeomen about the pomps and vanities of life, they care not for them; but preach to them against a close and covetous spirit, against a mean, niggardly, over-parsimonious disposition, against a distrust of all generous and disinterested motives, against a want of kind, neighbourly, Christian love and charity, against that *close-buttoned*, churlish feeling, that shuts itself up within the narrow circle of its own house, and never wishes to extend its civilities, and its little acts of benevolence and love around; these are the crying faults of the country. They arise much from the circumstances in which the inhabitants are placed; separated from each other, distrustful of their landlord, detesting the attorney, fearing the parson, and for ever squabbling and disputing with the poor. This in time contracts their mind, robs it of its freshness and its health, and covers it with a foul scale of little lurking suspicion, and a jealous wariness, for ever squinting around, that it may not be taken off its guard. What our villages and our country would be, if deprived of the presence and the benefit of the parochial Clergy, we should be afraid to think; but we soberly and seriously believe that their

residence among the poor is among the greatest blessings that this country has to boast of. We are certain that Mr. Hughes's parish will agree in our opinion.



*A Rhymed Plea for Tolerance, a Poem.*

THE object of this poem is to advocate the cause of liberality and toleration in religious and political affairs. We conceive that the author's purpose has been fully answered; and that the gate of tolerance is now as widely open as he himself could wish.

The poem is in the form of a dialogue, and written in the heroic couplet. We cannot say much for the vigour of its design, or the neatness of its execution, as for instance, speaking of the power of *gold*, he says,

"Even where *froze coteries* their ice oppose,  
Thy ray can pierce, dissolving as it goes,  
Slides through saloons for proud precedence built, [guilt.  
And *girts* its softening hues on *vulgarest*  
Peeps forth some stigma, *wresting honour's groan*, [own,  
True, 'tis a blotch, but such as friend may  
But where the Pylades who dares to note  
With recognition frank a thread-bare coat," &c.

The author occasionally uses harsh and clumsy expressions in order to gain a rhyme, as

"Walton! who long in busy city pent,  
Yet most, 'mid streams and fields *fulfill'd his bent*,"

unless it is intended for a joke, which we suspect, and is to be understood of his fishing-rod that was *bent*, and his basket that was *full-fill'd*, or *fill'd full* of trout.

We shall close our remarks, by pointing out to the fair sex, between the ages of seventeen and five-and-twenty, the one point which to the author would be disagreeable in a wife, and which no doubt will be avoided by all who aspire to the honour of his hand.

"Giver of gifts! disposer of my life!  
Oh! save me from a *controversial wife*.  
Each Gospel lesson be it her's to prize,  
But more its duties than its mysteries;  
Her sigh to guilt—her tear to suffering given, [to heaven.  
And night and morn her own sweet prayer  
But ne'er in disputation with the Priest."

The author does not wish his wife

to talk with the parson of the parish, very properly reflecting on the mischief perpetrated by father-Confessors, friars, and that tribe of foxes in hoods; also he goes on to say,

“Ne'er strive to explain 'the nature of the beast'.”

that is, she must not go to Newman-street Chapel, or frequent Mr. Irving's company, or read Mr. Br. Cooper on the Revelations, or look at Mr. West's pictures; no, because as the author truly says, all this time, while she is at the forementioned places, disputing on the *beast in the Revelations*, the *beast on the spit* is not half dressed.

“Such theologic triumphs, all not worth One alienated cook, one sullen hearth.”

◆  
*The Prospects of the Nation in regard to the National Gallery.* By Charles Purser, *Architect.* 8vo. pp. 76.

ON receipt of this Pamphlet, the first observation which we made, was that it had appeared too late; the good sense of the public, we thought, had triumphed over the dictates of false taste and authoritative ignorance, and had doomed the architect and his building to silence. It were a work of supererogation “thrice to slay the slain;” so we determined to leave Mr. Wilkins and his design to the merited oblivion into which they appeared equally to have subsided.

We see with pain that modest worth, like the premature flower before the blast, too often shrinks into retirement before even a misdirected expression of public opinion; while impudent pretension, gathering strength from opposition, as often triumphs from the mere boldness of its brazen front.

Thus the National Gallery and Mr. Wilkins are not very easily put down; but, though overthrown, and apparently lifeless, they rise again with redoubled vigour, and show an energy and hydra-like immortality, which bids fair to overcome every opposition.

Mr. Purser has two objects in the Pamphlet now before us. First, the examination of Mr. Wilkins's unjust strictures upon St. Martin's portico, and his egregious egotism displayed in the praise of the London University; and, secondly, the probable benefit which the arts may be expected

to derive from the establishment of a National Gallery. In the first branch of the subject he is eminently successful; he analyses with a skilful hand the bold assertions of Mr. Wilkins in favour of his own designs. He is awake to the beauties not only of the portico, but of the steeple of St. Martin's; and in this he evinces a good taste unfettered by the shackles of professional prejudice.

The prospects attendant on the formation of a Gallery, our author anticipates to be most flattering; and he cites the noble example which had been set in France by Louis XIV.; and mortifying is it to us to see our rival, though yielding to our arms, always beyond and before us in all that relates to the elegancies of life. Let the author speak for himself:

“No sooner did Louis XIV. ascertain the fact, that the Arts were capable of effecting great public benefit, than he lost not a moment in establishing them on a solid and permanent basis. His minister Cardinal Mazarin was appointed first Protector of the new Academy; on the death of whom, the nation found in Colbert a successor worthy of so honourable a station. Every step connected with the foundation of this great school received the deliberate attention of the Monarch, as well as of the minister.—The preliminary arrangements being complete, the Louvre, the most superb portion of the Imperial palace,—extending more than thirteen hundred feet along the banks of the Seine, and occupying half the entire space between the Pont Royal, and the Pont Neuf,—was adorned with the most splendid productions of art, and thrown open to the public as their National Gallery.

“Thus acted the French; and the result has long since proved the soundness of the policy which induced them, with a liberality founded on *true* economy, to exalt the arts to that high station, from which they might advantageously exert their influence for the welfare and glory of the country.

“To this bright example, what a contrast does our own nation afford in the humiliating figure which we at this moment present. Who, that has a spark of national feeling, or of veneration for works of genius, but must blush to think of the ridicule which now attaches to his country in its inability to erect, without blundering,—even on the meanest scale,—an asylum for the Arts; when it is known that such has long since been possessed in a degree of perfection and splendour

by almost every petty capital in Europe.”  
—p. 55.

Humiliating as it is to our national feelings, we cannot but acknowledge the truth and justice of these strictures. We have not room for a further extract, and regret we cannot give at length the author's severe remarks on the neglect of architecture in the Royal Academy, the ludicrous display of the solitary fragment of a volute, the only cast which the student of architecture is indulged with; and the “meagre, ill-assorted library,” open at short intervals: these are crying evils, so disgraceful, that we hope they have only to excite notice and thereby obtain a remedy. We have ourselves repeatedly brought before our readers the neglect and apathy with which the architectural subjects in the annual exhibition are treated, and we trust to see a speedy and effectual change.

Our author suggests the British Museum as a proper depository for the national collection of pictures. His reasons are forcible, and deserving of great attention; but it is worthy of consideration, whether that establishment would afford space for the addition of so important a branch of study.

But all these considerations are minor points, when the greater question of the establishment of a National Gallery is brought into consideration. It is not the situation,—it is not the architect,—it is not the style,—that are the primary subjects to be borne in mind. The establishment of a Gallery, on however limited a scale, or however confined it may be in its operations, is still a national benefit. The engineer who discovered the powers of the lever, asked for a place to set his fulcrum upon; grant him but this, and by the aid of the mighty instrument which he brings into action, he can move the vastest body: even so will the fine arts inevitably flourish, and attain to strength and stability, by the assistance of even a point on which they can firmly take their stand. We hail, therefore, the National establishment with kindly feelings; and we hope the result will not disappoint the expectations of its most ardent admirers.

Compared to this object the building is perhaps a minor consideration. The Arts will one day vindicate themselves. If the habitation allotted to them is not worthy of their reception, advancement in taste will ensure and obtain a better tenement, a palace suited to its resplendent inhabitant: but, at the same time that we assign to the building a secondary station, we should blush to witness a structure which should be a national disgrace. Let us therefore hope that the good sense of the nation will never allow the projected building, in the prophetic words of our authority, to “become a national blunder, which, consigned to the fate of our *new* palaces, will be erected in one reign, to be abandoned in the next.”

◆

*Library of Romance.—Stolen Child, by  
John Galt, Esq.*

THERE are two main defects in the fabrication of this story. The first, the accumulation of circumstances so improbable, as to place them out of the course of events that are calculated by their verisimilitude to afford delight to the reader. Some allowance undoubtedly is always conceded to the writers of fiction; but the less they make use of it, the more they exhibit their power in producing effect from the ordinary materials of life, the more grateful are we to them for not “o'erstepping the modesty of nature.” Secondly, far too large a portion of the narrative is occupied in the prosecution of the discovery of the hero's birth; and in tracing it into details that are so circumstantial and minute, as to become tedious; and, lastly, the interest is confined to the events, and does not proceed from the characters of the persons described. Still the Novel is not devoid of some of Mr. Galt's usual talent; but what is true, and what fictitious, we really can hardly tell: for we find *one chapter verbatim the same as a chapter in Mr. Galt's Autobiography*. Is the Novel true, and the biography fictitious? or is Mr. Galt, like Lord Byron, not only the author, but the hero, of all his own tales?

*The Fleet Registers: comprising the History of Fleet Marriages, and some Account of the Parsons and Marriage-House Keepers, with Extracts from the Registers: to which are added Notices of the May-Fair, Mint, and Savoy Chapels, and an Appendix relating to Parochial Registration. By John Southernden Burn, Author of the History of Parish-Registers. 8vo.*

MR. Burn places in the title page of this truly curious volume a passage taken from Blackstone, who, speaking of the Marriage Act, says, "much may be, and much has been, said, both for and against this innovation upon our ancient laws and constitution." We take leave to differ from even this high authority, and think that nothing worthy attention can be said for the perpetuation of a system which could allow of such scenes as Mr. Burn has brought to light, and could permit of a continuance in the heart of London of such unblushing profligacy and wickedness. And we further think that if there was nothing else to give to the name of YORKS a title to the respect and gratitude of the English nation, it would deserve both for the service rendered by Lord Hardwicke, who carried the Marriage Bill in spite of a very powerful opposition in and without doors.

The question simply was this, Whether or no there was to be some certain and known form gone through to make a valid marriage, and whether there should be provided public evidence to which the issue of a marriage might refer whenever it was necessary to establish the point of legitimacy. It was, in fact, a question whether men and women should know with certainty whether they were bound in the nuptial contract or not, and whether their offspring were legitimate or not; for it is manifest, from many of the extracts produced from these Registers, that persons came in disguises, or under false names, or refusing to give any name, and found a priest who, for the paltry reward, would give his blessing, and some who would even enter in the Registry, such as it was, marriages which never took place, or antedate them to suit the convenience of an applicant who was willing to pay the fee. Blackstone's notion, that the prevention of such marriages as an evil, proceeded from the old

notion that a State should direct its legislation with a view to promote the increase of the people; whereas now it is well ascertained that the better object is to increase the means of subsistence; which population, with its geometric movement, is but too apt to outrun. But we doubt whether the Marriage Act is an impediment to the increase of population, and we are sure that the security, the comfort, and the happiness of society, are best consulted by giving to such an important contract as the nuptial contract, both certainty and publicity.

The allusions to marriages in obscure corners by clergymen of ruined characters are not infrequent in the novel-writers and story-writers in the last century. "May Fair" will for ever be remembered in an affecting story of Hawksworth's. But the Fleet was the great scene, first in the chapel, and then in rooms fitted up with something of the semblance of a chapel, in the tavern and other houses situated within the Rules. Hither came the wilful, the thoughtless, and the already corrupted; and hither was, no doubt, but too often drawn unsuspecting innocence and loveliness by the arts of some base seducer. The following entries show what scenes were exhibited:

"June 26, 1744. Nathaniel Gilbert, Gent. of St. Andrew's Holborn, and Mary Lupton, at Oddy's.—N. B. There was five or six in company, one amongst them seemed to me by his dress and behaviour to be an Irishman. He pretended to be some grand officer in the army. He the said Irish gentleman told me, before I saw the woman that was to be married, that it was a poor girl going to be married to a common soldier, but when I come to marry them I found myself imposed upon, and having a mistrust of some Irish roguery, I took upon me to ask what the gentleman's name was, his age, &c. and likewise the lady's name and age? Answer was made me, What was that to me? if I did (not) immediately marry them he would use me ill; in short, apprehending it to be a conspiracy, I found myself obliged to marry them in terrorem.—N. B. Some material part was omitted."

"20 May 1737. John Smith, gent. of St. James's, Westminster, batchelor, and Elizabeth Huthall, of St. Giles's, spinster, at Wilson's. By the opinion after matrimony, my clerk judged they were both women; if the person by name John Smith be a man, he is a little short thin man, not above five foot. After marriage

I almost could prove them both women : the one was dressed as a man, thin pale face and wrinkled chin."—p. 49.

" January 1728-9, 13th. Thomas Conden, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, shoemaker, and Mary Jones, spinster, of ditto.—N. B. Behaved very indecent and rude to all."

" 1729, June 15. Francis and Sarah, that went away in haste; but married.— Present, Joshua Lilley. Per John Floud, minister."

" 1734, December 15. John Mountford, of St. Ann's, Soho, tailor, b. Mary Cooper, ditto, sp.; suspected two women, no certificate."—p. 50.

" Robert Draper, gardiner, and Ann Osborne, both of Battersea, married at Kit Linnerell's. I gave a certificate, for which I had only a quartern of brandy."

Sept. 5, 1744. Andrew Mills, gent. of the Temple, and Charlotte Gallairdy, of St. Mildred, Poultry, at Mr. Boyce's, King's Head.—N. B. One gentleman came first in a merry manner to make a bargain with the minister for the marriage, and immediately came the parties themselves disguising their dress by contrivances, particularly buttoning up the coat, because the rich waistcoat should not be seen," &c.—p. 63.

" May 2, 1745. John Harrowson, of the Duke man of war, and Susanna Lawson, spinster, at Burnford's.—This said Harrowson swore most bitterly, and was pleased to say that he was fully determined to kill the minister, &c. that married him.—N. B. He came from Gravesend, and was sober."

" 26 Feb. 1745. Robert ———, tailor, and Margaret ———, came into my own apartment, behaved very rudely, swore sadly, obliged me to marry them for what they pleased, for fear of my life, late at night, by the names above-mentioned."—p. 63.

The parties often refused to tell their names, so that no registration could possibly take place, and no evidence, therefore, be provided for the proof of the legitimacy of the offspring :

" September the 11th, 1745. Edw. ——— and Elizabeth ———, were married, and would not let me know their names; y<sup>e</sup> man said he was a weaver, and lived in Bandy-leg-walk in the Borough."—p. 46.

" March the 4th, 1740. William ——— and Sarah ———, he dressed in a gold waistcoat like an officer, she a beautiful young lady with two fine diamond rings, and a black high-crown hat, and very well dressed—at Boyce's."—p. 48.

Though one of the clergymen who presided on these occasion affects a virtuous indignation at the suspicion of there being any fraud in the regis-

tration, yet there is evidence sufficient in these Registers that marriages were entered which either never took place, or which took place long after the time at which the register of them bears date.

" November 5, 1742, was married Benjamin Richards, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, batchelor, and Judith Lance, ditto, spinster, at the Bull and Garter, and gave g. and for an antedate to March the 11th the same year, which Lilley complied with, and put them in his book accordingly, there being a vacancy in the book suitable to the time."

" On Tuesday, April the 20th, 1742, came a man and woman to the Bull and Garter; the man pretended he would marry the woman, by which pretence he got money to pay for marrying, and to buy a ring, but left the woman by herself and never returned; upon which J. Lilley takes the woman from the Bull and Garter to his own house, and gave her a certificate as if she had been married to the man. The maid, a Welsh girl called ———, brought me a guinea to change, and told me the story."—p. 45.

We cannot give more of the similar entries which Mr. Burn has extracted.

The Fleet Registers are pocket-books, and books of all shapes and sizes. In number there are many hundreds, whence it may easily be collected how immense must be the number of marriages of which this is the only record now existing. Yet the number of clergymen, to the honour of the profession, was not great, who concerned themselves in these transactions, and the period of time through which the Register extends, is only from 1686 to 1754. Mr. Burn has collected what can now be learned concerning the officiating priests and other persons whose houses were the scenes of these marriages, from very obscure sources of information; and he has also traced the history of the great mass of the Registers from nearly the time when the Marriage Act put an end to such shameless proceedings. The substance is this :

One Thomas Owens, who had a marriage-house in Fleet-lane, by his will in 1775, bequeathed to his wife Susan Owens "all the books of the registry of the Fleet Marriages now in my possession." Susan Owens married a second time to a Mr. Olive or Olivi, and about 1783 sold them to Mr. Benjamin Panton. In his time there was a ton weight of them. Mr.

Panton left them to a daughter. She disposed of them in 1813 to Mr. William Cox, and finally they were bought by Government of Mr. Cox in 1821, and deposited in the Registry of the Consistory Court of London. The expense of the purchase was 260*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Burn has collected the somewhat discordant opinions which have been delivered respecting the admissibility of Registers such as these, as evidence of the facts recorded in them. But, without having any high opinion of their value as proving a doubtful case, we cannot but admit that, in the midst of all the uncertainty and all the manifest falsehoods which they contain, some of them at least may be regarded as credible records of actual contracts. As belonging, even in this their very impeachable character, to that body of contemporary evidence by which the genealogy of the English nation is to be ascertained, we think that the Administration of the day deserve the thanks of the community for having placed them in a secure depository; especially as, among the thoughtless persons who took upon themselves the silken bond under the blessing of priests such as these, are many names which belong to the elite of the English nation, and not a few who are connected with hereditary honours. Mr. Burn has performed a good service by giving to the public the extracts of nobility and gentry from these registers, which fill from p. 64 to 80 of his work. First in the list is the Right Hon. Edward Lord Abergavenny (1724); and as we proceed, we meet with the Honourable John Bourke (1729), the Hon. H. Fox and Lady Caroline Lennox (1744), and the Marquis of Anandale, whose marriage with Charlotte Vanlore Venden Bempde, an heiress, was celebrated in 1715.

The Duke of Hamilton's marriage with Miss Gunning (with a curtain ring, as it is said), took place at May Fair, where a certain Mr. or Dr. Keith officiated. The Registers of the marriage at this Chapel are divided between the Church of St. George, Hanover-square, and the Registry of the Bishop of London. Mr. Burn has given a page of extracts from this Register also, chiefly of persons of distinction.

Mr. Burn has given a good account of the May Fair marriages, as well as of those in the Mint and the Savoy, of

which books purporting to be registers, are still in existence. If it were possible to obtain similar accounts of the obscure Chapels in the country, at which clandestine marriages were wont to be celebrated, such for instance as the Chapel of St. Charles the Martyr in the Forest of the Peak in Derbyshire, he would add to the obligations of those who think it a great point to know where to go to seek information in points of pedigree; and next to this, to have the more curious information which Registers contain, selected from amongst the uninteresting or the less interesting matter of these documents.

As a small contribution to such a work, we give the following copy of the certificate usually granted by the minister of the Chapel just mentioned:

“ These are to certify whom it may concern, that Jonas Rich and Mary Satterfit, of the parish of Ecclesfield, were canonically married by a lawful license in the peculiar and free Church of St. Charles in the Peak Forest, upon Tuesday the 16th day of November, A.D. 1731.

By Jon. Rose, minist'  
Officialis et Principalis ibidem.”

The Incumbent of this obscure Chapel said that he lost 100*l.* a-year by the Marriage Act.

Mr. Burn has appended to the volume a draft of a Bill for an improved system of Registration, not of marriages only, but of baptisms and burials. It does not, however, propose to meet what is the great difficulty in the case, the establishing a suitable system of Registration for persons who are not in communion with the Church of England.

◆  
*Traits and Traditions of Portugal; collected during a residence in that Country. By Miss Pardoe. 2 vols.*

THE Portuguese nation has suffered greatly ever since the accession of the dynasty of Braganza, and particularly during the last thirty years; but really of its moral suffering we think the larger portion by far has been inflicted by British tourists, and we are sorry to say not inconsiderably by the gentler sex, of which a member is now before us.

A gentleman, indeed, of some dignity, was the last who favoured the world with what biblioplists call a pretty book; of which, when placed before a Portuguese of distinction, while awaiting dinner at a friend's in London, he

thought aloud so strongly, as with "lie the first, second," &c.; "absurdity," "ignorance," as to alarm his host, who ran across the drawing-room to whisper to him that the author was there. "If he hears me," said the indignant Portuguese, "it is not my fault, but yours, for putting the worthless book in my hands; but he will derive the advantage of rendering himself less conspicuously ridiculous." At dinner, author and censor became acquainted, and a second edition was announced *with corrections*.

We lately, rather in sorrow than anger, noticed a sketch of Santarem, full of faults. With these we can cope, but what are we to say when, *after* Mesdames Graham, Bailie, &c. comes—in A.D. 1833-4, at the very moment when Portugal is disquieted from one end to the other, when the tales of the hearth which might gladden the heart are driven away alternately by conflicting soldiers—father fighting against son, and brother against brother,—*all foreign access denied*—"Traits and Traditions of Portugal!"

Still Traits and Traditions are pleasing things when collected on the spot (as we are told these are) and faithfully delineated.—Let us then examine them. We try and try again, in vain.—We will take a few, which seem to be the fair author's favourites.

"It is a very common thing to meet four or five cejas [séges] on the same morning, each holding a lady and gentleman in *full dress*, and a little wooden tray [qu. what sort?] containing a dead infant guily attired in flowers and coloured ribbons. These cejas drive to the monastery: the occupants alight, remain for a time in prayer before the high altar, and then quietly taking the child out of the tray, they lay it down on the *marble pavement* of the chapel wherever they please, leaving money beside it to remunerate the monks for the trouble of its burial; and so depart without a tear," &c. "A friend of *our's* saw as many as six lie on the pavement," &c.

None else assuredly saw them!

"Friends" are awkward things for inquiring people to trust to in foreign countries; and, therefore, supposing the whole of this *trait* to be furnished by a friend, we may venture to say, without fear of being contradicted, that it is *utterly without foundation!* So, with regard to "an English Gentleman," who received a letter from

GENT. MAG. November, 1833.

*ladrones* [ladraões d'estrada] requiring a loan out of money he was about to receive at Oporto, which he was sure would be and was returned. Why, these are claims which are made at pleasure (without any idea of return), even of the very *estafette* of Government, with which travellers go for safety! What is meant by the *coreiro* who looked on, we cannot say; still less why, if such a person were, he should translate our "word to the wise," &c. on the occasion; the only Portuguese words, by the way, we observe correctly given, by a young lady who readily learned Portuguese. The *ladrones* borrowed often, and never broke their faith!!

Portuguese indolence is illustrated by two extraordinary traits: the remains of a dead dog absolutely remained a fortnight in the street leading to the Adjuda [Ajuda] Palace. We are afraid something of the same kind might be occasionally found, notwithstanding our high civilization, in some highway near our Royal Palaces. The monks of Batalha, on the invasion of the French, it seems, had hidden some of their books within the canopy of their altar, and had not taken them down, as far as we can calculate, by 1826-7! Are these traits of national character? Portuguese indolence, both truly and falsely, has been well-caricatured fifty times.

The absurdities of Portuguese Catholicism are illustrated on the authority of — "a Priest," and the chief points are, that the miserable village of Nazareth, on the north-western coast, is called "the Brighton" of Portugal; why, unless because our Brighton Guide would tell Miss P. that its site was once a poor village by the sea, we know not. Some of the beautiful boys selected to enact angels (similar to those that dropped the Bible in Queen Elizabeth's lap in Cheapside) were missing from the altar in an annual procession there, and sought in vain. "At length," said the priest who told the story, "in despair I ran into a stable, the door of which I saw standing open, and there I found the two *d—d little angels playing at pitch and hustle!*" Such is the "Trait" given by a young lady from a priest, of a thing about as impossible as that they should all walk on their heads: the curious "Tradition" of Nazarie is neglected!

The "Reliquary" of Alcoaça, that kingdom of monasteries, is another subject of Miss Pardoe's humour: her *melange* of holy things might have told, though even then badly, in a little Portuguese priory, but at the princely Alcoaça, whose abbat is a peer somewhat resembling a Cardinal Wolsey, it will not do. What "the appearance of the property-room of a theatre" may be, Miss Pardoe seems to understand better than ourselves; but of this we are sure, that no such appearance as she describes is to be found in the Abbey of Alcoaça. She might have found some "Traditions" here: others have.

She should have left the *vindima* alone. There is nothing in Portugal, certainly, to fulfil the vintage pictures of Rousseau and his Clara; but "stunted vines, tightly attached to *short poles*, barely two feet in height," can hardly impose an idea of the *general* vindimiation of so peculiar a wine country. For the "vintagers" we must enter a solemn protest against what has never been seen by other eyes than her own! Can we trust ourselves when we read

"The vintagers were there! the rabble of the province: many of them half-naked, all of them *filthy*, and most of them *ruffianly in appearance to the most extreme degree*. And the women were worthy of their associates—*disgusting, dirty, and DRUNKEN!* [Patience is exhausted! However, let us finish.] The bullock cars were there also; creaking and groaning as the huge beasts moved forward to escape the goad of their impatient driver. And this was a vintage!"

"According to the *imagination* of Miss Pardoe," should be added; to which we shall be so much kinder than she is even to her sex, as only to remark that the *vindimador*, though working in his *always white shirt* and breeches, presents perhaps one of the simplest beings in creation, hastening and encouraging his companions with an improvisated *modinha*; that the *vindimadora* has a more gentle simplicity, is never disgusting, always remarkable for cleanliness; and a drunken Portuguese woman, of *any kind*, would at least equal a miracle. Our Lady of "Traits" should also not be ignorant that the huge beasts delight in that "creaking and groaning," which preserves safety by warning approach in the narrow rude roads of the coun-

try. The annual deportation of dogs to prevent them from devouring the grapes, &c. escaped her.

The convent of the *Female* order of La Trappe will, we think, be another novelty to every Portuguese, as well as ourselves. It is another *on-dit*. These nuns, "as he *informed us*," in sickness and health taste nothing but small quantities of fish and vegetables; all earthly assistance is forbidden even in the extreme of disease; they make the most delicate sweetmeats for others without tasting them, and fine flowers for palaces which they can only see on their high altar. They are *covered by a single garment, which is given to them on the day of their profession, and never replaced; it is of the coarsest serge, and no linen beneath it!* They dig their graves every day, and sleep on a plank strown with ashes, on which they also die, with this *comforting* addition, that *in the last agonies more ashes with nails and flints* are added! Their sole garment during life becomes their shroud.

The *existing* Lady Abbess, it seems, told her own tale to Miss Pardoe and some companion. She was, it is said, the daughter of the Marquis of Tavora, executed for the conspiracy against King Joseph: at *four* years of age she was conveyed to this convent, where she had so lived to *eighty* years of age, and, for aught we know, may live to eighty more, without any aid whatever, but her fish and vegetables, the exercise of digging her grave, and her repose on ashes strowed on a plank; her *sole serge garment* lasting her, of course, all the *eighty* years, and as many more as she may live. Can any Portuguese or other Catholic legend, of any place or time, surpass this of A.D. 1833? We think not.

It is really useless to add a word on the delicate allegation of a lady against Dom Miguel, already, we should think, sufficiently impugned,—of finding nothing good in his royal and noble entertainments in England but *gin*, and importing a quantity into his own country! The man, whatever his political accusations, is known to the world, as well as his country, to be able to ride, fight, bear every fatigue that can offer itself to him, except only drinking, which he *never did*, nor does. None but the lowest of city labourers, or muleteers, and these at a cold break of day, ever taste *agoo ardente*, which Miss Pardoe's proficiency in the lan-



guage will tell her means gin! The sustaining beverage of ordinary labour, is well known to be the water cried about the streets for their convenience, with twice a day a little wine.

We did really expect, when we looked at the title, that some new light would be thrown on unhappy Portugal, that might interest the other nations of Europe in its fate, beyond the incidents of a most cruel civil war. We expected remarkable "Traits" that frequently present themselves, of the long dominion of the Romans; the very prevalent marks of that of the Moors, and of Portuguese intimacy with India, and the distinctive marks of Portuguese intercourse with the several modern nations. We were certain of curious and interesting "Traditions", concerning eight centuries of Portuguese monarchy, as well as customs and individuals; that Miss Pardoe had mingled sorrows with those of the lovely Inez de Castro at the "Fountain of Tears," and pondered over the grave of Mary the First; with many other things. We have been disappointed; and all we shall add is a little hint to future tourists in Portugal. There is no people more acute than the Portuguese, and when they find strangers not equally so, and curious about trifles while they neglect matters of importance, they are delighted to fill their budgets with all possible trash, to furnish another English *historiette* on the abominations of Portugal.

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*Lives of the Italian Poets.* Rev. H. Stebbing. 3 vols. 8vo.

IT has been said of Italy that it contains scarcely a village, however unimportant, in which some distinguished individual has not found a cradle or a tomb. Other countries boast their thousands of great men, Italy her tens of thousands; and Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, and Philosophy, the higher efforts of art and genius, elsewhere forced and nurtured, seem to have sprung up indigenous in her soil, and to have put forth their luxuriant shoots with the redundancy of a southern clime.

But although the children of Italy have carried off many a prize in every department of arts and arms, it is in that of Poetry that their brightest garland has been won. Her heroes and politicians "*gli penetrativi*," as they

were styled, her Colonnas and Macchiavellis, have been at the least equalled in our own times; but the fountains of melody which were opened by Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, and Petrarch, and bore upon their majestic waves the long train who succeeded them, the Abanas and the Pharparas of poetic excellence, were waters to which, with a few splendid exceptions, all other streams were but Jordans in comparison.

Nor was it in degree alone that the Poets of Italy surpassed those of the transalpine nations. They appear as a different race of beings. Many of them would have been distinguished characters even had they never penned a stanza; and on the other hand there remain a host of great names, only not enumerated among the Poets because they stood unrivalled in other capacities.

It was observed of Pope, we think by Mr. Macaulay, that he elevated the Poets of England above a mean and degrading dependance upon rank and wealth. Those of Italy seem never to have descended into it; their patrons, where they owned any, were Kings and Cardinals, who, though fickle and even tyrannical in their behaviour, were seldom mean; and if the tributes paid to them were worthy of a great Poet, it must also be confessed that the acknowledgment was for the most part worthy of a magnificent Prince. The cultivators of the Tuscan Muse enjoyed an exalted rank in society; Princes were proud of being enrolled among their number, and to receive them as equals at their tables; and they were accustomed, with credit to themselves and advantage to their country, to occupy her highest offices both at home and abroad.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the character of the Italian Poets is the extraordinary complexion of their attachments. Did the Lauras and Leonoras of that day really possess charms unknown to their fair representatives of the present (a supposition to which as *galantuomini* we cannot accede) or were their gifted admirers endued with a warmth and constancy of affection, which not even the example of Waller can bring down to the level of our transalpine comprehensions? Mr. Stebbing clearly points out, we think, the reality of the attachment; although it was perhaps a little heightened for poetic effect, and owes something of its singularity to time.

But, notwithstanding the glare and glitter of the state of society in Italy, it seems to have rested upon no secure basis, and even in its most palmy state may be traced the germs of its subsequent destruction.

The horrible vices of the Italian princes, and the unrestrained licentiousness of their courts, licentiousness in which the poets largely participated, favourable perhaps to the development of genius, were even then producing their natural and invariable effects. Not only was state divided against state, and house against house, and the fair face of Italy disfigured by cruel and intestine broils, but, more deadly than all,

—sævior armis

*Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem.*

The vices of the northern nations might, indeed, like their virtues, have been forced, but those of Italy sprang up spontaneously; nor was the line which separated in ancient Greece the *Enspondi* from the *Espondi* more distinctly drawn than that which distinguished the vices of Italy from those of the rest of Europe.

In this state of moral degradation, it must be confessed, as we have said, that the poets largely participated, nor had they the excuse of ignorance for their compliance in their writings; and at the conclusions of many of their lives, are found ample proofs that want of knowledge had not led them astray: but when Popes and Cardinals were proficient, not in Christian virtue, but in the most detestable and disgusting vices, what could be expected from lay princes? what from their courtiers and subjects?

The false spirit of popery bestrode the land like a nightmare, crippling its energies and poisoning the very fountain of its vitality, until, in our own day, the whole fabric of society, prince and peasant, priest and layman, were plunged into one mass of ignorance and ruin.

Richly has Papal Rome earned the desolation wherewith she is now visited; she was deaf to loud alarm bells that were rung in her very ears, nor did she cease until she had scattered the poison of her doctrines even over the fairest portions of Europe.

But to return to our subject: there is one benefit for which we are indebted to some of those whose writings and bio-

graphy are universally felt, though perhaps less generally acknowledged—the recovery and preservation of the ancient classic authors. In this pursuit, Petrarch and Boccaccio especially and happily distinguished themselves.—When we lament the lost decades of Livy, and treatises of Cicero, let us remember to whose exertions we owe those which we possess.

Italy, that is Italian literature, has no reason to complain of England; the works of her poets are found upon the shelves of every English library, and those who have neglected to read, at least pay them the homage of being ashamed of it.

Should any of our readers desire to possess in a convenient form the poetry of Italy, they cannot do better than procure “*I Quattro Poeti*,” printed at Paris in 8vo. which, beyond the promise of its title, contains not only the greater but the lesser poets.

#### THE ANNUALS FOR 1834.

##### *The Keepsake.*

AFTER the first appearance of the ‘*Forget Me Not*,’ ‘*Literary Souvenir*,’ ‘*Friendship’s Offering*,’ and some others of a certain standard of portability and cost, which, by their beauty and cheapness, attracted the attention of purchasers to a wonderful extent, the ‘*Keepsake*,’ as if determined on eclipsing all its predecessors, at once came forth in a more costly garb, assumed an aristocratic air, and gave a new impulse to a species of literature which had been admired and patronized for its beauty, but which was now to astonish by its graphic splendor and literary *ton*. As the *Forget Me Not* was the first of the family of ‘*Annals*,’ so the *Keepsake* in its turn gave the lead to another class of a more expensive, but certainly of a more splendid character; and perhaps better calculated for the drawing rooms of the noble, or the boudoir of the lady of fashion.

That the *Keepsake* still maintains its ascendancy over all its compeers, in its aristocratic connexions, a mere reference to the lists of its noble contributors will show; but whether its matter surpasses its more plebeian competitors, we have some hesitation in pronouncing. Amongst the titled personages we have my Lords Co-

nyngham, Morpeth, Mahon, Holland, Dover, and Nugent; Countesses Morley and Blessington; Ladies E. Stuart, Wortley, and Isabella St. John; Sir W. Somerville, Sir E. Brydges, Sir C. H. Williams, and Sir Aubrey de Vere; besides 'Honourables' and 'M.P.'s in abundance. Of the tales and other prose compositions, we observe none of any remarkable interest; or even superior to the style and manner of the ordinary novels of the day. 'The Sandman,' translated from the German by Lord Conyngham, is full of squeamish novel-like sensibility; and 'the Mortal Immortal,' by the author of *Frankenstein*, is a tissue of monstrous and appalling impossibilities. 'First Affections,' 'Love is the best physician,' &c. are of a stamp which the titles themselves must betray. 'The widowed Bride,' by Sheridan Knowles, and 'the uninhabited Villa,' a Sicilian tale, by E. D. Baynes, have, however, sufficient interest to repay the perusal: but we have not space for an abstract.

Some of the poetical effusions we have read with much pleasure, and there are some pieces of which aristocracy itself may be proud; particularly 'the three Guests,' by Lord Morpeth, 'I think of thee,' by Lady Blessington, and 'My Native Spot,' by Lord Dover; the last of which we cannot resist the temptation of extracting.

"My native spot, my native spot,  
Where first I saw the day;  
Oh! ne'er through life to be forgot,  
Where'er my footsteps stray.

Where first I knew a mother's love,  
And felt a mother's kiss;  
And day dreams of the future strove  
With childhood's present bliss.

Alas! the present faded fast,  
The future never came;  
And life is but a wither'd waste,  
And joy is but a name.

Yet midst the wreck of hopes o'er-cast,  
The weight of worldly ills,  
With mournful pleasure still the past  
My aching bosom fills.

There's nought maturer age can find  
To equal those bright hours,  
When the sunshine of the opening mind,  
Deck'd coming life with flowers.

Each happy scene returns to view,  
The loved, the dead, are there,  
All gilded with the brilliant hue  
Which childhood bade them wear.

My thoughts yet dwell on each lov'd  
haunt,

Beside each favourite tree,  
The verdant path, the grassy mount,  
An universe to me.

These speak of years of innocence,  
Of many a sportive game,  
Of schemes of youthful confidence,  
And airy plans of fame.

Now vanish'd all—the sports have fled,  
Ambition and her train

No more excite this wearied head,  
The lov'd are wept in vain.

Yet still my native spot is dear,  
When memory bids it rise;  
Still hallow'd with a heartfelt tear,  
Still chronicled with sighs."

The embellishments, of which the letter-press is chiefly illustrative, are fifteen in number; and when we say that they are no way inferior to their predecessors, and that Heath, Rolls, Goodyear, Wallis, Cousen, and other distinguished artists have executed them in their best manner, it is perhaps the highest compliment we can bestow. 'Sappho,' engraved by Engleheart, from a painting by Howard, 'First Affections,' by Heath, from Parris, 'the Palace of La Belle Gabrielle on the Seine,' by Miller, from Turner, and 'Love is the best Physician,' by Goodyear, from Destouches, —are exquisitely finished productions, and themselves almost worth the price of the volume.

#### *Heath's Picturesque Annual.*

The drawings with which this elegant volume is embellished are from the pencil of Stanfield—and the letter-press descriptions accompanying the engravings, from the pen of Leitch Ritchie, who is well known as the author of "Romance of French History," Turner's "Annual Tour," &c. This is the third volume, we believe, of the series, and consists of travelling sketches on the sea-coast of France; principally in Picardy and Normandy. In the route which our travellers have taken there can be little that is new. The whole country has been traversed in every direction, and the scenes have been frequently described; but still the editor has contrived to intersperse his narrative with numerous anecdotes and reflexions, which, by a judicious writer may be as varied as the human countenance; and though the facts recited may not be new, the manner of relating them may be original, and

consequently be the means of conducing to gratification and amusement. The writer has thus contrived to intersperse his descriptions and "travelling sketches," as he entitles the volume, with many curious and interesting narratives connected with the early history or local antiquities of the places which are the subject of Stanfield's pencil; we observe, however, that he has discontinued the system of embodying the monstrous legends current amongst the illiterate peasantry of all nations; and we notice this with satisfaction, because we had reason last year to point out some of the absurd crudities in which the writer appeared to have indulged.

The embellishments, however, must always from the most attractive features of the works which come under the denomination of 'Annuals,' and we shall therefore proceed to notice them.

The frontispiece is a view of 'Dieppe,' from the sea, engraved by Miller. The frowning rocks, surmounted by the castle of Dieppe, and the distant view of this antique town, with the foaming waves and murky sky, altogether present a very interesting and romantic picture. There is also another view of the old chateau, engraved by Lewis, with a distant prospect of the surrounding country. The receding hills and lowering sky have a pleasing and romantic effect. Of the church of St. Jacques at Dieppe, a venerable edifice, associated with many antiquarian recollections, a drawing would have been worthy the pencil of the artist, and even more acceptable than the two we have noticed. Here all the curious religious customs of days gone by are preserved in recollection, and numerous mementos are still in existence. This church was for a long period the scene of a religious farce, which assimilated to the ancient mysteries of the middle age. It was called the ceremony of the *Confrérie de la mi-Août*—being annually performed on the 15th day of that month; but it appears not to have been performed since the bombardment of Dieppe by the English in 1694, when, it is said, the machinery necessary to the performance was destroyed. Mr. Ritchie has noticed this curious ceremony at some length. We quote his own words.

"A young girl of the place—the prettiest and most demure, no doubt, in all Dieppe—sustained the character of the Holy Virgin, and was carried to the church, amidst the lamentations of the inhabitants, laid out in a bier. As the procession entered the door, and passed along the nave, the service of the mass begun; and when this was about halfway, something was observed to stir on a glory which hung suspended from the vault of the choir, and which now seemed agitated by the lofty swell of the music proclaiming to the worshippers the actual presence of their God.

"Two small white spectral forms detached themselves from the glory, which now swung free under the vault; and, as they descended in that dim religious light, it was seen that they were angels of pasteboard. They hovered about the tomb of the virgin, and straightway the virgin arose—not alas the lovely Dieppais, who was scarcely yet fledged for heaven, but a *locum tenens* like herself, a shadow of a shade, formed of silk and paper, that was carried away into the bosom of celestial glory, and delivered into the arms of an old man with a white beard, the representation of God the Father.

"At this period of the mystery, the expectation of the people seemed to be wrought up to the very highest. A loud and greedy murmur ran through the crowd, resembling the sound by which the refined audience of an English theatre, express their desire that the music should commence. At length another stir took place below; and the holiness of the place and of the spectacle was not enough to repress the general plaudits with which was hailed the appearance of a being whose nature we know not, but whose name was *Grümpe-salais*. Awakened from the dead at the intercession of the Virgin, he sprang to his feet, and stared around. Then, as the nature of the miracle broke upon his senses, delivering himself up to transports of joy, he leaped, danced, clapped his hands, and finally climbed up by the ornaments of the choir, till he reached the glory at the top, where he jumped one moment upon the shoulders of the Eternal Father, and the next peeped down upon the people from between his legs. The holy rapture of the spectators was unbounded. They belloyed with admiration; and the ceremony concluded with shouts of laughter, and cries of 'Well done, *Grümpe-salais*.'

A view of the 'Ramparts of St. Malo,' engraved by Wallis, forms a very pretty vignette. These fortifications were built in the years 1708, 1714 and 1721, at the expence of the inhabitants, but at that period their

coffers were filled from Mexico and Peru. At present, however, from the reduced state of trade,—their principal traffic being with Jersey and Guernsey—their commerce scarcely defrays the expense of keeping the fortifications in repair.

“There can be nothing so odd, and at the same time so stern and warlike, (says the editor) as the appearance presented by St. Malo. It is a rock bristled over with walls and fortifications, which, when the tide is in, are connected with the main only by a long and narrow neck of land.”

St Malo, however, has presented some interesting features to our artist, for he has favoured us with four views, independently of the vignette. The first is a sea view of the town at the Point des Moulins, engraved by Fisher. There is nothing of interest in the picture, and the subject was scarcely worthy the elaborate finish which the artist has bestowed upon it. Two old mills form the foreground; and the rest of the view is nearly made up of sea and sky. The view of St. Malo, on the entrance to the town, from the sea-shore, engraved by Allen, is, however, a truly interesting picture. The ramparts on the left, the shipping and boats on the right, and the numerous groups of men and women on the pier and the sea shore, all busily occupied, present a very picturesque and pleasing tout-ensemble. The ‘Harbour of St. Malo’ by Floyd, possesses less interest; and is much inferior in execution. The distant view of St. Malo, by Wallis, has nothing to recommend it but the exquisite skill and effect with which it is engraved.

There are four views of Mont St. Michel; the first a distant one from the heights of the Avranches, engraved by Jeavons, which has a very romantic and picturesque effect; the second is a view from the sands, engraved by Wallis; the third is a nearer view from the northwest, by Wallis; and the fourth is a representation of the interior of the fort, by Miller. Some interesting details, connected with the history and localities of this celebrated and romantic part of France, accompany the engravings. There are also views of Calais, Abbeville, Eu, Treport, Fecamp, Rocks of Etretat, Havre, Honfleur, and Caen, on which the engravers have bestowed the most elaborate workmanship, and the burin has in no small degree added to the

powers of the pencil, and aided the skill of the eminent artist whose name they bear.

—  
*Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath.*

“Friendship's Offering” still continues to maintain its character for diversity of subjects. There are many pleasing compositions, in prose and verse,—the productions of some of the most attractive writers of the day. We observe with pleasure the names of Coleridge, Ritchie, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Moodie, and others, with whose writings the reading public is familiar. ‘My First Love,’ a tale by Ritchie, is full of wild pathos and feeling; ‘the Lady and the Moor,’ an Andalusian legend by the author of ‘the New Gil Blas,’ possesses considerable interest. ‘Lady Blanche,’ a tale by Sarah Strickney, is a romantic sketch; ‘Donna Francisca,’ by the Rev. C. B. Tayler, is a kind of historical sketch from the History of the Reformation in Spain; and the ‘Lad of Genius,’ is a good humoured but satirical sketch of a young aspirant for poetical and literary fame. Our limits do not permit us to extract a prose tale entire; we shall therefore content ourselves with extracting the following poetic effusions. The first is from the pen of Mr. Tho. Pringle, the editor we believe of Friendship's Offering, and is a very harmonious specimen of dactylic composition.

Oh, maid of the Tweed, wilt thou travel with me,  
 To the wilds of South Africa, far o'er the sea.  
 Where the blue mountains tow'r in the beautiful  
 clime

Hung round with huge forests, all hoary with time,  
 I'll build thee a cabin beside the clear fount,  
 Where it leaps into light from the heart of the  
 mount, [meads,  
 Ere yet its young footsteps have found the fair  
 Where 'mid the tall lilies the antelope feeds.

Our home, like a bee-hive, shall stand by the wood,  
 Where the lory and turtle-dove nurse their young  
 brood, [wings,  
 And the golden-plumed parouquet waves his bright  
 From the bough where the green monkey gambols  
 and swings;

With the high rocks behind us, the valley before,  
 The hills on each side with our flocks-speckled o'er,  
 And the far sweeping river oft glancing between,  
 With the heifers reclined on its margin of green.

There, rich in the wealth which a bountiful soil  
 Pours forth to repay the glad husbandman's toil;  
 Content with the present, at peace with the past,  
 No cloud on the future our joys to o'ercast;  
 Like our brave Scottish sires in the blythe olden  
 day, [wax gray;  
 The heart we'll keep young though the temples  
 While love's olive plants round our table shall  
 rise—  
 Engrafted with hopes that bear fruit in the skies.

The Mountaineer's Return is also a pleasing specimen of lyric versification.

"Back, back, to the hills,  
Where the wild deer is bounding;  
To the forests and glens,  
Where the blue streams are sounding;  
No more of the city—  
No more of the plain—  
Oh, welcome the breath of  
The mountains again!

I have sighed, I have pined  
For my own mountain-home,  
Till hope died within me—  
I come! now I come!  
Oh bitter is exile  
Where mourning is vain,  
But it doubles the transport  
Of meeting again.

I come!—And oh, chide not  
The absent so long,  
If his spirit, uncaged,  
Spread its pinions in song!  
It hath burst from its prison—  
Hath broken its chain—  
Now welcome the free wilds  
And mountains again!"

There are several little productions of Coleridge,—some of them entitled 'Fragments from the Wreck of Memory,' or portions of poems composed in early manhood; but his English hexameters are certainly not suited to an English ear. The attempt has been frequently made, and always failed; for every one who has been accustomed to read Latin verse according to the rules of quantity, must at once perceive the utter impossibility of adopting those rules to a language, whose prosodical structure is totally unadapted to it. We extract the two following specimens as some proof of our position. To quote more would only be tedious.

THE HOMERIC HEXAMETER DESCRIBED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

"STRONGLY it bears us along in swelling  
and limitless billows,  
Nothing before and nothing behind but  
the sky and the ocean."

THE OVIDIAN ELEGIAC METRE DESCRIBED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

"IN the hexameter rises the fountain's  
silvery column;  
In the pentameter aye falling in melody  
back."

The embellishments may be said to be rather inferior in interest, though perhaps not in execution to their predecessors. We observe nothing of striking beauty. The most pleasing

ones, according to our taste, are 'The Devotee,' from a drawing by J. M. Moore, which forms the frontispiece; 'The Lady Isabel,' from Parris; and 'The Albanian,' from Pursuer, all engraved in Finden's best manner.

*Forget Me Not.* By F. Shoberl.

This parent of the Annuals—a race which owes its first existence to the enterprising spirit of Mr. Ackermann, assisted by the literary and active aid of the present editor—still continues to maintain its pristine character. For variety of matter and beauty of embellishments it yields to none of its competitors of the same rank; and if we consider the reasonableness of price for which the volume is sold, we cannot wonder at the extensive patronage which we understand it still continues to command. Among the list of contributors will be found many of the most respectable grade in literature, and though not so patrician in name as those of the 'Keepsake,' their productions at least are of equal rank.

"Among them (says the Editor) may be mentioned the late Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Gore the elegant authoress of Hungarian Tales, and other works of imagination; T. K. Hervey, whose poetical reputation could not be heightened by any eulogium from us; R. R. Madden, the Eastern traveller; the Hon. Mrs. Norton; S. Ferguson; and the author of Chartley. To Allan Cunningham, only one of whose compositions had yet appeared in our work, we are indebted for a powerfully written sketch of an event in the life of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the murderer of the Regent Murray; and we have received the usual assistance from the pens of Miss Lawrance, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. Abdy; the Old Sailor, the Ettrick Shepherd, H. F. Chorley, Colonel Stone, John Bird, Henry D. Inglis, N. Michell, and last, though not least, the valued contributor of "Count Vladimir" and "Chains of the Heart."

Among the collection of prose contributions, there are some very interesting tales of an historical character, which are admirably well told. Among these may be ranked the "Great Balas Ruby," a tale of the reign of Edward the Third, by Miss Lawrance, author of 'London in the Olden Time;' 'Hamilton's Revenge,' by Allan Cunningham; 'the Wife,' a tale of the Tyrol, founded on fact, by

H. D. Inglis, esq.; 'the Great Belt;' 'Chains of the Heart,' &c. There are also some amusing stories, particularly one by Miss Mitford, entitled 'The Will;' another by W. L. Stone, esq. called 'The Skeleton Hand;' and a third by S. Ferguson, esq. named 'The Bridge of Tenachelle.'

Of the poetical pieces there is little to admire; and we observe nothing worthy of perusal, if we except the fragment entitled 'The South Sea Islands,' by the Editor—the only production from his pen, a circumstance which we cannot but regret.

Of the embellishments, eleven in number, the gems of the collection are 'Hamilton's Revenge,' engraved by Davenport, from a drawing by Franklin; 'Cupid caught tripping,' by the same artist, from Davis; 'Victoria,' by Rolls, from Richter; and 'Scottish Haymakers,' by Mitchell, from a painting by Kidd; the last of which is accompanied by a short and agreeable story from the pen of the Ettrick Shepherd.

*The Literary Souvenir.* Edited by Alaric A. Watts.

In the literary productions of Mr. Watts, there is always an air of gentility and a refinement of taste, which has naturally accustomed us to expect from him something superior to the common standard of bibliographical craft. In dignity of style and strength of expression he may be said to assimilate to Johnson in prose; and with some of his lyrical effusions we have been so captivated as to consider them only second to those of Moore. With these impressions, we naturally formed the highest expectations of the *Literary Souvenir*, not doubting but that it would be adorned with some of the poetical gems of the editor's own prolific brain; but in this we have been woefully disappointed. He has not condescended to favour us with even one single stanza, if we except 'The Sister of Charity,' which has already appeared in his 'Lyrics of the Heart.' This omission we suspect to be the result of downright idleness, and rather disrespectful to his numerous subscribers—many of whom, we believe, are induced to patronize the work solely on account of the poetical talent of the editor. It is not enough to depend

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entirely on the bijouteries of occasional contributors, nor to be altogether satisfied with such unmusical stanzas as those of 'Parrhasius,' by N. P. Willis, or even the octosyllabic quatrains of Mrs. Howitt, (a few of which we quote,) who appears to have forgot that the ballad style of the seventeenth century was exploded by the poetic refinement of the eighteenth.

"Among green, pleasant meadows,  
All in a grove so wild,  
Was set a marble image  
Of the virgin and the child," &c.

"Oft sate his mother by him,  
Among the shadows dim,  
And told how the Lord Jesus  
Was once a child like him," &c.

"And thus he spake in dying;  
Oh, mother dear, I see  
The beautiful child Jesus,  
A coming down to me." &c.

As Mr. Watts, however, has announced his intention of commencing an entirely new series of the work with the ensuing volume, and of availing himself at the same time of such improvements in its plan and arrangement as past experience has suggested, he has doubtless reserved his literary strength for future operations. But we are sure that Mr. Watts, had he ransacked his drawers, would have found no difficulty in bringing to light a few of those fugitive morceaux, which emanated from his early pen, 'when Music, heavenly maid,' aided by the god of the tender flame, first inspired his youthful plume. In the Heliconian regions of "*Crumpsale Lodge*," near Manchester, (a rather unclassical name, by the by) the youthful bard was wont to sing his tender loves; and ere his twentieth year had run its course, he informs Urbanus that he "intends to send forth on their venturesome way the primitiæ of his Muse." As we are not aware that these 'primitiæ' ever saw the light, we suggest that they might form excellent adaptations to many of the fanciful productions of the pencil and the burin. There are some now before us, accidentally selected from our literary heaps, which have all the raciness and vigour of strong poetic feeling, without those rhythmical violations to which most juvenile versifiers are liable. We have, for instance, a sonnet written at Boulogne, in 1816,

addressed "To an amiable young lady in affliction," beginning with "Sweet mourner, learn life's transient ills to bear,"

which might accompany the 'portrait of a lady' in a melancholy attitude; and the following stanzas, addressed to the lyricist's early love—his dear 'EMILY,' in 1817, might be adapted to any pretty, haughty-looking young lady, whose portrait may happen to be in Mr. Watts's possession. We are not aware that they have ever been in print.

And could'st thou then believe the tale,  
A darkly envious mind had framed?—  
Did no one pitying thought prevail,  
And plead for him so falsely blamed?

And has the Muse at friendship's shrine  
Offered her tribute all in vain?—  
And must the wreath thou bad'st me  
twine,

Be doom'd to share its Minstrel's stain?

Ah! surely yes!—for they who deem  
The heart that woke those lays untrue;  
Will doubtless—whatsoe'er the theme—  
'Count it as false, and guileful too!

Tho' many a grief hath wrung my heart,  
And disappointment been my lot;  
I ne'er have felt so keen the dart!—  
Nor fared *thus*—worse than if forgot!

The sunshine of my youthful days  
Hath been th' approof of soul sincere;  
But if denied such cheering rays,  
There's nought I'd wish to live for here.

Refuse not then this simple pray'r,—  
All I have ever asked of thee,—  
If in that breast, so good and fair,  
There still remains a thought of me;

Believe that I *am* what I seem,  
Foe to deceit—ungrateful never!  
Yet, if I share not thy *esteem*,  
Oh! let me be forgot—*for ever!*

Among the prose contributions of the *Souvenir*, there are some articles of surpassing interest. 'Aloft and Hennika,' a legend of the North, by W. Howitt, is full of heart-stirring events—clothed in eloquent diction. 'The Raven's Nest,' by the author of the 'Collegians,' (an Irish story connected with the early feuds of the Earls of Kildare and the Geraldines of the county of Munster,) is full of chivalric interest. 'Mary Hamilton,' 'Grace Kevin,' and 'Allan M'Tavish's Fishing,' are pleasant stories very agreeably told. 'The Old Man of the Mountain' is also a tale of romantic interest, connected with the third crusade to the Holy Land.

The embellishments are ten in number, most of them of a very pleasing character. 'The Contrast,' engraved by Wright, from a painting by Lightfoot, which forms the frontispiece, presents the portraits of sisters,—two very agreeable and pretty young ladies, "Though like in heart—in sympathy—in love—

In outward form how different."

'Hawking,' by Greatbatch, from Cattermole, is not to our taste; the drawing appears to have been unfinished, and the chiar'-oscuro, is too strongly contrasted. 'The Austrian Pilgrims,' by Allan, from Lewis, is a remarkably well-grouped picture—the figures and the back-ground being in wonderful keeping; and the artist has not failed to do the subject justice. 'The Fisher Children,' engraved by Outrim, from a painting by Collins, and stated to be portraits of Lord Dovor's children, is a perfect gem. 'St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall,' 'The Fisher's Wife,' 'The Departure for Waterloo,' and 'The Oriental Letter,' may all be considered as 'pearls of price.' They are chastely designed compositions, most elaborately executed.

*The New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir.* Edited by Mrs. Alaric Watts.

We scarcely need inform our readers, that the fair authoress is the accomplished wife of the editor of the *Literary Souvenir*; and that the present work, though bearing many of the characteristics of its more costly partner, is intended, as its name expresses, for the juvenile portion of the community; and perhaps a more genteel or agreeable little gift cannot be presented by one school-fellow to another, at the approaching season of general festivity, than the one before us. There are many amusing and pleasantly told stories, of a character suited to the intellectual calibre of youthful minds. There are also nine highly finished engravings, which as mere pictures are worth the cost of the volume. 'The Sketch Book,' from a design by Stone, which forms the frontispiece; 'The Norman Pilgrims,' from Lewis; 'The Bird's Nest,' from Colin; 'The Fisher Boy,' from Rogers; 'The French Schoolmaster,' from Beaume; and 'The Huguenot Exiles,' from the same, are



all from the burin of Greatbach; and for beauty of execution, and delicacy of finish, they may vie with many of their more costly rivals.

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*The Comic Offering.*

Miss Louisa Henrietta Sheridan, the high-priestess of the quizzing god, the votary of Momus, and the prototype of "Laughter holding both his sides," is again in the field of comic humour, appropriately dedicating her melange of literary mirth "to the ladies of Great Britain;" and to their patronage and attention we therefore consign the volume, as it would be impossible for us to illustrate the wit and humour of the various subjects, without the engravings to accompany them.

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*Memoirs of Marshal Ney, published by his Family. Portrait, Maps, and Plans. 2 vols. Pp. 408, 430.*

AS Ney may be said to have stood alone in the whole French army, distinguished from all its other heroes of the Empire; so is the present collection of facts and documents equally distinct from the numerous French *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire* which have appeared, in many respects, *usque ad nauseam*. Though not affecting military history in the professional sense, here is much that powerfully contributes to it, particularly in the tactics and staff economy of Ney; and though his personal history is written quite *con amore*, yet is there a delightful air of truth about it; it will form, "A column in the melancholy waste."

Michael Ney was born at Sarre Louis, on the border of German Lorraine, on the 10th of Jan. 1769. His father had been a soldier, and was then exercising the trade of cooper. Young Michael had the rudiments of education in common with his townsmen, from Augustine friars; and was then placed in the office of a notary as a means of extricating him from the poverty of his father's trade, and next as a superintendant of a public work. His brother had already become a soldier, contrary to his father's wishes, and he aspired to the same career. His characteristics in infancy, were a turbulence displayed in placing himself at the head of his schoolfellows on sup-

posed wrongs, and affection towards his parents; in adolescence he became attentive to business; but all gave way to his predilection for military pursuits, and at eighteen years of age he enlisted in a regiment, afterwards the 4th Hussars, quartered at Mentz. He joined it with lacerated heart and feet—the one from the parting with his parents, the other from his shoes not bearing the long journey on foot. There are philosophers who would trace in this the germ of his moral and physical impulse in the command of armies. He soon became both a favourite and distinguished person in his corps; his prominent talents obtained for him a subordinate appointment on the regimental staff.

Fondness for the subject has here led the narrators to diverge from Ney's history, in thirty pages of anecdotes of bravery, justice, and adventure, that occurred during his after life. These pages (vol. I. 6 to 36) however, furnish agreeable instruction for every commander and soldier of any future army, in every possible relation. Of these anecdotes we shall mention one, because it is of the few facts that form the true history of courage. Ney was asked if he had ever been afraid? He answered, "He had never had leisure for it." Another, because it is a useful military caution against a too obsequious candidate for patronage. Ney, after several vain attempts, forced on Bonaparte the required promotion of an officer for some public service which he estimated; he was shewn proofs of his having, by dastardly circumvention, denounced Ney! A third anecdote may be added on his integrity; as recollected in the Spanish provinces of Galicia and Salamanca, of which he was for a while governor; it is added (p. 35)

"One only spoil of a conquered country did Ney bequeath to his descendants; this is a relic of St. James of Compostello, with which the monks of St. Iago presented him in testimony of his humanity towards them;" [not of course worth a farthing.]

The portrait which follows may as well be added; it is pleasing to conceive the image of a man in his actions.

"Marshal Ney was tall, athletic, well made, and broad-chested; each attitude and motion denoted health and strength of muscle; a soul of fire seemed con-

tained in a frame of iron; his somewhat pale complexion, his large forehead, his under lip and chin rather prominent, and his strongly marked, though not harsh features, gave a manly and severe character to a countenance strongly depicting the workings of his mind, and the rapid impressions it received."

The revolution arrived, the aristocracy abandoned the new colours, and its place was filled by the democracy, in which was certainly found men of talent; but, as is candidly stated here, many also in every way unfit for various component parts of an army. Beautiful theories were adopted, and found impracticable in quarters and in the field. Ney became commissioned as Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant, and was placed on the staff of the veteran General Lamarche, who had in the same way received his rank. As his aid-de-camp, he had the opportunity for evincing the *coup-d'œil*, the soul of war, and shared the glory and reverses of the "brilliant" revolutionary *débüt* in Belgium. Many pages occur here, highly useful in the formation of the *materiel* of all armies. The affair of Famars, which proved fatal to Lamarche, made Ney a Captain; and he had in that rank just joined his old corps, when he attracted the notice of Kleber, who, against his own inclination, gave him a *partisan* command against the Austrians, to secure supplies. His partisanship quickly turned, by one of the fortunate incidents of war, into generalship, by which he saved the Vanguard of the army at Pellemberg; and was hence made Adjutant-general and Chief of Battalion. He, however, followed up his character of partisan, captured twenty-three waggons and seized local stores, but was overpowered; yet managed, amidst a complication of difficulties, to disperse the Austrians, and bring back their commander, Baron Hompesch, prisoner. This obtained him the notice of General Jourdain. Gillet, the representative of the French people with the armies, appointed him Brigadier-General.

How many names now occur of deep remembrance as to the age quickly passing away — Scherer, of modest talent; Jourdon, of no party; Kleber, famous in Egypt; Bernadotte, now King of Sweden. Of the latter, who had fought in America, a fine picture is given; but we must refer

the military reader to the work itself as it proceeds, sufficing to say that Ney, under them all, and with them all, performed prodigies of judgment and valour.

At Mayence he was wounded in the arm, in desperate penetration of a redoubt single-handed, and escaped under a shower of balls; because he had not succeeded, he refused surgical aid, and desponded, inducing fever, weakness, and tetanus. He became almost unapproachable. We must tell his cure, and recommend it to others. His friends "having assembled the musicians and young girls of the village, with Kleber, and the representative Merlin at their head, they all went in procession to Ney's quarters, and danced the *farandolle* round his bed. The noise was at first unpleasant to him; but by degrees he joined in the hilarity, laughed at his gloomy thoughts, and gave up his arm to the surgeons." (p. 78.) The same Merlin, against his will, immediately appointed him General of Brigade, which he after declined! and recommended him to complete his cure at his birth-place, sending a surgeon with him. Kleber furnished a very complimentary certificate of leave. Ney did not wait for a perfect cure, but returned to the army in the spring.

The various fortunes of the republican armies of Sambre and Meuse, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Rhine and Moselle, &c. are graphically described; and it is very agreeable to find Ney's successes, it may be said, more briefly detailed than those of contemporaries. Napoleon Bonaparte had by this time made his way in Italy; and hence encouraged the Directory to expect similar success against the Austrian masses on and beyond the Rhine, while other information led it to expect that all Germany was about to revolutionize itself and seek "fraternity." This increased the difficulties of the armies of the North. Notwithstanding, Frankfurt fell, and Nuremberg fell, and Ney shared in their fall. A flock of sheep enabled him, after mounting heights almost inaccessible, to enter Heraburck; he as usual pursuing the enemy. Kleber having, eighteen months after his refusal, determined on his being Brigadier-General, he now (1796) received his commission. Ney prosecuted his usual plan, with this dif-

ference, that he now led the van, and continued to perform prodigies of valour united with judgment. The republicans approached the confines of Bohemia, and also Ratisbon. They were now in the heart of Germany, and met formidable reverses. To meet them was sent a fresh man, Bournonville, the apparently incapable Bournonville, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." He had, however, wit enough to propose Ney for General of Division, when the others retired from him; and to ask others to share his own command. He was quickly recalled, and succeeded by Hoche, who, having gone through and discovered the follies of the revolution and its theories, and been driven by the winds from the invasion of Ireland, began by reforming his army. Here Ney was at home; and in this part of the work, as well as some others, is proof of the canker that devoured even a republican force, the *unprincipled portion* of commissariats, and other followers of an army, to say nothing of contractors and loan-jobbers. Hoche newly disposed his corps in bodies of the same arm. His view was emulation. He appointed Ney to the division of Hussars, with great power, and to be attached to no other. This was wise, as giving full scope to his genius. The Austrian General Kray and Hoche had an interview on propositions of peace, which were at the same time going on in Italy. They failed; and the army, particularly Ney, had an opportunity for greater distinction; in obtaining it he was made prisoner. It is quite pardonable for his family to tell, that the ladies of Gressen required him to be brought through a square, that they might see "the man who had required a whole squadron of dragoons to take him;" and what is better, "he who had treated the people he conquered with disinterestedness and humanity." We must give another trait marking the character of Ney; and also sagacity in the brute creation. He was worthily received at the Austrian head-quarters; and, in conversation, saw his own horse rode by an Austrian—"The animal seemed weak, lazy, and obstinate; in spite of the spur it would not advance. Ney blamed the rider, the officers the horse. 'I will shew you,' said he, 'its value.' He sprang upon the saddle; and taking the direction of

the French army, soon left in the rear those who accompanied him. The horse which had appeared so powerless, carried him off like the wind; and he was near escaping, till the trumpets sounding, every avenue became occupied," &c. Ney was ere long exchanged; and Bonaparte having compelled peace in Italy and Germany, turned his thoughts on England, but in vain. To attack her interests, and employ an idle army, he planned the expedition to Egypt; Switzerland, nevertheless, first engaged his attention. In all cases Ney was included. He was now, however, employed in the army of observation. He seized Manheim and inveigled Philipsburg. Shortly after he was in Helvetia, the new theatre of war; here he received the commission of General of Division; was again in contact with the Austrians (under Massena); and was for a while placed *hors de combat* by wounds in almost every part of his body. While passing on leave of absence, he suffered insult from "the children of William Tell." In two months he was again with Massena. The Austrians were checked. Ney pushed for Ulm, their great and strong depôt. A weak general, Muller, was, however, now over him, and he was repulsed. Disasters followed; Muller was recalled, and Ney, though again unwillingly, was appointed in his place to the chief command.

(To be continued.)

Mr. E. Boswell has published a second and much improved edition of "the Civil Division of the County of Dorset." It contains lists of the civil, ministerial officers, magistrates, &c.; a complete *Nomena Villarum*; the new Division of the County, as altered by Acts 9 and 10 Geo. IV. with a map, showing at one view, the real property, poor rates, county rate, and population of each place; rules and orders of Quarter Sessions; abstract of the Boundary Act 2 and 3 Will. IV.; and a good digest of the charitable donations as returned to Parliament in 1786, with additions and corrections to 1832. This is a most desirable article; but still capable, says Mr. Boswell, of improvement. This useful work contains a great mass of other information, and is highly creditable to the industry of Mr. Boswell. It is an excellent model for other counties, and we trust the example will be followed by some one of the public officers in each district. The beneficial effect of such a body of minute information as would thus

be collected is obvious; and could not fail to be generally beneficial, but more particularly so to the magistracy of the kingdom.

*A Sketch of the Life of Gulestein*, the celebrated performer on the Jews' Harp, is playfully written, and interesting. His name may be added to the already long list of those who have followed the bent of their genius in spite of opposition from friends, and difficulties of every kind. Being when a boy debarred from the use

of violin, flute, &c. he invented a new species of instrument, by tuning sixteen penny Jews' Harps, thus forming an extensive scale, on which he performed the most finished passages, and the tones of which were peculiarly sweet. He has applied himself much to the study of musical science, and is now established as a teacher of the guitar in London. His modesty, perseverance, and honourable feeling, render him an example for youth; and as such we recommend this little work to the attention of the public.

## FINE ARTS.

### SUFFOLK STREET EXHIBITION.

The second winter exhibition of the works of deceased and living British Artists, in Suffolk Street, displays specimens of the works of nearly "seventy British Artists whose talents were admitted by their contemporaries, and whose reputation has subsequently been confirmed by general consent." With these are mingled several pieces by living painters of high reputation.

This brief description is sufficient to show that the collection is one of great interest. Of the productions of Sir Joshua Reynolds there are no fewer than twenty-four; of Wilson, the English Claude, nearly twelve; of the immortal Hogarth, four; of Gainsborough, thirteen; Morland, Mortimer, De Louthembourg, Opie, Fuseli, Zoffani, and a long train of names of defunct painters of the last age, are found in the catalogue. Among the living are the venerable Stothard, Beechey, Bone, Drummond, Ety, Lewis, Reinagle, with others too numerous to particularize, although their works here exhibited well deserve such distinction. We shall note a few of the most striking subjects. Wilson's two large views of Llangollen in Denbighshire, No. 15 and 102, are distinguished for that breadth and aerial effect which characterize his enchanting landscapes. The British hill-fort Castell Dinas Bran is a prominent object in these pictures. It is worthy, incidentally, of a passing antiquarian note. On a conical hill about 1800 feet in height, are the remains of this extraordinary fortress; the river Bran which flows at the foot of the mountain, gave name to this stronghold, which has survived all memory of its founder. A few old broken walls, tinged in the picture by the evening sun, show it to have been 300 feet in length, and about 150 broad. In it are two wells, the springs of which never fail. The vast rock Craig Eglwyseg (the Eagle's Cliff) is a geological

curiosity: it is stratified in such a way as to form steps parallel with the horizon. In such magnificently picturesque scenery as Llangollen presents, the pencil of Wilson was at home.—Sir Joshua's *St. John* (No. 79) represented as an infant with a lamb;—his studious boy, No. 202;—*Tan Chet Qua*, a Chinese artist, No. 192, are admirable specimens of the power of this great master. General Wolfe when a stripling in the Guards, by the same hand, is a striking historical illustration. The physiognomist would here trace the tranquil determined courage of that gallant young soldier.—A picture, said to be by Hogarth, representing him introducing his wife to her family after her marriage, in which are the portraits of Sir James and Lady Thornhill, Fielding, and Justice Welch, is worthy of that admirable painter of the passions, though we do not recollect its being noticed in his works as one of his productions. To the angry countenance of the old gentleman no description can do justice. Equally fine is No. 214, by this admirable painter, being sketches of the heads of his six servants; the old butler in the brown wig,—the awkward country stable-boy,—the housemaids and the cook, are nature and domestic life personified. Every succeeding age will more appreciate and do higher homage to the powers of Hogarth. There is a good portrait of himself from his own pencil.—The specimens of Fuseli's painting are characterized by powerful and correct drawing, of the Michael Angelo school—by the extravagant ideas suggested by German romance—by the dead and livid colouring which he seemed to affect in order to complete the horrors of his pencil: Fuseli has, however, had few equals in the modern school in bold decided outline. There was a real grandeur in his drawing.

Morland's *Industry and Idleness* (Nos. 42 and 43), convey an excellent moral, and are painted with that observance of nature in humble and rural life, which will

always give his pictures a value. Of Gainsborough's landscapes, of which there are here some rich specimens, particularly No. 34, we would say that they display great knowledge of light and colour—but there is in their execution a sketchy mannerism, which suggest to an unprejudiced spectator, the idea that after he had finished his pictures, by some accident they had been swept with violence in one particular direction by a birchen broom. This style, however, was much admired and followed by the minor landscape artists of Gainsborough's day.—To a portrait of Barry's mother as a Greek woman, No. 128, a remarkable story is attached in the catalogue, how well authenticated we cannot say, "This was done to prove that he could paint as well as the old masters in their own style, and was equally deserving of encouragement by the patrons of art." We cannot say that in this specimen he has equalled Rembrandt, but a deep and rich bistre tone pervades the picture.

De Louthembourg's storm, No. 157, is a fine piece. The moss-grown castle tops the beetling cliff, against which the lofty surges break in idle fury—the scud, (as the sea-men term the swiftly sailing clouds) impelled by the tempest, is sublimely depicted. The group of figures on the shore, just preserved from the angry abyss of waters, is painted with pantomimic extravagance.

We must give a few words to the productions of living artists. Stothard's *Infancy, Youth, Manhood, and Age*, Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, are striking examples of his great skill in graceful composition—nothing can be more admirable than these pictures in that point of view; they would be beautiful subjects for the graver. A feeling of regret arises in the mind of the spectator while he views them, that such compositions should be but sketches. They will enchant the real judge; but the uninitiated eye will rest upon the crude touches which mark the master's design, unsoftened by the manual operation of the pencil. The red reflections on the head of the babe in the cradle will illustrate our observation. Stothard's *Malvolio cross-gartered*, No. 93, is a better exemplification of the character than the stage itself could afford. This makes the pencil speak. Mrs. Siddons bearing away the emblems of Tragedy from the tomb of Shakespeare, painted by Sir William Beechey in 1793, is a portrait at once of great merit and dramatic interest, as representing that most extraordinary woman before she had acquired the *embonpoint* of later life. His *Earl St. Vincent* is a striking picture.—A drawing (No. 425) by T. S. Cafe, Street Scene in Rouen, is distinguished by an admirable clearness.

We must not pass by without warm

commendation the enamels by Bone, after various original paintings of the period of Elizabeth and James the First. Many of these subjects have been published in Lodge's Portraits, but here we have them presented to our view, in all the brightness and richness of their original colours.

Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, at two periods of her life, do full justice to her reported beauty. Of the portraits of Elizabeth, that painted while she was yet the Lady Elizabeth, is to us highly interesting. Yet it is difficult to conceive that they are the lineaments of her who afterwards swayed the English sceptre.

This pleasing assemblage of paintings does the proprietors of the Suffolk Street Gallery infinite credit; and the patronage of the public for such an amusing and instructive exhibition, will no doubt fully repay their exertions.

Mr. NETHERCLIFT, the lithographer, whose interesting fac-simile of King Charles's Death Warrant we have before noticed, has recently published the following: 1. a series of Royal Signatures, from Richard the Second to the present time, in one large sheet; 2. the Letter addressed by King James VI. to Queen Elizabeth, interceding for his mother's life, from the original in the Cotton MSS.; 3. the Letter which discovered the Gunpowder Plot, (probably written to Lord Mounteagle by Mrs. Anna Vaux; see our vol. c. ii. 601) together with a copy of the rare old print, representing the Conspirators in consultation; 4. the Signals used at the Battle of Trafalgar, with the signature of Lord Nelson, from the original in the possession of Thomas Jarvis, esq. The very great historical importance of these documents precludes the necessity of our saying more than that they are copied with great care and neatness.

The *Portrait of Sir Walter Scott*, painted by Sir C. R. Leslie, R. A. has been engraved in mezzotinto by G. H. Phillips, in a size and style which will deserve a handsome frame. The picture was formerly in possession of Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, and is now in the collection of Alaric A. Watts, esq.

Wilkie has erected a small but elegant monument to his father, in the church of Cults.

Mr. John Martin's picture of the Fall of Nineveh has been purchased by the Belgian government, and he has been elected a Member of the Belgian Academy. He is not yet a Member of the Academy in his own country!

Gibson the Sculptor, and Uwins the painter, were recently added to the Associates at Somerset House.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

*New Works announced for Publication.*

Bibliographical Catalogue of Works privately printed; including such as have emanated from the Roxburghe, Bannatyne, and Maitland Clubs, and the private presses at Strawberry Hill, Auchinleck, Darlington, Lee Priory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Broadway. By JOHN MARTIN, F.L.S.

Three Letters on the Prophecies; viz. On the true place of the Seventh Apocalyptic Seal; on the infidel individual Antichrist; and on Antiochus Epiphanes as a supposed subject of prophecy; being in continuation of Eight Letters published in 1831. By J. H. FEEBE, Esq.

The Sacred Classics, or Cabinet Library of Divinity; with an Introductory Essay to each author. Edited by the Rev. RICHARD CATTERMOLE, B.D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M.A.

Memoirs of the Regency and Reign of George the Fourth. By Mr. BUCKE.

Narrative of a Tour in the United States, British America, and Mexico, to the Mines of Real del Monte, and to the Island of Cuba. By HENRY TUDOR.

Journal of a Six Weeks Tour into Anatolia, with some Geographical details, including the discovery of Antioch, of Pisidia, and other Ancient Cities. By the Rev. W. VYVIAN ARUNDELL.

An account of the Caves of Ballybunian, co. Kerry. By WM. AINSWORTH.

An Analysis of Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion; with Notes. By the Rev. R. HOBART.

The Book of Science, a familiar introduction to the principles of Natural Philosophy; with Engravings.

Rhymes for Youthful Historians, designed to assist the memory in retaining the most important events in Ancient and English History.

Forty years residence in America. By GRANT THORBURN, of New York, (the original of Galt's Lawrie Todd.)

The Stoic; or memoirs of Eurysthenes the Athenian. By Mrs. J. K. STANFORD.

Olympia Morata, her Times, Life, and Writings. By the Author of "Selwyn."

Lieut. JERVIS's Narrative of his recent Journey to the Falls of the Cavery, combined with an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Neigherry Hills.

The Baboo, or Life in India. The Second Number of Social Evils and their remedy. By the Rev. C. B. Taylor. Also, by the same, The Child of the Church of England.

The Story without an End; translated from the German. By SARAH AUSTIN.

Maxims of Sir Peter Laurie, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in the year 1833.

A Second Volume of Bland's Collections from the Greek Anthology.. By J. H. MERIVALE, Esq.

The Celebrated Women of all Countries, their Lives and Portraits. By the DUCHESS OF ABRANTES and COUNT STRASZEWICZ.

The Miscellany of Natural History. By Sir T. DICK LAUDER.

The first Six Books of Homer's Iliad, with English Notes, and a Literal Prose Translation. By a Graduate of Cambridge.

A Journal of Botany. By Dr. HOOKER. To be published every three months.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 21. At the first meeting for the season, J. W. Lubbock, esq. Treasurer, was in the chair.

A memoir was read, On the history of the mass of meteoric iron, now in the British Museum, by Woodbine Parish, esq. by whom it was sent to England from Buenos Ayres. It has been supposed to be identical with the celebrated Otumpa iron, described by Rubin de Celis, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1786.

Sir John Herschel's Observations on Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars, from the year 1825 to 1833, were also read. His catalogue contains 2500 of these bodies, of which 2000 had been observed by his father and 500 by himself. It was accompanied by figures, the unity of whose design, and symmetry of their parts, show that they form a definite system. Sir John Herschel has recently sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, to pursue his observations on the southern hemisphere. The gold medal, of 650 francs value, bequeathed by Lelande, was adjudged to him by the French Academy of Science on the 18th Nov. for his discoveries relative to double stars.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 6. At the meeting of this day, the following papers were read:

1. Extracts of a letter from Sir W. Gell to Mr. Hamilton, containing an account of a discovery made by Mr. Wilkinson in Egypt, which puts an end to the various speculations that have so long engaged the learned world, respecting the method by which the celebrated statue of Memnon was rendered vocal. Mr. W. found, upon ascending to the top, that the mysterious sounds were produced by means of a sonorous stone, fixed within the breast of the figure, which a person, placed for that purpose in a concealed niche, struck with a piece of iron.

2. A letter addressed to Mr. Hamilton by Mr. Dawkins, dated Napoli di Romania. Mr. Dawkins writes, that the Athenians had been engaged in removing from the Parthenon the remains of old Turkish buildings with which it was encumbered; and that they had met with several perfect fragments of the sculptured frieze hitherto unknown, a very beautiful metope, &c. Two inscriptions had likewise been discovered in the vicinity of the Temple. A copy of one of these, belonging to the best time, was exhibited, with a corresponding version in the common cursive character, a conjectural restoration, and remarks by Mr. Christopher Wordsworth. It is a decree of the Athenian people, engraved B. C. 353-4, conferring certain public honours on Audolion, King of Pœonia, for services rendered to the republic, in that interesting period of Grecian history, when the rival powers of Athens and Macedon being brought into collision, would naturally endeavour each to secure the services of their respective neighbours as allies.

To Mr. Wordsworth's learned commentaries on this inscription, some curious remarks were added by Mr. Hamilton, relative to the identity and life of the Pœonian sovereign, who is the subject of the decree.

Two other Greek inscriptions, accompanied with illustrative observations, were likewise laid before this meeting by Mr. Hamilton. The first of these was found at Cranii, in Cephalonia: it is apparently composed of proper names, and is very ancient. The other is now at Athens, in the possession of Mr. Finlay.

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 4. A Society which has been organized during the past summer for the promotion of Entomology, held its first meeting at 17, Old Bond Street, where about fifty members assembled. The chair was first taken by J. G. Children, esq. who proposed the election of the Rev. Mr. Kirby, the venerable patriarch of the science, as President. His coadjutor, Mr. Spence, was also present, and brought his two sons, to show that devotion to this science is hereditary in his family. The gentlemen present were altogether much gratified at the auspicious proceedings of the day.

#### CAPTAIN ROSS.

At the first meeting of the session of the Geographical Society, a memoir was read of Captain Ross's discoveries, accompanied by a chart. On its conclusion Captain Ross entered the room, and the chairman, F. Hamilton, esq. announced to him that the Society's annual premium had been awarded to him. Mr. Hamil-

ton mentioned, among other circumstances not generally known, that so entirely had the relatives of Captain Ross lost all hopes of his return, that they had even opened his will. He referred with warm commendation to the great success of Captain Ross in preserving the health of his companions; and then proceeded to pronounce a high eulogium on the second officer of the *Victory*, Commander (now Capt.) J. Ross. This young gentleman accompanied his uncle in the first expedition to Lancaster Sound in 1818. He likewise accompanied Captain Parry in his three voyages; and in the last of them, when it was resolved to abandon the *Fury*, he was the officer directed to stow away her provisions. After the lapse of four years, he was again led to the same spot, and recovered those very stores and provisions, without which the expedition would have perished. "Capt. J. Ross," continued Mr. Hamilton, "having spent thirteen summers and eight winters in the Arctic regions, is now happily returned to us, to communicate the results of his geographical and scientific researches, in the full possession of health, youth, and experience, of a well-earned and widely-extended fame."

On the 21st Nov. Captain Ross was entertained at a public dinner at Brentford, at which Felix Booth, esq. the chief patron of his voyage, presided in the chair. Upwards of fifty gentlemen were present.

More than one public meeting has been held to promote subscriptions for some appropriate testimonial to the enterprising navigator. Two very fine polar bears have been presented by him to the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

#### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

This important acquisition to the northern provinces of England, was opened on Monday the 28th of October, with the most auspicious prospects.—Some particulars of its foundation were given in our last volume, pt. i. p. 156; and the names of most of the officers, in our number for last August, p. 159. The following appointments have since been made: Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, the Rev. H. J. Rose, late Christian Advocate at Cambridge; Professor of Greek, the Rev. Henry Jenkins, Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford; Senior Tutor, the Rev. T. W. Peile, of Trinity college, Cambridge; Junior Tutor, William Palmer, esq. Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford. The early loss of the Professor of Mathematics, the Rev. John Carr, is recorded in the Obituary of the present number, p. 471. Nineteen gentlemen were appointed students on the foundation; and about forty-

five in all were admitted members on the day of commencement.

The academical course will comprise twelve terms,—three in each year (Michaelmas, Epiphany, and Easter), of about two months each. The age of admission of students for the academical course is from 15 to 21 years. Occasional students of any age will be admitted to attend particular courses of lectures (which the several Readers have already announced); and students in Divinity, beyond the age of 21, will be permitted to read under the Divinity Professor, if found to be qualified by previous attainment.

With a liberality certainly unprecedented in modern times, the Dean and Chapter have voluntarily given up property amounting to 94,000*l.* to found the University; to the support of which the Bishop of Durham subscribes 1,000*l.* per annum, his Lordship having already made two donations of 1000*l.* each towards the building fund: besides giving a dwelling-house, which he purchased, for the residence of one of the Professors.

A present of fifty volumes has been made to the University Library by Robert Surtees, esq. of Mainsforth, the Historian of the County; and other books have been received from Mr. Prebendary Townsend, Mr. Canon Tate, &c. &c.

In the University of Durham religion and learning will go hand in hand. Conformity to the Established Church is required in the students; and it never could have been seriously expected that the property of the Church should be employed in educating Dissenters from her faith. The City of Durham seems peculiarly fitted for the seat of an University; with the provision and conveniences of a large town, the neighbourhood of the cathedral is at once spacious and secluded, encircled by a river whose romantic banks require only the residence of the Muses to surpass the fame of the Isis or the Cam. The precinct is already known as the College Green, and is already furnished with several buildings which can be immediately adapted to academical purposes; whilst the cathedral church and the noble castle present objects to the minds of the students, which, together with the example of men who have arisen by their own merit to their honours and rewards (for whom the Church of Durham is now most honourably distinguished), cannot fail to afford those incentives to the minds of youth, which will urge them to pursue the path of honourable distinction. And may that day never arrive, that would remove those links of the constitution of England by which the humble student may raise himself to a level with the highest hereditary aristocracy!

#### HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 8. The first sessional meeting of this society was held, Dr. Alderson, the president, in the chair. Mr. Pearsall, the curator of the Museum, read a long list of some most valuable presents made to the Museum by various individuals. The President then proceeded to address the Society, and congratulated the members on the opening of another session.

The members then adjourned to the Museum, where they were much gratified by viewing a model of the air engine invented by Mr. Parkinson, of Barton-water-side. The model was in full work, and the inventor entered into an explanation of it.

Nov. 15. At the second meeting Capt. Ross, Capt. James Ross, Capt. Norman, and Capt. Humphreys were elected honorary members, and many gentlemen were admitted as ordinary members of the second class. Several donations to the museum were also announced. Mr. J. E. Lee then proceeded to read a paper "On the changes in Language," which was illustrated by specimens chiefly from the Latin and Anglo-Saxon, as well as by ancient coins. The lecturer divided his subject into four parts: 1st, the changes in single letters of the Alphabet: 2ndly, the changes in words; 3rdly, in grammar; and 4thly, in style: but the paper had reference principally to the progressive changes in the English language. The Rev. E. Higginson disputed with the lecturer, the point whether the Saxon was ever written from right to left, as appeared by an old coin.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

The bill for regulating Primary Instruction in France, passed into a law on the 28th of June, provides for the establishment of schools of three descriptions. Every parish is bound to provide, either by itself or conjointly with one or more neighbouring parishes, one primary school of the lowest order. In this school moral and religious instruction, reading, writing, the principles of the French language, cyphering, and an acquaintance with the authorised system of weights and measures, are to be taught. The master to be furnished by the parish with a house and a salary, the minimum of which is to be 200 francs, (8*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*), and in addition he is to receive from such of the parents as can afford it fees or quarter-pence. The fees are to be exacted, not by the master himself, but by a public officer on his account. County towns, and parishes having a population exceeding 6000 souls, are bound to maintain a school of the second class, in which, in addition to the instruction given in the lower order of schools, the children are



to be taught the elements of geometry, the physical sciences, and of natural history, singing, and the elements of history and geography. The wishes of the parents to be complied with as to their children's participation in religious instruction. As this second class of schools is designed for the children of parents above want, there is no gratuitous admission, except in the case of extraordinary talents in the poor scholar of the lower species, who receives the advantage of a higher education as a reward. The masters to receive a fixed salary, the minimum to be 400 francs (16*l.* 13*s.*) along with the fees. In this class of schools, as well as the former, the fixed salary of the master is to be paid wholly by the parish, if possible, or, if not, partly by the department or county, and the state itself is to come in aid as a *dernier resort*. The third class of Schools, styled *Normal*, are for the training of masters, and of these there is to be one in every department.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 8. Joshua King, M.A. President of Queen's College, was elected Vice Chancellor for the ensuing year.

The subject of the Norrissian Prize Essay for the ensuing year is "The Divine Origin of Christianity proved by the accomplishment of the Prophecies delivered by Christ himself."

## ALLUVIAL REMAINS.

A well having been sunk in some ground in Spring Gardens, Reading, the workmen, on reaching a depth of about 30 feet, met with a stratum of shells embedded in a species of green sand, but varying much from that in which the oysters are found at Katesgrove. One piece, which has been deposited by a member of the Philosophical Institution in the Museum, is as interesting a specimen as any perhaps ever excavated. Some of the shells, which are of a variety of shapes, have the original polish, others impressed in chalk display the minutest markings; while some, half open, exhibit the animal *chrySTALLIZED* within.

## ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The principle of this engine is founded on the well-known property of fluids, that they transmit their pressures equally in all directions. It consists of two cylinders of unequal diameters, the area of the piston of the one being double that of the other. These cylinders are connected together by means of a series of pipes, called a regenerator. If air be condensed in these cylinders, it is obvious that the superior pressure exerted on the piston of the large cylinder will vanquish the pressure on the small one, and motion

will take place till the larger piston has reached the top of the cylinder, whilst the small one has been pushed to the bottom. Here all motion would cease, if heated condensed air were not allowed to enter above the large piston, and below the small one, so as to depress the large one to the bottom of the cylinder, and raise the smaller one to the top. But this being done by sliding valves, exactly as in the steam-engine, the motion is constantly kept up. The engine actually constructed has two cylinders of 18 inches stroke each, the one being 14 inches diameter, the other 10½ inches. The working pressure is 35*lb.* above that of the atmosphere. The fly-wheel performs 56 revolutions in a minute. The break-wheel is two feet in diameter, and loaded with a weight of 5,200*lb.* The power of the engine is calculated to be equal to five horses.

## FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The annual meeting of the *Académie des Beaux Arts* was held on October 12, in the great hall of the Institute. There was an unusually full attendance. A biographical and critical notice of the works of the late eminent painter M. Guérin, by M. Quatremère de Quincy, was read. The prize specimens of painting and sculpture offered nothing remarkable. M. Garnier in his report was particularly severe upon the romantic school.

The *Moniteur Algérien* announces that on the return of the Commission of Inquiry from Algiers, there will be an exhibition of the produce of the agriculture and manufactures of the country.

Father Marie-Joseph de Geramb, a monk of La Trappe, who has published some religious treatises, has just arrived at Marseilles, returning from Jerusalem, Mount Sinai, and the Thebaid, a journey which occupied nearly three years. This Trappist was once well known in the fashionable world as the ex-general Baron Ferdinand de Geramb, Chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria.

## GERMANY.

The University of Gottingen has just lost one of its most celebrated professors, the learned Theophilus James Planche, who died at the age of 82, having filled the chair of Theology since 1784. He had witnessed great changes in the religious sentiments of Germany—Semberism, Rationalism, Neology, and the revival of late years.

The well-known author, George Doring, died at Frankfort on the 10th of October. He was born at Cassel in 1789.

## ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The first meeting for the season took place Nov. 21, T. Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Numerous presents of English and Foreign Works were made to the Society.

The Matrix of the Seal of the Monastery of Langley, in Norfolk, was presented to the society by Sir Francis Freeling.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited a brazen Sword, found on the site of Battle Abbey, in perfect preservation. It is 2 feet 6 inches long; and similar in shape to that represented on the Seal of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, temp. King Stephen, engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. IV. p. 119.

Mr. Doubleday also exhibited impressions of several seals of the early French Kings from the year 680 to 911, attached to deeds preserved in the Hotel Soubise at Paris. Also an impression from a beautiful gold seal of Henry VIII. attached to a Treaty with Francis the First. It is engraved in the highest style of art. Its companion, the French seal, representing Francis the First, is preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster.

Capt. Mudge communicated a description of an ancient House discovered in Drum Kelin Bog, in the parish of Inver, co. Donegal. It was formed of rough oak logs and planks, the mortices being apparently more bruised than cut, as if with a stone-chisel; and an instrument of that description was, in fact, found in the house. Any conjecture at the age of this building must be extremely difficult, if not impossible. It appeared to have been overwhelmed by some sudden calamity; and, probably, the bog-turf had grown considerably over it, the top of the roof being about 16 feet below the surface.

A very perfect small Roman Lachrymatory of glass was found a few days since in digging the foundations for the new warehouses of Messrs. Bradley, Porcelain Manufacturers to his Majesty, in Pall Mall. This little relic is precisely similar to that which has been engraved in vol. CIII. i. p. 401, of our miscellany, and is referred to in Mr. Taylor's accompanying communication relative to Roman Antiquities, found in May last near York-street, Southwark, as number 4 of the articles represented on the plate. Stukeley intimates in his *Itinerary*, Iter V. p. 118, vol. I. that the Watling-street way passed through the Roman City at Verulam a little south of St. Michael's Church, thence to Brockley Hill, Edgware, and Paddington. A continuation

of this way, according to Higden, without regarding London ran to the westward of the Palace at Westminster, over the Thames; it came through Hyde Park, May Fair, and St. James's Park; and the ferry or trajectus was over the Thames to the opposite shore at Stangate. Some confirmation of this route may be derived from the presence of Roman remains in Pall Mall. In the hole with the Roman lachrymatory were several fragments of the bearded bottles of the 16th and 17th centuries. These relics had been mingled together, we suppose, when the foundations of the older houses had been laid in Pall Mall, we think about the time of Charles II. or his successor James.

## STONEHENGE ILLUSTRATED BY GEOLOGY.]

*By the Rev. W. D. Conybeare.*

The following is the paper, noticed in our last number, as having been read to the Bristol Philosophical Society by G. T. Clark, esq. :—

It is my desire to submit to this Society some observations on the history of the most remarkable of our Druidical Monuments, which appear to me strikingly to illustrate the unexpected light which branches of research, apparently the most unconnected, may occasionally throw upon each other—for few pursuits can in themselves seem more remote than Geology and Archæology—yet shall we, unless I am much mistaken, in the present instance find the former to yield important subsidiary information to the latter.

Stonehenge, I need hardly observe, is composed of four concentric circles. To distinguish these, I shall call the innermost circle number one, and then attach the consecutive numbers to the several circles, proceeding in an outward direction. Of these circles, numbers 2 and 4, the outermost, consist of gigantic uprights, supporting impost, so that each pair of uprights, with the horizontal impost, forms what is called a trilithon. The material of these stupendous masses is a coarse sandstone, of which large blocks, called the grey-weather, are very commonly found scattered over the chalky downs of Wiltshire; so that the immediate vicinity may have afforded these in any quantity and of any size required.

But the intermediate circles, number 3, and 1 (the innermost), are in every respect of a different character; instead of being composed of large trilithons, they present only detached tapering stones or obelisks, of a size so much smaller as to offend the eye from the contrast, by an appearance of comparative meanness.

These two circles of obelisks likewise entirely differ from those of the trilithons in their mineral materials, each stone entering into them being a variety of Greenstone rock—a geological formation which occurs no where nearer than the environs of Dartmoor on the west, or Charnwood forest in Leicestershire on the north—either being a distance of a full hundred miles in a direct line. It is very important to attend to this fact, because it is obvious that we must seek for some peculiar circumstance of sanctity or veneration attached to these obelisks, which could have induced the rude architect to undertake the laborious task of transporting from a distance such stones, when, as we have already seen, they had close at hand an ample supply of materials which they themselves had employed in erecting the larger and more magnificent members of their structure.

Sir R. C. Hoare, in his excellent survey of Ancient Wiltshire, has inserted a letter from his friend Mr. Cunnington, which, together with the Baronet's observations on this subject, I shall now proceed to lay before the Society.

“On reviewing the remains of this monument of the Britons, I have been surprised that the following question never occurred to those writers who have considered this subject, viz. ‘Why did the Britons in erecting Stonehenge make use of two kinds of stone which are totally dissimilar to each other?’

“Any person versed in mineralogy will perceive that the stones on the outside of the work, those composing the outward circle of its impost, as well as the five large trilithons, are all of that species of stone called sarsen, which is found in the neighbourhood; whereas the inner circle of small upright stones, or those of the interior oval, are composed of granite, horn-stone, &c. most probably brought from some part of Devonshire or Cornwall, as I know not where such stones could be procured at a nearer distance.

“In considering the subject, I have been led to suppose that Stonehenge was raised at different æras; that the original work consisted of the outward circle and its impost, and of the inner oval of large trilithons; and that the smaller circle and oval of inferior stones were raised at a later period; for they add nothing to the general grandeur of the temple, but rather give a littleness to the whole; and more particularly so, if, according to Smith, you add the two small trilithons of granite.

“I am much pleased, (observes Sir R. Hoare on this letter) with this new idea respecting Stonehenge, which, to use a well known Italian proverb, *Si non è vero è ben trovato*, if not true is well imagined; for it is not, like many others, founded

on idle conjecture, but has some rational ground to rest upon. In erecting this mighty structure, its builders would naturally select for that purpose the materials nearest at hand; such were the sarsens which compose the grandest part of the work, viz. the outward circle or large oval; or why, with these materials acquirable at no great distance, (for, at that early period, the plains adjoining Stonehenge might, very probably, have furnished stones sufficiently large), should the architects have sought materials for the small circle or small oval in such distant counties? This difference in the stones is a strong argument in favour of Mr. Cunnington's conjecture; for, had the Britons erected the temple at one or the same period, they would, most naturally, have made use of the native, not foreign materials. And in viewing this new supposed plan of Stonehenge, divested of its unmeaning pigmy pillars of granite, or diminutive trilithons, we behold a most majestic and mysterious pile, unconfused in its plan, simple and grand in its architecture, most awful and imposing in its effect.”

Thus far Sir R. Hoare; but for myself I must remark, with all deference due to the author, (whose spirited researches have imparted to the interesting Topographical remains of our aboriginal population, a richness and completeness which they never before possessed) that he has, in this instance, suffered his friendship for Mr. Cunnington to induce him to give the sanction of his authority to an hypothesis, which, if it were exactly inverted, would surely far better explain the circumstances on which it is built. Observing the contrast between the grander trilithons of materials close at hand, and the meaner obelisks transported from a distance, Mr. Cunnington supposes the grander structure to have been original, and the meaner work a subsequent interpolation; but surely such was never the ordinary course of architectural improvement, until this later age, when, undoubtedly, our Churchwardens do occasionally undertake to repair and beautify fine ancient churches on a somewhat similar principle. But, I will ask as to the formation of Stonehenge, Does it not appear much more probable that the simpler circles of obelisks were the original monument? to which, from some religious or historical association, a peculiar sanctity had become attached; and, as I have already observed, some such notion is surely necessarily implied by the laborious transport, in that rude age, of those obelisks from so great a distance. It may, perhaps, therefore be considered as a conjecture by no means improbable, that the circles in question may have, originally,

been erected as a monument in some distant country; and, in some warfare among the aboriginal tribes, may have been carried off by the Belgæ of Wiltshire, and re-erected by them on Stonehenge as a distinguished and venerated trophy of victory. On such a principle we may well account for this original though ruder structure having been preserved inviolate, though subsequently adorned by the more splendid circles of trilithons. The case will be very nearly analogous with that of the rude but venerated Santa Casa of Loretto, to enshrine which a splendid temple has been reared around it.

Such a conjecture, which in itself may seem to afford the most probable explanation of appearances certainly at first sight somewhat embarrassing, will derive material confirmation by comparing it with the tenor of the earliest traditions, which may, very probably, be found on this as on many other subjects, although mingled with much of fable, yet to contain a solid substratum of truth. The tradition to which I allude, is that preserved by Walter de Mapes and Geoffrey of Monmouth, which states that the "Cr y Cawri" or circle of the giants afterwards erected at Stonehenge, originally stood in Ireland at Cllara, explained to be Kildare by Giraldus Cambrensis, a nearly contemporary writer, who adds, that he himself, during his journey to Ireland, saw on the plains of that country an immense monument of exactly similar construction. The tradition goes on to describe this "Cr y Cawri" as having obtained a wonderful reputation for the mystical virtues of its stones, while it yet occupied its original site. The Britons, it is said, were thus induced to covet its acquisition, and won it as a trophy of victory, after a severe battle with a King of the Country. Mingled with this story, which is surely in itself sufficiently probable, we undoubtedly find further details, in which Merlin and magic play their part; but he, who on account of such an admixture would reject the whole narrative, (neglecting the many corroborating circumstances which we shall presently see exist), must be surely prepared with Bryant to efface the war and almost the existence of Troy from the page of history.

With these circumstances then, which appear to me to confirm the substance of this ancient tradition, I shall now conclude.

In the first place the two circles of obelisks at Stonehenge, considered without those of trilithons, exactly resemble many Druidical monuments still extant in Ireland. I would more particularly refer to the double circles of obelisks at Balinrobe, in the county of Mayo. These,

it is true, are remote from Kildare; but in Stukeley's plates similar monuments will be found, which occur in the county of Meath immediately adjoining Kildare; and we have already seen that in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis Druidical circles existed in Kildare itself.

In addition to the arguments thus derived from the exact resemblance of the ruder, and therefore probably primitive circles of Stonehenge, to the Druidical monuments of the island from whence tradition reports them to have been transported, I would secondly subjoin others derived from the geological consideration of the material of which they are composed, namely, greenstone. Now it happens that the mountains which rise from the Bog of Allen, in Kildare, are composed of this very mineral, and this assuredly will present a very inexplicable coincidence, if we suppose the tradition, which refers the original circles to that locality, to be entirely destitute of foundation. It would have been at least a hundred to one against the event, that any mere chance guess should have fortunately indicated a locality affording this particular rock.

I may further add, that as it is self-evident that those materials must have been transported from a distance exceeding an hundred miles (if they were conveyed even from the nearest point in our own island), the supposition that they were removed from Kildare will rather diminish than augment the difficulty of their transport, inasmuch as water carriage must have been far easier than a long land carriage in a rude state of society, when we can scarcely believe that any practicable roads were as yet formed. The obelisks are only of such a size, that a flotilla of some twenty moderate canoes would easily carry them across in ballast. The river Liffey would have afforded a ready line of transport from Kildare to the Irish Channel; and on the British side, the river Avon of Salisbury would be navigable, for such light craft as uncivilized nations employ, to within a very few miles of Stonehenge.

M. de St. Sauveur, the French Consul at Salonica, has lately presented to the King some antique Greek marbles, found in Macedonia. They consist of heads of deities and kings, funeral monuments ornamented with bas-reliefs and inscriptions; a colossal bust, supposed to be that of Perseus, the last King of Macedon, and a colossal statue of Diana. His Majesty has sent them to the Museum of the Louvre, and has presented M. de St. Sauveur in return with a magnificent dessert service of Sèvres porcelain.

## ANTIQUITY OF THE BRITISH CHURCH.

(From the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*.)

The Principality of Wales is highly indebted to the venerable and learned Bishop of Salisbury, when presiding over the see of St. David's, not only for founding and establishing a College at Lampeter for the education of young men for the Church, and advancing the respectability of the clergy by the many excellent regulations which he introduced into that diocese; but every lover of Welsh literature must also feel himself under great obligations to his lordship for the revival of the long neglected and almost forgotten Eisteddfodau, which, in former days, had been patronized by princes, prelates, senators, and chieftains, and the principal nobility of Wales. But the main object of this short address is to recommend the publication of some of those numerous Welsh and other MSS. which might be useful in elucidating the history and antiquities of the Principality, and which now lie neglected and fast tending to decay in public and private libraries, both in England and Wales. The excellent Prelate before mentioned has rescued one small piece of antiquity from unmerited oblivion and probable destruction, which we have lately perused, viz. some Latin hexameter verses, written by John Sulien (alias Sulgenus), to the memory of his father, John Sulien (Johannes Sulgenus), Archbishop of St. David's. The MS. as the Bishop informs us, consisted of three loose leaves, burnt all round the edges, and which had nearly fallen a sacrifice to a fire which happened at the Cotton library in the year 1731. The publication of this small MS. is important, as it clearly establishes the independence of the Welsh or Cambro-British Church from the Church of Rome, in the author's time; and, from this genuine fragment of antiquity, which has fortunately escaped the usual interpolations of the monks, the demand of the Roman Catholics—"Where was your Church before the days of Luther?" may easily be answered; for from hence it clearly appears that our church existed in its native purity in these kingdoms prior to the introduction of the church of Rome—that we had, in the author's time, an independent church and a married clergy. We find here the son of a British metropolitan addressing himself immediately to Christ, without the intervention of departed saints, and protesting against prayers for the dead, as unprofitable for salvation. We learn from the verses of Sulgenus that the British church existed in the eleventh century; was a pure, distinct, and independent church, and consequently in this United Kingdom a much more ancient establishment than the church of Rome; and the church of Eng-

land, as the Bishop justly observes, may be seen in its original, the *British church*, in its different epochs, from the first introduction of Christianity; for it clearly appears, by the authorities quoted by Archbishop Usher, in his "Religion professed by the ancient Irish," and his "History of the British Church," that the true church, now called Protestant, did not sink under the horrors of Saxon extermination, but retired to her mountains and fortresses in the west, and subsisted there for many centuries, not only independently of the church of Rome, but in a state of adverse resistance to her authority. Our ancestors, therefore, were Church of England men before they were Papists. The British, the Saxon, and the English churches, were, in the progress of national improvement, incorporated into one national church, before it fell under the dominion of catholicism. It was, however, even after its fall, still the Church of England; and, after the Reformation, it was no other than the Church of England liberated from its Popish trammels, from adscititious innovations, and the yoke of foreign jurisdiction.

Riamarch, brother to John, the author of the lines published by Bishop Burgess, was a very learned man, and succeeded his father as Archbishop of St. David's. The Pope's spiritual dominion was not acknowledged in Wales until some time after the Norman conquest. The Archbishop of St. David's and his suffragan bishops rejected the authority of the Pope in the person of St. Augustin (the monk) in the sixth century, and continued independent both of the Romish and of the English church (which latter was affected by the innovations of the emissaries of the church of Rome much sooner than the Welsh) until the time of Bernard, the first Norman bishop of St. David's, who, at the instigation of Henry I. became suffragan to Canterbury. John, the author of these Latin verses, further informs us, that his father, the archbishop, spent five years in study in the different seminaries and colleges in Scotland, and thirteen in Ireland, both those countries being famous at that time for learned men, and consequently much resorted to by young students from Wales, England, and some parts of the continent. Daniel, another brother of the author of the verses, was archdeacon of Powys; and probably it is in consequence of this circumstance, that Kerry, in Montgomeryshire, has ever since continued in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. David, the Welsh patron saint, was not canonized till after the Norman conquest, and all our Welsh monasteries (subject to the Pope) were also founded since that event.

## SELECT POETRY.

" MY BANE AND ANTIDOTE ARE BOTH  
BEFORE ME."

IN youth to pleasure I spread sail,  
In manhood ran before the gale  
Of fortune and of fame;  
Yet often the spontaneous sigh  
Confessed a void unknowing why,  
A want without a name.

From fame or fortune nought I crave,  
Nor will be theirs nor pleasure's slave  
For all the world can give;  
Few are my wants, my wishes few,  
Contentment brightens all I view,  
My love greets all that live.

I toiled and climbed, nor knew how  
change

And chance with misadventure strange  
Earth's policy deride;  
Nor meditated on the power  
Of time, that undermines each hour  
Prosperity and pride.

Man was not born to be at rest;  
Enjoyment fades ere half possess't,  
And life is but a breath;  
Yet time may be redeemed; a friend  
Be found, that shall our youth attend,  
Manhood, grey-hairs, and death.

Year follows year, and one by one  
Strength, gaiety, and speed are gone  
Till I am left forlorn

To ponder on life's ebbing stream,  
And sigh (how vainly!) for the dream  
Of youth's refulgent morn.

Though gaiety, strength, speed depart,  
Their absence withers not the heart;  
Wisdom can see by night;  
To muse is not to be alone,  
It is to walk before the throne  
Among the sons of light.

Pacing the church-yard walks alone,  
I read on each memorial stone  
The names of long-lost friends;  
And hourly heavier is the load  
I feebly bear along the road  
That to the grave descends.

For friends or kinsmen shall I mourn,  
Envyng that, never to return,  
They went to Heaven before?  
No; let me follow where they trod,  
Hereafter in the mount of God  
To meet, and part no more.

Dull is my hearing, dim my sight,  
Sad is the day and drear the night,  
My blood creeps slow and cold;  
Spring, summer, autumn, all are fled,  
And better were it to be dead  
Than scorned for being old.

Age may be deaf, or lame, or blind,  
Yet these forbid not peace of mind,  
Nor cloud the mental eye;

Death was the penalty for sin;  
But we have warranty within  
That souls can never die.

Distemper spreads through every vein,  
The palsied limb, the racking pain,  
Speak dissolution nigh;  
What hope, what comfort shall control  
The pangs of a departing soul,  
Or teach me how to die?

Welcome distemper, welcome pain,  
Ye shake the prison, break the chain,  
And set the spirit free;  
A gloom, a pang, a brief delay,  
And I am called to soar away  
On wings of ecstasy!

C. H.

## SONNET TO ITALY.

Dov' è, ITALIA, il tuo braccio? E a che  
ti servi [il vero,  
Tu dell' altrui? Non è, s'io scorgo  
Di chi t'offende il difensor men fero:  
Ambe nemici sono, ambe fur servi.

Così dunque l'onor, così conservi  
Gli avanzi tu del glorioso impero?  
Così al Valor, al Valor primiero  
Chi a te fede giurò, la fede osservi?

Or va: repudia il Valor prisco, e sposa  
L' Ozio; e fra il sangue, i gemiti, e  
le strida

Nel periglio maggior dormi e riposa!

Dormi, adultera vil! finche omicida  
Spada ultrice ti svegli, e sonnabiosa  
E nuda in braccio al tuo fedel t'  
uccida! FILICIAIA.

## TRANSLATION.

WHERE is thine arm, AUSONIA? Why  
prefers  
Thy choice another's succour? Well  
I trow,  
Hostile not less the champion than  
the foe—  
Both are thy foes, both were thy  
homagers.

Thus guard'st thou the green wreath of  
ancient years,  
Which whilom circled thine imperial  
brow?  
Thus is it, that thine heart the sacred  
vow,  
By pristine Valour pledged to thee,  
reveres?

Go then, and take 'mid blood and tears  
and cries,  
Take Sluggishness for Valour as thy  
lord;  
Go—and on peril's verge thy drowsy  
eyes

Close, vile adúlteress! till the vengeful  
sword  
Arouse thee from thy slumbrous re-  
velries,  
All naked in thy minion's bosom  
gored!

F. W.

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette, of the 24th of October, contained several decrees, which had not been expected. One proclaimed a partial amnesty to the Liberal exiles; another related to the internal government of the country, and prescribed the adoption of a system resembling the one which prevails in France. A third decree nominated two commissions, formed, it is said, of honourable and enlightened men, for the purpose of revising the regulations of the corn-trade. A fourth referred to the state of the Police, and defined its duties.

Queen Isabella was proclaimed in Madrid on the 24th Oct. The ceremony of the proclamation lasted three days, during which the strongest demonstrations of fidelity and attachment were received by the Regent and the young Queen from the great majority of the inhabitants of the capital. The disarming of the Royalist Volunteers took place on the 27th. It was not unattended with resistance, and several lives were lost in consequence. The populace themselves seem to have vented their rage against the unpopular militia, by attacking and putting to death all the Royalist Volunteers who ventured on that day singly in the streets, in the dress of their corps.

The civil war still rages in the north of Spain; and with yet varying success. Lextinguished by the superior power of the Government troops in one district, or kept down by their temporary presence in another, the spirit of revolt flies away to other quarters, where it breaks out with fresh vigour; the strife has, however, been chiefly confined to the provinces of Navarre and Biscay.

Accounts from Bayonne represent General Saarsfield to have entered Miranda on the 27th ult., and to have proceeded immediately towards Vittoria, which he victoriously entered on the 19th of October. The Carlists have been defeated at Santander, where a Carlist division attacked the town, which had a garrison of 200 troops. Upon their approach, the inhabitants armed themselves, joined the troops of the garrison, went out, and gave them battle, defeating the Carlist chief and taking all the officers prisoners, amongst whom were two priests.

The French papers of the 15th and 16th Nov. contain a proclamation of Don Carlos, purporting to have been issued at Valencia de Alcantara, and another from

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General Quesada, to the inhabitants of Old Castile. The latter breathes of fierce and uncompromising war, on the part of the Queen Regent's friends, against the denounced monks and their supporters.

## PORTUGAL.

The civil strife, which has unfortunately so long desolated Portugal, is not yet brought to a termination. According to the latest accounts the Miguelite army still occupied Santarem; and the Constitutional forces were encamped outside the fortifications of that town. Miguel had retired to Elvas. The greater part of the Queen's troops had marched out of the capital, commanded by the Duke of Terceira and Count Saldanha, to cooperate, with the view to the dispersion of the rebels. It appears that on the 2d Nov. an engagement took place between the Miguelites and Don Pedro's troops, near Alcacer do Sal, in which the latter were totally defeated, owing to the cowardice of the men, and the incapacity of the Portuguese commander. The Miguelite army, according to the letter of "Birt, Captain of Marines," to Admiral Napier, consisted of 1500 men, and was commanded by Count Lemos. He made an attack on the position of Alcacer, and appears to have been well received by the English Marines, under the command of Capt. Birt, but the Portuguese immediately ran away, leaving the English to escape as they could. This they effected with the loss of 54 men; but the total loss of the Pedroites is stated at 800. But for the arrival of Napier, St. Ubes would have immediately fallen into the hands of Count Lemos.

Pedro is rigidly proceeding with the confiscation of church property where it has proved obnoxious to his cause. The Court of Ecclesiastical Reform, composed entirely of Churchmen, had decreed the abolition of two extensive monasteries: their sacramental plate is awarded to poor parishes, their books to the public libraries, their furniture to the civil and military hospitals; and the remainder of their possessions, in lands, houses, and money, is to be applied by the Government to works of piety.

## POLAND.

Accounts from Warsaw state, that some thousands of Poles, who were prisoners of war in Prussia, and who had been forced by the Prussian Government to return to Poland under a promise of an amnesty, had been sent by the Rus-

sians to work in chains in the ship-yards of Cronstadt. Five hundred of these unfortunate persons — many of whom were noblemen—were inhumanly flogged for several days together, because they refused to work on Sunday. Prince Sanguszko, a Pole of high character, who had been condemned to work in chains in the mines for life, having requested that he might be allowed to confess before he set out upon his march to Siberia, was told that he could have only a Greek priest, for that he was no longer any thing but a serf, and a serf could profess no other religion than that of his master.

## ALGIERS.

The French colony of Algiers appears to be rapidly improving; for the import duties, which in 1830 produced but 5910*l.* last year produced 25,470*l.* This revenue is derived from a small import duty of 4 per cent. if imported under the French or Algerine flag, and of 8 per cent. if by a foreign flag. The value of imports under the British was last year 32,500*l.* they were exported from our possessions in the Mediterranean.

## TURKEY.

The affairs of Turkey are exciting much attention throughout Europe, and

it is clear from all communications concerning it, that that unhappy empire is falling to pieces. The Sultan is no more than a very humble vassal of Russia, and he is described as exhausting his treasury in offering presents to his imperial master. In almost all the provinces there are insurrections, which the Porte cannot repress; and Mehemet Ali not only refuses to pay the Syrian tribute agreed upon at the last peace, but ventures to remonstrate loudly with the Sultan for his alliance with Russia, and demands fresh cessions of Asiatic provinces, to guard the Faithful against further aggressions from the North. Russia has an army of 40,000 men, in the provinces north of the Balkan, and has already taken the newly raised Wallachian regiments into her service as part of the Russian army.

## UNITED STATES.

A party, in New York, have been endeavouring to organize societies to effect the immediate abolition of slavery in the United States. The Southerners are exerting themselves in opposition to the project, and have succeeded in preventing a meeting of the Abolitionists, which was to have taken place on the 2nd of October.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

It appears from a return of the "County Rates of England and Wales from 1821 to 1832," printed by order of the House of Commons, that in the greater number of counties the charges for "prisoners" and "prosecutions" have swelled enormously, and in a more especial manner within the last six years, while those for "bridges and repairs" have exhibited a more frequent reduction, or have in most instances (though of course not in all) remained stationary. In Middlesex, the sum-total of county-rates, which was 39,893*l.* in 1822, was, in 1832, 77,772*l.*, of which increase the greater portion, viz. about 20,000*l.* of annual charge, has sprung up since the commencement of the year 1830. In Nottinghamshire, the increase has been from 7,600*l.* to 12,500*l.*; in Gloucester, from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*; Essex, from 9000*l.* to 13,000*l.*; Dorset, from 6000*l.* to 11,000*l.*; Derby, from 5000*l.* to 16,000*l.*; Buckinghamshire, from 9000*l.* to 15,000*l.*; York, West Riding, from 39,000*l.* to 49,000*l.* But every where, with the single exception of Devon (where, as in a few other counties, there has been a diminution of the county-rate), the same lamentable feature is discovered,—viz. a rise in that class of expenditure which is connected in any man-

ner with the administration of criminal justice.

There is no town in the kingdom where the march of improvement has made more gigantic strides than *Birmingham*, and although occasionally we may question the taste of those who planned them, the projectors are entitled to general commendation. The new Town Hall is in itself unrivalled, and the whole structure reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Hansom and Welch, the architects. The new Market House is also on the verge of completion. Stone or highly ornamented stuccoed buildings are erected on the site of the dingy miserable houses that formerly lined the streets, in the principal of which (New-street) a new Grammar-school is about to rise, at an outlay, it is said, of nearly 50,000*l.* Birmingham is also extending itself in an equal proportion with London. The estate of Lord Calthorpe, situated at Edgbaston, is in itself a town of no inconsiderable magnitude. The annual rental of that estate now considerably exceeds the sum paid for its purchase not many years back. The population of Birmingham may be fairly estimated at 150,000, and it amounted only to 50,205 in the year 1781. At that period there were only 8,382 houses; the number is now nearly trebled.



*Incendiarism.*—It is lamentable that agricultural destruction by this crime continues in several parts of the country. There is such a mystery thrown over this extraordinary but prevailing practice, that even the utmost vigilance cannot at present discover its origin or its object, upon anything like a rational ground. Cambridge, Norfolk, Sussex, Kent, and Wilts have been particularly distinguished by these disgraceful transactions.—A meeting of the proprietors and occupiers of land in the hundred of Gallow, Norfolk, was lately held at Fakenham, for the purpose of taking measures to put a stop to the recurrence of incendiarism. Lord Charles Townshend took the chair, and resolutions were adopted for entering into a subscription and otherwise effecting the object of the meeting.—The Magistrates of the Northern Division of Wilts have also held a meeting on the subject, and resolved to use the utmost vigilance, regardless of trouble or expense, to bring the offenders to justice.

A cave has been discovered within the Nash Rocks, near *Prestcign*, in Radnorshire, on the estate of the Earl of Oxford, and at an elevation of some hundreds of feet from the plain. The descent from the entrance is twenty feet, the roof full thirty. The dimensions may be three hundred feet in circumference; but the immense size and number of pillars render it impossible for the eye to ascertain the exact admeasurement. This natural curiosity consists in the petrified pillars, which appear to have been formed by dripping from the ceiling or roof. From the length of time nature has been performing her work, many of them are at least six feet round at the top. They reach to the floor, and have become perfect pillars of stone, appearing like inverted cones; others are like icicles. The rocks are situated between the Hill Garraway Mountains, near the river Enwell; where the remains of the ever-memorable Sir Samuel Romilly are deposited in the family vault of his late relative, Colonel Foley. It was here, in the midst of characters and the wildest picturesque scenery, that this great lawyer and legislator rested from the fatigues of his profession.

The church of *Orcheston St. George*, in the diocese of Salisbury, has been reopened, after having undergone a considerable alteration. The commodious and elegant appearance of this ancient church, which is completely restored, excites great admiration. The east and west windows are of stained glass, beautifully got up by Mr. J. A. Edwards, of Oxford.

Oct. 7. The first stone of an obelisk

to the memory of the late Duke of Sutherland was laid by Richard Mountford, Esq. of Shiffnal, in the presence of a numerous company of spectators, on the summit of *Lilleshall Hill*, co. Salop. The obelisk is from designs by Mr. Hamilton, and will consist of a bold pedestal with four wings, fifteen feet high to the top of the entablature; from the pedestal, and on an appropriate plinth, rises the shaft of the obelisk fifty-five feet high, making a total of seventy feet to the apex of the shaft. A wolf couchant, carved in stone, will ornament each wing, and the inscription will be placed on one of the panels of the pedestal. The erection of this monument is at the expense of the tenantry of the late Duke, and when completed it will form an interesting and conspicuous object to the surrounding country.

Oct. 31. The Bp. of London consecrated the new chapel lately erected at *Laytonstone*, Essex, and afterwards delivered a most impressive discourse. The chapel has been erected wholly by subscription; and Mr. Davis and Mr. Cotton, two zealous friends of the church, were most forward in contributing largely both their time and money in the good work.

Nov. 10. The extensive factory of Messrs. Mills and Travis, at *Shaw*, near Oldham, was burnt to the ground, destroying property to the amount of 20,000*l.*

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Postmaster General has taken measures for extending the threepenny post to a circle of twelve miles from the General Post-office, including the following post towns:—Stanmore, Edgware, Barnet, Hounslow, Southall, Waltham-cros, Romford, Bromley, Footscray, Croydon, and Kingston, to all which places there will be a threepenny post delivery twice a day (except Footscray and Waltham-cros, which will have *one* delivery only) in addition to the general post delivery.

The Merchant Taylors' Company, in London, have refused to answer the inquiries of the Municipal Commissioners appointed by the Crown, alleging that "the known and lawful manner of inquiry into the misconduct of a Corporation, or into the improper exercises of its franchises, is by *Information in the Court of King's Bench*, which can only be granted upon some specific charge, or to redress some specific grievance." Sir James Scarlett, and Mr W. R. Rennell, whose opinions have been taken upon the subject, agree that "the King cannot administer justice, except in his Courts, and by his Judges duly established:"—"that by the com-

mon law, which is the right of the subject, no man can be compelled to disclose any matter that may expose himself to peril, except in a due course of justice: it seems to follow, therefore, that the Crown cannot appoint Commissioners for the mere purpose of compelling disclosures of any kind." These eminent barristers are also of opinion, that the Merchant Taylors' Company cannot properly be called a Municipal Corporation.

Nov. 2. An extraordinary high tide occurred, the river Thames rising to a greater height than has been known for several years, occasioned by the North-east winds. The time of high water at London Bridge was fixed at 53 minutes past three, but the tide continued flowing till five, long before which the low lands and streets near the river were under water. Several granaries and cellars at Rotherhithe were overflowed, and upwards of 200 quarters of corn were injured. Wapping High-street was for some time under water, and boats were necessary to convey passengers. Bank-side, Holland-street, the lower part of the Strand, Abingdon-street, Stangate, Lambeth, and Vauxhall, were completely inundated to the depth of several feet.

Nov. 4. The St. Simonians having sent a mission to this country, where they have the most sanguine hopes of success in propagating their peculiar opinions, this evening M. Fontana, a priest of the above politico-religious sect, appeared, according to public notice, at the Burton Rooms, Burton-crescent, to consecrate a church wherein to promulgate the St. Simonian doctrines. He went through the ceremony of consecrating the spot, and stated that he should appear there every fifteen days, for the purpose of expounding the doctrines of the sect. After which, Mr. Detrosier (having first disclaimed belonging to the sect) read a series of letters addressed to the head of the St. Simonians at Paris, by the missionaries who were engaged in propagating their doctrines in different parts of the world, and detailing the sufferings and persecutions and adventures they had encountered in their progress. M. Fontana then said that his situation of Chief of the St. Simonian Church in London, gave him the power of naming as brothers and sisters of the new fraternity any of those around them who sympathized with St. Simonian ideas, to whom he was ready to explain both his public and private conduct. M. Prati, LL. D. delivered an oration in favour of St. Simonianism, after which a female Southcotian addressed the meeting in praise of Johanna Southcote and her writings.—Another meeting was announced for that night

fortnight. A collection was made at the doors, and the meeting separated.

Nov. 15. Mr. Mendizabel, the Spanish Consul at Paris in 1822, obtained a verdict in the Court of Common Pleas against an Agent of the Spanish Government in London, for 146,000*l.* part of money advanced by him to assist the Government of the Cortes at the time of the French invasion. The defendant has the money in his possession, and only refused payment until authorized duly to discharge the claim.

Nov. 16. Mr. Cohen, the editor and proprietor of the *Brighton Guardian*, was sentenced in the Court of King's Bench to six months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 50*l.* and to find sureties for good behaviour for three years, for the publication in his paper of a libel, having the tendency "to set the lower orders against the higher, to incite the people to acts of incendiarism, and to bring the Magistrates of Sussex into contempt."

A determined spirit of resistance to the payment of Assessed Taxes, has lately been manifested in the metropolis; and numerous associations have been formed for their total abolition. Notices of Exchequer Processes have been served on several persons residing in the parish of St. James, under the Act of the 43d of Geo. III. c. 99, for obstructing the collectors in the performance of their duty, and which subjects each of them to a penalty of 50*l.*—Thirteen persons were selected in the Holborn district who had refused to pay Assessed Taxes, and who had made themselves the most prominent as members of associations to resist payment. Of the thirteen, five paid their taxes, costs, and poundage, on being applied to, and three promised at once to pay. This process appears to have almost broken up the spirit of combined resistance.

An enterprising individual of the name of Perkins, has, at an expense of 100,000*l.* erected a Cattle Mart in the *Lower Road, Islington*, which occupies 22 acres of ground, and is supported by 244 Doric columns; with the view of abating the public nuisance so long existing in Smithfield. There are ample accommodations for 4,000 beasts, 40,000 sheep, and calves and pigs in proportion. The market comprises every requisite office; and it is intended to erect abattoirs, for slaughtering cattle of every description, in which persons may either be accommodated with private slaughter-houses, or have the animals slaughtered under appointed inspectors, at a certain fixed and moderate rate: so that all the expence, inconvenience, and mischief, arising from the present mode of driving the cattle through the crowded streets on the market-day, may be avoided.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY LANE.

Oct. 30. A new melodrama, called *Prince Le Boo*, the scene of which was laid in the Pelew Islands, was produced. The music, by Lee, was pleasing, and the scenery, by Stanfield, was remarkably splendid, which added much to the success of a piece, otherwise dramatically uninteresting.

## COVENT GARDEN.

Nov. 20. A new opera, adapted from the French, by Mr. Planché, was brought forward, by the name of *Gustavus the Third*,—the masked ball at which the Swedish monarch was slain being the principal feature of the plot. It was produced in a costly and brilliant style,—the dresses and scenery being of the most gorgeous description, and perhaps the piece owed its success more to these qualifications than to any dramatic excellence.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 29. Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, C.B.; Dame Jane, wife of Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton, of North Berwick and Bargenvy, Bart.; Dame Henrietta, wife of Sir James Fergusson, of Kikerran, Bart.; Dame Adamina, wife of Sir John Dalrymple, of Osenford, Bart.; and Mary, wife of James Dundas, of Dundas, esq. the brother and sisters of Robert Earl of Camperdown, to have the same title and precedence as the children of an Earl of the United Kingdom.

John Macpherson Grant, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Madrid.

Nov. 2. Alex. Houstoun, Clerk, of Baads, Edinburgh, late Rector of Hartley Maudit, Hants, to use the surname and arms of Douglas, of Baads, in compliance with the direction of his grandfather, the late Alexander Douglas, of Baads.

Nov. 5. Knighted, Lieut.-Gen. Pinneas Riell.

Nov. 8. 80th Foot, Major Geo. E. Jones to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. L. A. Daring, to be Major.

Nov. 15. 4th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Col. John Scott, to be Lieut. Col. Coldstream Guards, Capt. J. D. Rawdon, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Nov. 29. Lord Howard de Walden, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Lisbon, Sir Edw. Cromwell Disbrowe to Stockholm, and Lord W. Russell to Stuttgart.

Commander Ross, (recently returned from a voyage of discovery in the polar regions.) Post Captain, and to command the Victory.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Williams, to be Archdeacon of Cardigan.

Dr. W. L. Fancourt, Preb. in Lincoln Cath.

Dr. Lewellen, Preb. in Brecon Cath.

Rev. J. Williams, Preb. of Llanarthney, co. Carm.

Rev. M. Bagnel, Ballintemple R. co. Tipperary.

Rev. T. Bissland, Hartley Maudit R. Hants.

Rev. A. Buller, Mary Tavy R. Devon.

Rev. — Buigess, Streatley V. Berks.

Rev. J. C. Clark, East Farndon R. co. Northam.

Rev. T. S. C. Clark, Eglshale V. Cornwall.

Rev. T. Commeline, Cilverdon V. Warwick.

Rev. J. Delafield, Torrington V. Sussex.

Rev. E. Dix, Truro P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. W. S. Dunsautoy, Exton R. Hants.

Rev. C. Erle, Hardwick R. Bucks.

Rev. C. Griffith, Taliachduu R. Brecon, Wales.

Rev. E. Herbert, Killarney R. Ireland.

Rev. W. Hocken, Endilhan R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Hodgson, Hartburn V. Northumberland.

Rev. J. Hooper, Kingweston R. Somerset.

Rev. H. Howarth, Mepershall R. Beds.

Rev. G. W. Lamprey, Ballintemple R. Wicklow.

Rev. L. Latham, Ampney St. Mary P. C. Glouc.

Rev. Dr. Lewellen, Lampeter V. Wales.

Rev. Finlay McPherson, to the Church at Tobermoy, Island of Mull.

Rev. T. W. Martyu, Lifton R. Devon.

Rev. W. Master, Bucknell R. Oxford.

Rev. J. Mayors, Kilbrige R. Bute.

Rev. J. Molesworth, Redruth R. Cornwall.

Rev. F. More, More and Shelve R. Salop.

Rev. G. Moore, Blessington R. co. Wicklow.

Rev. M. Morgan, Tubber P. C. co. Wicklow.

Rev. H. J. Morsehead, Kelly R. Devon.

Rev. C. A. Ogilvie, Duloe V. Cornwall.

Rev. H. J. Rose, St. Thomas's Don. Southwark.

Rev. J. Sevier, Hasfield R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Shillibeer, Stoke-Doyle R. co. Northpton.

Rev. R. L. Tottenham, Rossory R. co. Fermanagh.

Rev. W. Turner, Fishbourne R. Sussex.

Rev. C. S. Twisleton, Whittoash R. Warwick.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Joseph Jackson, to his Majesty's Household at Kensington Palace.

Rev. D. B. Lennard, to Lord Western.

Rev. Dr. Murray, and Rev. J. Gregory, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. W. W. Robinson, to the Earl of Plymouth.

Rev. H. Clissold, to the Lord Mayor.

Rev. W. Orger, to Mr. Sheriff Wilson.

Rev. H. J. Knapp, to Mr. Sheriff Harmer.

## CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Master of Balliol, to be a Delegate of the Oxford University Press.

Mr. Spurier, to be Law Professor at King's Coll.

Sir D. K. Sandford, Professor of Greek, to be Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

N. Clarke, esq. to be Recorder of Walsall, vice his late father.

E. D. Brockman, esq. to be Recorder of Folkestone, vice J. C. Lawson, esq.

Rev. W. B. Tate, to be Second Master of Oakham School.

## BIRTHS.

Oct. 14. At Branton Hall, near Lincoln, the wife of the Hon. Alex. Leslie Melville, a son.—

24. At Leigh House, Wilts, the lady of Sir Thos. Fellowes, a son.—25. Lady Phillimore, a son.

—The wife of R. G. Badcock, esq. banker, of Taunton, a dau.—26. At the Vicarage Turpio, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. H. Dudley Ryder, a son.—27. At Woolstone House, co. Somerset, the wife of the Rev. H. Bennett, a son.—28. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the wife of Maj. the Hon. Geo. Keppel, M.P. a dau.—29. In Eaton-sq. the Lady Agnes Byng, a dau.—At Bisham Cottage, Berks, Lady Hinrich, a dau.—30. At the Priory, Conisbro', the wife of Geo. Ramsden, esq. a son.—At the Rectory, Uplowman, the wife of the Rev. S. Pidsley, a dau.—31. At Sutton Hall, near Thurst, the wife of the Rev. C. Johnstone, a son.—At Moray Place, Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John P. Orde, Bart. a dau.

*Lately.* At Herberthshire, wife of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Abercromby, a dau.—At Maristow, the lady of Sir R. Lopes, Bart. M.P. a son.—The lady of Sir Fr. Lynch Blasse, a son.—At Aqualate, Staffordshire, the lady of Sir T. F. Boughey, Bart. a dau.—At Rotherfield Park, Hants, the wife of J. W. Scott, esq. M.P. a son.

Nov. 1. At the Rookery, Roehampton, the wife of the Hon. Geo. Massey, a dau.—2. At Hutton Hall, co. York, the wife of John Swann, esq. a dau.—3. At Elwill House, Devon, the wife of John Baufield, esq. a dau.—At Paris, Mrs. Wm. S. Browning, a son.—4. At Tor Abbey, Somerset, the wife of H. G. Cary, esq. a son.—5. At North End House, Hants, the wife of Major H. D. Campbell, a dau.—7. At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. R. M'Naghten, a dau.—At Axminster, the wife of Col. R. Hetzler, C.B. a dau.—8. At Oaklands, the wife of the Rev. T. Phillipotts, a dau.—In Montague-pl. the wife of S. R. Bosanquet, esq. a son.—At Down Place, Berks, the wife of the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, a dau.—9. At Torpoint, the wife of Capt. Rodney Shannon, R.N. a dau.—10. In Montagu-square, the wife of Maj. Willock, of twins, a son and dau.—At Castle Hill, the lady Eliz. Courtenay, a son.—At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. S. E. Forster, a son.—At Blackley, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Weigall, a son.—13. At Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, the Lady Louisa Fortesque, a dau.—15. In Montague-square, the lady of Capt. Rose H. Fuller, R.N. a son.—16. At Harleston, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Sewell, a son.—17. At Luton, Bedfordshire, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Sikes, a dau.—18. At Broadmayne, the wife of the Rev. F. Urquhart, a son.—22. At Sydling House, Dorset, Lady Blackwood, a son.—In the Close of Sarum, the wife of R. Brouncker, esq. of Boveridge House, Cranborne, Dorset, a dau.

### MARRIAGES.

Sept. 26. At the Palace Chapel, Malta, Gerard Baillie Hamilton, Lieut. Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Archd. Baillie Hamilton, to Augusta, 4th dau. of the late Col. Anderson Morshead, of Widey-court, Devon.

Oct. 15. At Cromarty House, Scotland, A. G. Graham, esq. of the Royal Hanoverian Guards, to Nancy, dau. of the late F. Graham, esq.—17. At Watton-on-the-hill, Surrey, James Renshaw, esq. of Conaught-sq. Hyde-park, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sam. Bennett, D.D. Rector of Walton.—19. At St. James's, London, Lady Georgiana Paget, dau. of the Marquis of Anglesey and the Duchess of Argyll, to Lord Crofton.—21. At Marylebone church, Capt. P. Sanderson, to Catherine, dau. of the Rev. T. C. Edgell, Union-place, Regent's-park.—At Mottram, in Longendale, the Rev. R. B. Aspland, of Bristol, to Jane, 4th dau. of R. Hibbert, esq. of Godley, co. Chester.—22. At Clifton, Capt. T. de la Condamine, third son of the late John de la Condamine, esq. Advocate-General of Guernsey, to Janet Mary, dau. of the late W. Agnew, esq.—At Mamhead, Devonshire, the Hon. John Sinclair, youngest son of the late Earl of Caithness, to Maria Petronella, 3d dau. of the late John Church, esq.—At Leghorn, John Wilson Pillaas, esq. of Trieste, to Jane Davidson, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. E. S. Broughton, of Rossend Castle, co. Fife.—At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Mark Waters, to Katherine Maria, youngest dau. of Isaac Preston, esq.—23. At Kensington, the Rev. Francis Dawson, Preb. of Canterbury, to Alice, only dau. of Walter Weldon, esq. of Notting Hill-sq.—At Stoke, Surrey, William, second son of Rear-Adm. Preston, of Askam Bryan, co. York, to Hamilla Mary, youngest dau. of James Mangles, esq. M.P. of Woodbridge.—At Wellingborough, co. N'pton, the Rev. R. Jarratt, of Halifax to Caroline, fifth dau. of Adam Corrie, esq.—24. At Cheriton Bishop, W. G. Rickman, esq. of Southsea, Hants, to Ursula West, second dau. of the Rev. J. Tothill, Rector of Hittisleigh, Devon.—25. At

Sidmouth, Commander Alfred Matthews, R.N. to Emily Rosetta, dau. of the late Rev. J. Bernard.—At Fulham, Fred. Green, esq. of Twickenham, to Pauline Anne, eldest dau. of the late H. Fred. Horneman, esq. his Danish Majesty's Consul General in London.—28. At South Stoneham, Hants, Chas. Badham, M.D. to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Edw. James Foote.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. A. Lockhart Gordon, to Belinda Jane, dau. of the late Major A. Dunbar, Scots Fusiliers.—The Rev. R. W. K. Wood, of Little Bowden, N'ptonshire, to Mary Henrietta, second dau. of the Rev. John Fisher, of Wavendon.—At All Souls, Marylebone, John Wood, esq. of Horton Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, to Annis Eliz. dau. of J. Hardy, esq. M.P.—At Wath, Lieut.-Col. Ashworth, to Harriet, only dau. of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart.—At Topsham, Capt. W. J. D'Urban, son of Major-Gen. Sir B. D'Urban, to Mary Eliz. Stewart, only child of the late Sam. Mitchell, esq. of Newport, Devonshire.—31. At Water Millock, Ulleswater, the Rev. H. V. Eliott, to Julia Anne, dau. of J. Marshall, esq.—At Marshfield, Glouc. Thos. Smith, esq. of Hill House, Hambleton, Hants, to Matilda, 2d dau. of the late J. Denison, esq. M.P. of Ossington, Notts.—At Ripon, the Rev. H. P. Hamilton, to Ellen, dau. of Thos. Mason, esq. of Copt Hewick.

*Lately.* At St. Peter's, Dublin, Crofton Thos. Vandeleur, esq. 34th Reg. to Eliz. eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Kt. of Kerry.—At Croydon, Lieut.-Col. Von Graevell, 7th Prussian Lancers, to Frances, dau. of the Rev. J. L. Chisol.—The Rev. Thos. Leach Tovey, to Louisa May, 2d dau. of J. Pyrke, esq. of Dean Hall, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 1. At Camberwell, J. Moore, esq. M.D. of Cardiff, to Charlotte, dau. of the late R. Fucik, esq.—2. At Bridlington, Yorkshire, H. Boynton, esq. eldest son of Sir H. Boynton, Bt. to Louisa, youngest dau. of Walter Strickland, esq. of Cokethorpe Park, Oxford.—5. At Madron, Cornwall, J. Peel, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of R. Peel, esq. of Wyndbourne House, co. Lancaster, to Ann, dau. of Thos. Peel, esq. of Pezance.—At Marylebone church, Capt. J. T. Talbot, R.N. to Christian, eldest dau. of the late W. Kidd, esq.—6. At Ippollitis, Lieut.-Col. Shaws, to Jane Grace, second dau. of P. Harvey Lovell, esq. of Cole Park, Wilts.—At Liverpool, H. W. Yeoman, esq. to Maria Agnes Augusta, 2d dau. of Major Crosse, of Orail's St. Cross, Herts.—7. At Hampstead, J. Heron Maxwell, esq. 2d son of the late Sir John Maxwell, Bart. to Caroline, sixth dau. of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, and niece to the Earl of Galloway.—Rich. Robertson, esq. to Josepha Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. St. Andrew Vincent, Preb. of Chichester, and Vicar of Bolney.—Rev. H. E. Manning, Rector of Lavinton, Sussex, to Caroline, 3d dau. of the late Rev. J. Sargent.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. De Courcy O'Grady, of Kilbally Owen, co. Limerick, to Eliza, dau. of J. Peel, esq. of Burton-on-Trent.—19. At Gressford, Randle Wilbraham, jun. esq. to Sibella, eldest dau. of the late W. Egerton, esq. of Gressfield Lodge, Denbighsh.—14. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. J. Morton, Vicar of Holbeach, to Margaret, dau. of J. Bruce, esq.—At St. James's, J. Atholl, eldest son of Sir Evan M'Gregor, Bart. to Mary Charlotte, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Thos. Hardy, Bart.—15. At Windesham, the Rev. Geo. Booth, Vicar of Findon, Sussex, to Marianne, 2d dau. of J. Uborne, esq. of Woodlands, Surrey.—16. At Salisbury, Duncombe Pyrke, esq. late 10th Hussars, to Harriet Jemima, dau. of the late Rev. W. Mairis, D.D. Vicar of Bishop's Lavington, Wilts.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. the Rev. H. Yorke, Rector of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, to Flora Eliz. dau. of the late Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart.—19. The Rev. Chas. James, Rector of Evenlode, co. Wore. to Miss H. C. Dimoch, dau. of the late Nath. Dimoch, of Onidgend.

## O B I T U A R Y.

## THE KING OF SPAIN.

*Sept. 29.* In his 49th year, Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain.

Ferdinand-Maria was born at San Lorenzo, on the 14th of October, 1784, the eldest (and, as scandal says, the only) son of King Charles the Fourth, by his cousin-german Maria-Louisa, daughter of his uncle Philip, Infante of Spain and Duke of Parma, and Maria-Louisa, daughter of King Louis XV. of France. At the age of six he was proclaimed Prince of the Asturias. Reared in the most corrupt court in Europe, of which his mother was the Messalina, and Godoy her favourite the Sejanus, Ferdinand may be said to have inhaled contamination, with the very milk with which he was fed. The fruits of such an education and an atmosphere so hotly impregnated, blossomed early. Self-preservation indeed forced him into unnatural intrigues, and he headed a successful popular tumult which dethroned his own parents, and cost the favourite all but life. That Godoy, mad with power, and insolent from his thorough conviction of the profligacy of the Queen, the harmless idiocy of the old King, and the presumed incapacity of Ferdinand, meditated a design no less than to transplant the crown of Spain to his own head, there is evidence of much more than suspicion. He had accomplished more than his great predecessor in iniquity; Sejanus perished in the attempt to incorporate himself with the imperial stock of Rome; Godoy divorced himself from a wife of humbler blood, and was admitted to intermarry with a Princess of the Royal House of Spain. In these pretensions he was abetted by Buonaparte, so far as suited the views of that ambitious man; and even when he forbade the Prince de la Paz, the title which Godoy had assumed, to desist from his pursuit of the higher game, Portugal was assigned and guaranteed to him in recompence for his pliant obsequiousness to the designs of the imperial despot upon Spain.

When the marriage of Ferdinand was first become matter for consideration, Godoy undertook to bring about an alliance with a Princess of England; but the rupture with Great Britain put a stop to the negotiation, and in 1802 a double alliance was concluded between the heir of Spain and his cousin Maria-Antoinetta-Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies; and between the Prince Royal (now King) of the Two Sicilies and the Princess Maria-Isabella of Spain. Ferdinand was devotedly attached to his

first wife, who possessed a strong intellect, and applied her powers to the task of restoring her husband to his legitimate influence; but she was proportionately hated by the Queen, and, after a life spent chiefly in melancholy retirement, she died childless on the 21st of May, 1806, suddenly, and not without suspicion of poison. She was a sister of the present Queen of the French.

Godoy proposed, as a second wife for Ferdinand, a French lady of the house of Beauharnois; and Napoleon desired to have him marry one of his nieces, the daughter of Lucien. He accepted the latter proposal, and wrote to the Emperor to that effect. Through the instrumentality of Godoy, who represented this to the Prince's father as a treasonable correspondence, he was arrested on the 29th of October, 1807, and confined in the Palace of the Escurial. A reconciliation was soon after effected, but it was hollow and insincere on both sides; and the insurrection of Aranjuez, at the bottom of which the Prince in reality was, forced Charles IV. to abdicate in his favour, when he was proclaimed King on the 29th of March, 1808.\*

The new monarch was still desirous of cultivating the friendship of the powerful Emperor of the French, and he sent a deputation with that view to Paris. Savary induced Ferdinand to proceed to Burgos, to meet Napoleon; but, disappointed in that, he was drawn on to Bayonne†, where he was informed that he was a prisoner. The imperial kidnapper, in the exultation of success, and in the consciousness of power, declared that the family of Bourbon had ceased to reign, and that the crown of Spain must adorn the brow of his brother Joseph. Ferdinand was exiled to Valençay, in Berri, where he remained five years, leading an idle country gentleman's life. In March 1814, however, he left France, again to return to the kingdom of his ancestors.

Immediately after his entry into the capital he dissolved the Cortes, and annulled by various decrees all that they had done. At the same time he re-established the Inquisition, ordered all the monks to return to the convents, proscribed all those who had taken the oath of allegiance to Buonaparte and Joseph, and condemned to prison or to exile a great

\* Charles IV. survived until the 20th of January, 1819, when he died at Rome; see our vol. LXXXIX. i. 275.

† See the Memoir of the Duke of Ro- vigo, in our last Supplement, p. 639.

number of persons, many of whom had been deputies to the Cortes. The liberal feeling in Spain, however, was not totally suppressed, and after much hesitation, he, on the 7th of March, 1820, accepted the Constitution of 1812, which a part of the troops destined for America had proclaimed in Cadiz at the beginning of January. In consequence of this change of policy, all persons who had been confined for political opinions were set at liberty; the inquisition was abolished, the liberty of the press re-established, all the emigrants and partisans of Joseph permitted to return to Spain, the national militia organised, &c. &c.

Again, however, the opposite party predominated in his councils, and assisted by the Bourbons of France, he dissolved the Cortes. During the greater portion of Ferdinand's reign, the absolutist, or what is synonymous with it, the church party, was engaged in frequent attempts to excite and exasperate the existing administration to crush every principle of resistance to the supremacy of the priesthood. Ferdinand dreaded the failure of a system so violent as that to which the monkish faction would have urged him, and equally shrunk from its success, lest the lion's share of the despotism might fall to his ecclesiastical allies. As compared with the church and with his brother Carlos, its unflinching champion, Ferdinand affected a sort of *milieu* policy, with a little more tendency to the tyrannical or the forbearing, as circumstances suggested. Of late he took little interest in public affairs, and seemed to trust to the chapter of accidents for carrying on his government. It is to his indolence or indifference that the non-interference of Spain in Portuguese affairs is to be attributed.

The following portrait of Ferdinand is taken from Mr. Inglis's "Spain in 1830." "Ferdinand VII. is like a lusty country gentleman; his countenance is fat and heavy, but good-natured, with nothing of *hauteur*, still less of ferocity, in it; it betrays, in fact, a total want of character of any kind. The Queen is a remarkably pretty woman, and the charm of affability is universally granted to her. The King took little notice of the people who stood by, and who acknowledged the royal presence, but the Queen bestowed upon them her usual smiles and courtesies. His Majesty stepped into the carriage first, leaving the Queen to the gallantry of an old general, who was their only attendant. Perhaps this is Spanish court etiquette; but that I may not be the means of fixing upon his Majesty the character of an ungallant monarch, I must relate a circumstance that will certainly make amends for this seemingly ungracious act. I hap-

pened to be walking one day in the Calle de Alcalá, when the royal carriage drove up to the door of the Cabinet of Natural History, and being close by, I stopped to see the King and Queen. The King stepped from the carriage first; he then lifted from the carriage a very large poodle dog, and then the Queen followed, whom, contrary no doubt to royal etiquette, his Majesty did not hand, but lifted and placed on the pavement, and then turning to the crowd who surrounded the carriage, he said to them 'Pesa menos el matrimonio,' which means 'Matrimony is a lighter burthen than the dog,'—a very tolerable *jeu d'esprit* to have come from Ferdinand VII.

"It is a general belief in England that the King of Spain seldom trusts himself out of his palace, at all events not without a formidable guard; but this idea is quite erroneous;—no monarch in Europe is oftener seen without guards than the King of Spain. I could give numerous instances of this, which have fallen under my own observation, but I shall content myself with one:—A few days before leaving Madrid, while walking in the Retiro, about six in the evening, in one of the most private walks, I observed a lusty gentleman in blue coat and drab trousers, with one companion, about twenty paces in advance, and as my pace was quicker than theirs, I caught a side look of the lusty gentleman's face—it was the King, accompanied by a new valet, who had just succeeded Meris, who died a week or two before of apoplexy. This struck me the more forcibly, since upon that very day it had been announced for the first time in the *Gaceta de Madrid*, that the refugees had passed the frontier; and in the same paper the ordinance had appeared for closing the universities. The King walked like a man who had nothing to fear, and never once looked behind him, though his companion occasionally did. Before making the circuit of the Retiro, he reached the frequented walks, which were then crowded, and where he was of course recognized, and received as usual."

Ferdinand's intellect and taste directed him to the association of his grooms and menial servants. The ante-chamber was his favourite retreat during those hours which he devoted to pleasure. Grijalva, who just preceded him to the grave, was taken out of livery to be made the companion and private counsellor of the King. This person had so entirely gained the affection of his master, that Ferdinand frequently said Grijalva was the only true friend he had in the world. Though in fact no more than a *valet de chambre*, he had joined to his domestic station the office of Secretary of Commandments, Private Treasurer, and Keeper of the *Estampilla*

or Signet of the King. Among his papers has been found a diary kept by the King during his journey to Cadiz in the last days of the Constitution, in which are set down the names of various persons who insulted him on that occasion.

The Madrid Gazette continued to affirm that Ferdinand was in perfect health, till the morning of the 29th of September, when, for the first time, an official bulletin was published, announcing that he was dangerously ill. He had, in fact, been in a wretched state of health since the middle of July; but on the night of Saturday the 28th of September, he became much worse, and could take no nourishment. About one o'clock on Sunday morning, his appetite returned, and he indulged it so greedily, that a fit of apoplexy soon arrived to carry him off. The Queen was the only person in the room when he expired; but her screams brought in Castello, his physician, and his attendants. Castello, recollecting what occurred last year, thought that the King might only have fallen into a deep lethargy; and ran needles into his nails, put a lighted taper under his nostrils, and tried experiments upon the body of defunct Majesty, until he became satisfied that the breath of life no longer remained therein.

Ferdinand did not marry a second time until the 29th of September, 1816, when he took to wife Isabella-Maria-Francesca, daughter of John VI. King of Portugal. Her mother was Ferdinand's own sister Carlotta; and her sister Maria was the wife of Ferdinand's brother Don Carlos. She died on the 26th of December, 1818, and her only child, a female, which was brought into the world by the Cesarian operation, did not survive (see our vol. LXXXIX. i. 69).

He married, thirdly, Oct. 20, 1819, Maria - Josepha - Amelia, daughter of Prince Maximilian of Saxony, and niece to the present King of Saxony. Her mother was Caroline of Parma, cousin-german to Ferdinand through his mother. This Queen died without issue, May 17, 1829.

Ferdinand married, fourthly, Nov. 5, 1829, Maria-Christina, daughter of Francis, late King of the Two Sicilies, by his own sister Maria-Isabella. This Queen, who survives him, is not only his own niece, but also niece to his first wife, and sister to his brother Don Francisco's wife; as also to the wife of his cousin Don Sebastian; and likewise to the Duchess of Berri.

So that, of King Ferdinand's four wives, the first was his cousin-german, the second his niece, the third his cousin once removed, and the fourth his niece.

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By the last, who, in pursuance of his will, has become the Queen Regent of Spain, he has left two daughters; 1. Maria-Isabella-Louisa, born Oct. 10, 1830, and now proclaimed Queen of Spain by the style of Isabella the Second; 2. Maria-Louisa-Ferdinanda, born Jan. 30, 1832.

The Queen Mother, Maria-Christina, is twenty-seven years of age; her sister, the Infanta Louisa-Carlotta, the wife of Don Sebastian, is a woman of extraordinary accomplishments and powers of mind, and is said to have great influence over her Majesty; she is two years older.

Before the accession of the Duc d'Anjou as Philip V. to the throne of Spain, females inherited the crown. But the constitutive law of France, namely, the Salique law, was introduced into Spain with the grandson of Louis XIV. Upon the marriage of Ferdinand VII. in 1829, with Maria-Christina of Naples, his fourth Queen, and a short time before the birth of the present Queen, Ferdinand restored the old Spanish law of succession. The circumstances of this procedure were as follow: In 1797 or 1799 Charles IV. had only two children, one a daughter, and the other Ferdinand, who was so sickly, that he despaired of rearing him. The Queen being in ill health, and Charles fearing that his only son would die, and that the Queen might have no more children, he assembled the Deputies to the Cortes—that is to say, five or six representatives of the principal cities—and proposed to them the abolition of the Salique Law. This proposal was unanimously adopted, and Charles IV. converted it into a Royal Decree. The promulgation of it was deferred, and during this time Ferdinand grew up, and the Queen deceived the expectations of her husband by giving birth to several other Princes and Princesses. The decree of abolition had fallen into oblivion, when Ferdinand VII. apprehensive that he would have no male issue, ordered it to be sought for. The decree signed by Charles IV. was not found among the archives, but the minutes of the deliberation of the Cortes, with their approval, was found, and it was to this Act that Ferdinand gave his sanction. Several Cabinets protested against this determination, and particularly that of France, because the abolition of the Salique Law removed for ever the Bourbons of France from the Throne of Spain. The Duke of Orleans, now Louis-Philip L., was also one of its warmest opponents. By this Act Don Carlos, next brother to Ferdinand, was appointed Regent during the minority of the Infanta. By his will made at Aranjuez on the 12th of Jun

1830, (part of which has been published by the Queen Regent), Ferdinand subsequently declared, "10. If at the time of my death, any of the children which God may be pleased to give me should be under age, it is my will that my beloved spouse, Donna Maria-Christina de Bourbon be the guardian and trustee of all of them. 11. If the son or daughter to whom the succession may devolve should not have attained the age of eighteen years at the time of my decease, my beloved spouse Donna Maria shall be Regent and Governess of the whole Monarchy, to rule and govern the same by herself, till such time as my aforesaid son or daughter shall complete the age of eighteen years."

The following is an account of some of the most important of the ceremonies on the conveyance of the King's body to the Escorial. After the funeral service was chaunted in the Royal Chapel, the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which had been placed on the coffin, with others which had been conferred on the King by foreign Princes, were removed. The first was taken charge of by one of the Grandees, and the others were delivered to the diplomatic agents of the sovereigns by whom they had been conferred. The coffin was carried to the foot of the stairs of the palace by some of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and by hem delivered to the Marquis of Belgida, his Majesty's first equerry, by whose directions it was placed in a state carriage. In its way to the Escorial the body was attended by a long procession of grandees, magistrates, prelates, and friars, with a strong escort of the body guard, and a band of music of trumpets and kettle-drums, muffled and covered with crape. Several church banners were borne by the clergy. On its arrival at the Escorial, it was delivered to the Abbat of that monastery, to whom was presented a letter from the Queen, directing him to receive the body, and to have it interred with the usual solemnities. The coffin was then carried into the church, and placed in front of the altar; it was covered with a black velvet pall, richly embroidered with gold; over which was placed the King's hat, sword, and cane. On each side stood two *gardes de corps*, and one of the *Monteros*, or lifeguards, holding the crown and the sceptre, each in a salver of gold. A large candelabrum, with nine branches, shone at the foot of the coffin, and on each side were nine large wax tapers. Here the funeral service was chaunted by the friars of the monastery; a salute was fired by the guard over the body, and mass was said. The body was then carried down into the Pantheon, or Royal vault, where it

was attended only by the Prior of the Escorial, the Lord Steward of the Palace, the Commauder of the body guard, an officer of state as notary *ad hoc*, and some of the *Monteros*. The Pantheon was illuminated, and the body was placed on a table in front of the altar. The Lord Steward then addressed the *Monteros*, and said in a raised voice, "Do ye swear to God and to this cross that the corpse here present is that of our beloved Sovereign of glorious memory, Don Ferdinand VII. which I delivered into your charge at the Palace on the 29th?" To which they all replied, "I do swear." The Lord Steward then turning to the Rev. Prior, said, "Father Prior, I here deliver to your Reverence the body of our beloved Monarch of glorious memory, Don Ferdinand VII. who is in heaven, that you may give it burial in the proper place and in the usual form. Please to recognise the body." The Steward then removed a pannel of the outer coffin, and taking from the leaden one a small movable sheet of this metal, which covered an aperture over the King's face, the Prior was enabled to recognise the countenance (or was supposed to do so), through a pane of chrysal placed in the aperture. The Prior then said, "I am satisfied," and gave a certificate of the same in due form. The Captain of the Body Guard now approached the coffin, and in a loud voice called on the King three times, saying—"Sire, Sire, Sire." A pause ensued; and then the Captain, turning to the officers present, said, "The King is dead;" whereupon he broke his *daion*, and scattered the pieces on the ground. After a few other ceremonies of less interest, the *cortege* prepared to return to Madrid; and the *gardes de corps* on quitting the monastery, started off at a gallop, firing each a pistol on passing before its principal gate.

#### EGERTON LEIGH, Esq.

June 22. At High Leigh, Cheshire, aged 81, Egerton Leigh, of the West Hall in High Leigh, and of Twemlow, esq.

This gentleman was the representative of a very ancient family seated at the West Hall in High Leigh,\* the genealogy of which will be found in the first volume of Ormerod's History of Cheshire. His immediate ancestors for three generations were all rectors of Lymme, in that county; as was his uncle, the Rev. Egerton Leigh, who was also Archdeacon of Salop and Canon Residentiary of Lichfield. He was born at Lymme, the second and eld-

\* George John Legh, esq. head of the family of the East Hall in High Leigh, died in March, 1832, and has a brief memoir in our last volume, pt. i. p. 367.



est surviving son of the Rev. Peter Leigh, LL.D. Rector of Lymme, and of Middle, co. Salop, by Mary, daughter and coheir-ess of Henry Doughty, esq. of Broadwell, in Gloucestershire.

Mr. Leigh lost his father in infancy, in 1758. In 1814 he rebuilt the chapel of West Hall, which had been long desecrated. It is of Grecian architecture, with an Ionic portico, after a design by Harrison; and is engraved in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, vol. 1. p. 355.

Mr. Leigh married at Rosthorne, Sept. 21, 1778, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir-ess of Francis Jodrell, of Yeardsley and Twemlow, esq. and had issue three sons and six daughters. The former are: 1. Egerton Leigh, esq. who married, in 1809, Wilhelmina, daughter of George Stratton, of Tew Park, in Oxfordshire, esq. and has issue; 2. the Rev. Peter Leigh, formerly Rector of Lymme, who married, in 1812, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Blackburne, LL.D. Warden of Manchester; 3. Jodrell Leigh, a Lieut. R.N. The daughters were, 1. Mary-Anne, married in 1802 to the Rt. Hon. James Abercromby, brother to Lord Abercromby, and has issue, Ralph Abercromby, esq. Secretary of Legation at Berlin; 2. Charlotte, married to Ralph Jellicoe, of London, esq.; 3. Emma, who became in 1811 the third wife of John Smith, esq. youngest brother to Lord Carrington, and now M.P. for Buckinghamshire; 4. Augusta; 5. Caroline; and 6. Harriet, who died unmarried in 1809.

#### D. O. P. OKEDEN, ESQ.

Oct. 28. At Bath, aged 58, David Okeden Parry Okeden, esq. of More Critchell, Dorsetshire.

He was the elder son of Major David Parry, formerly Governor of Barbadoes, by Catherine Jane, daughter of Edward Okeden, esq. and heiress of that ancient family, a pedigree of which will be found in Hutchins's History of Dorset, vol. ii. p. 487. Some notices of his mother were inserted, on her death in 1788, in our vol. LVIII. p. 841. He was educated at Winchester school; and having taken the name of Okeden, in pursuance of his grandfather's will, married, in Sept. 1796, Miss Harris, daughter of the Rev. John Harris, Vicar of Stourminster Marshall, in Dorsetshire. By that lady, who died at Bath Feb. 23, 1810, he had several children; of whom Humphrey, his eldest son, died a midshipman on board the Conquestador, July 27, 1814; and Henry, his third son, died at Clifton, Mar. 10, 1811.

Mr. Okeden married, secondly, at Lausanne, Dec. 26, 1817, Harriet Jane, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Thomas Capel, brother to the Earl of Essex,

and niece to the Marquis of Anglesea. She left him the second time a widower, dying June 24, 1819, aged 24.

#### JOHN SHILLETO, ESQ.

Sept. 9. In his 51st year, John Shilleto, of Ulleshelf, co. York, a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding, and Magistrate for the Liberty of St. Peter, York.

He was the only son of Richard Shilleto, esq. of Ulleshelf (who died March 9, 1801) by Catherine (who died April 15, 1817), daughter and heiress of Mr. John Stow, Sheriff of York 1763.

Mr. Shilleto graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1805, M. A. 1806. His name is ranked with those upon whom the loyalty of the University conferred degrees without requiring the full number of terms. At this period a French invasion was momentarily expected, and after the example of many other country gentlemen, he had raised a body of volunteers out of his tenantry and the immediate neighbourhood. For many years his life had been passed in privacy, in the midst of his family. But those who knew him well can testify that he was a most affectionate and tender father, a kind and indulgent landlord, and in all the duties of life an upright and honest man.

He married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Braithwaite, and by her (who died Feb. 14, 1824) had issue twelve children, of whom ten survive. May they evince their regret for his immature death, and respect for his memory, by endeavouring to tread the same path of strict and unbending integrity.

#### JOSEPH HASLEWOOD, ESQ. F.S.A.

Sept. 21. At Addison Road, Kensington, in his 64th year, Joseph Haslewood, esq. of Conduit-street, solicitor, and F.S.A.

This respectable gentleman was born in London Nov. 5, 1769, and early in life was taken into the office of his uncle Mr. Dewbery, a solicitor in Conduit-street, whose partner and successor in business he subsequently became.

Mr. Haslewood's fondness for early English literature and bibliography naturally led him to the collection of a considerable library of black-letter lore and Elizabethan poetry, and the pages and fly leaves of his books bear ample testimony by their numerous MS. notanda, that he was not only a collector, but a reader of the works with which his shelves were so amply furnished. In books on Angling, and in those of Hawking and field sports, his collection is confessedly unrivalled; and the productions of the private press of his friend Sir Egerton Brydges at Lee Priory, are more com-

plete than will be probably found in the library of the worthy Baronet himself, who invariably presented a copy of every work to his friend Mr. Haslewood, who was his coadjutor also in several literary undertakings. He was one of the founders of the Roxburghe Club, and has left a very curious manuscript volume, tracing the rise of that society, which emanated from the literati who attended the sale of the library of the late Duke of Roxburghe forming themselves into a club to commemorate the sale of the famous Boccaccio, which was purchased by the Duke of Marlborough for *two thousand two hundred and sixty pounds*, the greatest sum ever paid for a single volume, and which now forms one of the many gems in the princely library of Earl Spencer. Mr. Haslewood's volume, under the quaint title of "*Roxburghe Revels*," records the annual festivities of the Club from its first meeting at the Old St. Alban's Tavern in 1812, to the present time. In most of the notices of Mr. Haslewood which have gone the round of the daily journals, he is particularly represented as having been a *bon vivant*, to which distinction, however, Mr. Haslewood had no further claim than falls to the lot of the greater portion of mankind, in preferring a good dinner to a bad one, a sin to which it is believed most of the Roxburghe members are equally addicted with their late associate. Mr. Haslewood was punctual in the discharge of his religious duties by attendance upon public worship; and whenever ill health, or other circumstances interfered to prevent him, his constant practice was to read the church service in private.

Although neither a classical scholar nor an elegant writer, Mr. Haslewood was a laborious and faithful editor of many rare and beautiful reprints of early English poetry and prose, which might otherwise have perished; and assisted several of the members of the Roxburghe Club in correcting and printing the volumes which they occasionally presented to the society. The following is a list of the works in which he was connected, either as joint or sole editor, or to which he was an occasional contributor:—

1807-9. *Censura Literaria*. Occasional Communications, which led to a lasting friendship with its acknowledged editor Sir Egerton Brydges.

1809. *Green-room Gossip*; or *Gravity Gallinpt*. A Gallimaufry got up to gule Gymnastical and Gynecocratic Governments. Gathered and garnished by Gridiron Gabble, Gent. Godson to Mother Goose, 1 vol. 12mo.

1809. *Battayle of Flodden Field*. Quarto, a fragment.

1810—1814. *British Bibliographer*.

Conjointly with Sir Egerton Brydges, 4 vols. 8vo.

1810. *Paradise of Dainty Devices*.

1810. *Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*. A reprint of the first edition.

1810. *Italian Taylor and his Boy*, of Robert Armin. Quarto.

1810. *Northern Garlands*. Octavo, first published anonymously by the late Joseph Ritson.

1810. *Gammer Gurton's Garland*. Octavo; also first published by Mr. Ritson.

1811. *Arte of English Poesie*, by Webster, alias George Puttenham. Quarto.

1811. *Book of St. Alban's*, by Dame Juliana Barnes, or Berners; containing the Treatises of Hawking, Hunting, Coat-armour, Fishing, and Blasing of Arms, with a Bibliographical Introduction by Mr. Haslewood. In black letter, small folio.

1812. *England's Helicon*. In conjunction with Sir Egerton Brydges.

1813. *Palace of Pleasure*, by Robert Painter. In quarto, two volumes. Comprising some of the Tales from which Shakspeare is supposed to have drawn the subject of his dramas.

1814. *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*. Quarto, in black letter, uniform with the *Ploughman's Vision*, edited by Dr. Whittaker.

1815. *Ancient Critical Essays upon English Poets and Poesy*, by Webbe, King James the First, Sir John Harington, &c. Quarto, one volume.

1815. *Mirror for Magistrates*. Quarto, three volumes.

1816. *Dialogues of Creatures Moralised*. Quarto, black letter.

1817-18. *Drunken Barnaby's Journal*, seventh edition, one vol. foolscap octavo.

1819. *Constable's Sonnets*, 12mo.

1819. *Fame's Memorial*. Octavo, printed at Lee Priory.

1820. *Drunken Barnabee's Journal*. Two volumes square 12mo, uniform with the original edition, with a bibliographical introduction, proving Richard Brathwayte to have been the author.

1820. *Jack Jugler and Thersytes*. Two Interludes, printed from unique black letter copies, then in the possession of his friend Mr. Harding, at the private press of Lee Priory, and presented to the Members of the Roxburghe Club, at their Anniversary Meeting 1820. Quarto.

1824. *Some Account of the Life and Writings of the late Joseph Ritson, Esq.* Octavo.

1827. *Wyl Bucke, his Testament*, a Poem, small quarto, forty copies printed.

Mr. Haslewood was a valuable contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, chiefly under the signature of Eu. Hood, among which may be noticed accounts of

antient theatres in London, 1813 and 1814; and a series of articles headed "Fly Leaves," commencing in 1822.

His health had been declining for several months previous to his dissolution, which occurred at Kensington, whither he had removed from Conduit-street for the benefit of his health. Shortly prior to his decease he seemed better, so much so that his immediate relatives were engaged to dine with him on the 22d of September. On the evening of the 21st, however, he was attacked with spasms of the heart, which terminated fatally; and he was interred at Islington, Sept. 28.

THOMAS WALFORD, ESQ.

Aug. 6. Aged 81, Thomas Walford, esq. of Whitley Birdbrook, Essex, a Fellow of the Antiquarian, Linnean, and Geological Societies.

Mr. Walford was an officer in the East Essex Militia in 1777. He was made a Deputy Lieutenant of the County in 1778; in March, 1797, appointed a Captain in the Provisional Cavalry; and in May following gazetted as Major in the same regiment. In Feb. 1788, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; in Oct. 1797, a Fellow of the Linnean Society; in 1814, a Member of the Geological Society, and in 1825, a Fellow of the Geological Society.

He was the author of the *Scientific Tourist in Great Britain*, 2 vols. 12mo. He communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1794, a description of a Roman tessellated pavement, discovered at Colchester, printed in "*Vetusta Monumenta*," iii. pl. 39; in 1800, an account of some Roman antiquities discovered at Topesfield, in Essex, printed in the *Archæologia*, with two plates, vol. xiv. p. 24; in 1801, an account of a Roman Military Way in Essex, and of Roman antiquities found near it, printed, with four plates, in the same volume, p. 61. In 1802, he exhibited a stone hammer found at Clare Castle, Suffolk, engraved *ibid.* p. 281; in 1807, *Observations on the Situation of Camelodunum*, printed in vol. xvi. pp. 145-150; and an account of nine copper vessels, found near the Roman road at Sturmere, Essex, engraved *ibid.* p. 364. To the Linnean Society he sent a memoir on an insect that destroys wheat, supposed to be the Wireworm, printed in their *Transactions*, vol. lix. p. 156.

Mr. Walford has left several manuscript works; amongst others, the *Histories of Clare*, in Suffolk, and *Birdbrook*, Essex. The latter is interspersed with views, maps, and plans, arms, monuments, antiquities, and genealogical tables of the principal families in the neighbourhood, the plates being mostly engraved by Strutt, after Mr. Walford's own designs,

and is altogether so far prepared, that we hope his executor will make it public.

R. H. GOWER, ESQ.

Richard Hall Gower, Esq. whose death was announced in p. 382, was the youngest son of the Rev. Foote Gower, M.D. a clergyman and physician of eminence at Chelmsford, in Essex, and Elizabeth his wife, who was a daughter of John Strutt, Esq. of Moulsham, in the same county, and whose family have represented the Borough of Malden in several parliaments. Dr. Gower began a *History of Cheshire*, his native county,\* which, however, he did not live to finish, and was otherwise distinguished for his antiquarian knowledge.

In his early youth Mr. Gower was sent to the grammar school at Ipswich, whence he was removed to Winchester school, and two years afterwards he had the misfortune to be deprived of his father. The rigid discipline and dull routine of scholastic exercises were little congenial to his enterprising mind and lively disposition; of these qualities the senior boys, his most tyrannical masters, availed themselves to perform predatory excursions to the neighbouring orchards. Leaving this seminary at the age of thirteen, he entered into the service of the East India Company, as a midshipman on board the *Essex*, and became one of the brightest ornaments of that service. In that ship he soon attained that knowledge of seamanship which led, in more mature life, to the production of a work entitled "*A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Seamanship*," &c. that has not been surpassed by any other on the subject.

In this voyage, which was extraordinarily protracted, owing to the ship being employed to convey troops to some of the enemies' settlements in India, he had an insight into all the hardships and dangers attendant upon a sailor's life. While the ship, with other Indiamen under convoy, were watering in Port Praya Bay, they were attacked by a French squadron, under the command of M. Suffrein, and although unprepared, and part of the crew were on shore, they succeeded in drawing the enemy out of the Bay. During the voyage, the *Essex* was entirely dismasted, and went to Bombay to refit. The crew also suffered dreadfully from sickness, which carried off the greater portion; three were sometimes buried in a day. All these circumstances tended to increase, rather than damp, the ardour of the young adventurer, who, in consequence of the reduced number of hands,

\* See the Preface to Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 11.

was made captain of the maintop, in which he lived the greater portion of his time for many months. It was here he commenced the making of models, in which he afterwards so eminently excelled; and his amusements, while so stationed, with other youths under his command, were all indicative of his ingenuity and spirit. He had now arrived at the age of sixteen, and as he frequently said, he knew a ship from keel to truck, but how to navigate her across the boundless expanse of the ocean, was still to him a mystery; he therefore no sooner landed in England, than, with the determination of making himself master of the art of navigation, he put himself under the instruction of Mr. John Adams of Latimer School, Edmonton, under whose care he made such rapid progress, that, upon re-joining his ship the next voyage, he went by the name of the "young philosopher," and great was the astonishment where he had obtained all his information.

The great inaccuracy in the mode of measuring a ship's way through the water, induced Mr. Gower to turn his attention to the improvement of the log; and an instrument was made under his instructions, about the year 1788, which effected the object with much accuracy. In the invention of this instrument, for which a patent was obtained, the inventor was ably assisted by his preceptor in astronomy and mathematics.

The constructions of vessels, so as to obtain an increased rate of sailing with stability under canvas, was long an object with the subject of this memoir; and as he had for some time held the highest rank in the service, short of a command, which he refused, the better to effect the great object of his life, he left a service where he had been the father of all under him, regularly giving lectures on astronomy, &c. to the young men in the ship, some of whom gratefully acknowledge that they derived more benefit from him than from any other person.

The result of the leisure afforded by retirement from actual employment, was a vessel built under his directions at Itchenor in the year 1800, when only house carpenters were employed in her construction, from the difficulty Mr. Gower anticipated from shipwrights wishing to follow the old beaten track. She was rigged with four masts; on the foremast of which square sails were hoisted, and on the others fore and aft sails of a peculiar shape, &c. With these the vessel (the *Transit*) sailed remarkably fast, was dry, and held to windward in an extraordinary manner. In the spring of 1801 the *Transit* was tried with the *Osprey*, a fast-sailing sloop of war appointed by Government for that purpose. According to the journal kept on that occasion, the *Osprey*

being eight miles upon the lee quarter, the *Transit* tacked according to signal, bore down, hailed, and again left her; in less than three hours the *Osprey* was nearly hull down, and was soon after lost sight of, having been beaten before the wind, close hauled, and with the wind quartering. This experiment on the qualities of the *Transit* was instituted with the view of her being purchased by the East India Company for a packet, and one of the officers of the Master Attendants' department was stationed on board to report on her merits; yet, notwithstanding the success attending this trial, Mr. Gower had the mortification of afterwards learning that nothing would be done on the subject, and the vessel proceeded on her previously intended voyage, after considerable loss had been sustained by the detention incident to this experimental cruise.

In the year 1803 Mr. Gower married Elizabeth, daughter of Commodore Emptage, of the Bombay Marine, and settled at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, where he continued to reside until his final removal to Nova Scotia House, near Ipswich, in 1817.

The work on Practical Seamanship requiring a third edition, it was published in 1807, with a supplemental volume, containing an account of his invention of the *Transit*. Copies of the latter work were presented to the leading members of the Government, in consequence of which a vessel was built by Government at Ipswich, in the early part of 1809, from a plan of Mr. Gower's, but which was deviated from in many particulars while she was building. This vessel was intended to be used as an advice boat, but the service was changed into that of warfare, and the Admiralty, the Navy Board, and the projector had each their separate views of the manner of fitting and manning her. This was occasioned by the jealousy of those bodies; and ended in the vessel being first shortened full twenty feet, whereby her fast-sailing properties were entirely destroyed, and at last laid up in ordinary at Deptford. What the feelings of Mr. Gower were on this subject, are fully shown in a work published by him in 1801, entitled, "A Narrative of a Mode pursued by the British Government to effect Improvements in Naval Architecture."

A third vessel, on the construction proposed by Mr. Gower, was built in 1819, for the purpose of a yacht, for the Hon. Mr. (now Lord) Vernon; and though rigged on the same principles as the original *Transit*, had only three masts; this third *Transit* sailed, worked, and manœuvred, in a manner that astonished and delighted all who saw her, and were competent to judge of her powers.

Some years before this, had appeared

Mr. Gower's "Remarks relative to the danger attendant upon Convoy, with a Proposition for the better Protection of Commerce," which last object was to be effected by stationary cruizers along the coast, attached to signal stations erected on the shore, to observe the motions of the enemy, and to warn or protect the traders.

The year 1812 called upon Mr. Gower to employ his mechanical talents in a direction foreign to his usual pursuits, and he became a candidate for the premium of one hundred guineas for a Lock, "to save water, and give facility to passage," to be applied to the Regent's Canal, in the obtaining of which he was unsuccessful, yet some years afterwards he found that locks of the same description had been erected on that Canal. About the same time he built a yacht, called the *Unique*; the chief objects in the construction of which were economy of timber and small draft of water. The following year Mr. Gower invented a fly-boat, to be used against the small and swift American cruizers, then doing much mischief in the Channel, for which he was highly complimented by the Lords of the Admiralty, but peace prevented the necessity for it. He also projected a set of signals formed by shapes instead of flags.

Many of the late naval improvements originated with him, more particularly the round sterns, a plan for which was delivered to the present Earl Grey, then Lord Howick, when he filled the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.

Being now the father of a large family, and having met with many disappointments and losses in his experimental career, he felt it necessary to devote his time to the education of his children. "From this time," he says, in a letter to a friend, "I ceased to follow my naval experiments, and became almost as one who had never known salt water; my time being occupied by the instruction of my children in a way peculiar to myself. While life exists, those years will never be forgotten by my very dear children; they were the rivets of affection between the parent and his offspring; they were the best spent and most happy days of my existence; and I can truly say, I never acted a more wise part, as it obtained for me all their best affections."

It would be tedious to enumerate many plans connected with shipping, besides those already mentioned, in which the valuable life of Mr. Gower was engaged; but he had the gratification, towards its close, of seeing many of his inventions and improvements in Naval Architecture brought into practice. The *Catamaran* for forming a raft, was constructed and

tried by him so far back as 1810. This floating platform may be eminently useful in many instances, besides the opportunity it would afford of escape in cases of shipwreck. A life-boat on a novel plan was built by him, to be used at Languard Fort; and one of his earliest inventions was a tube to convey sounds from the tops to the deck; and, though not yet brought into general practice on ship-board, speaking tubes have been extensively used in manufactories and other buildings on shore. The propeller, or floating anchor, was another of his improvements, if not inventions, and an experiment with it took place but a few days before his death. Many of his leisure hours were occupied in the composition of minor articles of a beneficial tendency on marine subjects, and which appeared in the journals of the day, some of which are reprinted in a work which he lived just long enough to complete.

He lived in the enjoyment of every earthly blessing, and died without a struggle in the presence of his affectionate family, leaving a widow, two sons, and five daughters, to deplore their irreparable loss. Of him it may with truth be said, that by those who knew him best he was beloved the most; and if the motto, "*Pal-mam qui meruit ferat*," had been verified, the laurels that now shade other heads would have crowned the temples of Richard Hall Gower.

#### REV. JOHN CARR.

Oct. 30. At Durham, the Rev. John Carr, M.A. for upwards of twenty years Head Master of Durham Grammar School, and recently appointed Professor of Mathematics in the new University.

He was descended from a family which has been seated at Stackhouse, near Giggleswick, in Craven, at least from the reign of Henry the Eighth. He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807 as second Wrangler, and second Smith's Prize-man, M.A. 1810. He was appointed Master of Durham Grammar School in 18...; and continued to fill the duties of that situation for upwards of twenty years. Eminently distinguished as a mathematician, he was perhaps not less accomplished as a classical scholar, and he peculiarly excelled in pure Latin composition. Though not a strict disciplinarian (for he could not govern except by kindness), he sent good scholars to Cambridge; and no boy ever left Durham without loving him.

His private character was most amiable. There was a quiet, unobtrusive independence about him, a purity and delicacy of mind and manners, arising from the union of a complete education,

the most perfect sense of honour, and the most unaffected simplicity of mind.—Blameless and pure, wrapped up in domestic feeling, and neither meddling with nor caring for the world, he probably had not an enemy, while all were anxious to regard him as their friend.

Mr. Carr married Rosetta-Anne, daughter of John Thomas Henry Hopper, of Witton Castle, co. Durham, esq. and has left a numerous family, of which the youngest son died only four days after him, and was buried with him, on the 6th Nov. in the small chapel adjoining the north aisle of Durham Cathedral.

The funeral procession entered the church in the following order:—

Four mutes, two and two.

THE BODIES.

Pall supported by the Rev<sup>ds</sup>. Luke Ripley, James Raine, Thomas Ebdon, and Luke Yarker, and by Robert Surtees (of Mainsforth), and Thomas Hopper (of Durham), Esquires.

Three Sons of the Deceased.

His Brother-in-Law, — Ingilby, Esq.  
Private Friends, in silk scarves, two and two.

The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp,  
Warden of the University.

The Rev. D. Durell and Rev. J. S. Ogle,  
Prebendaries of Durham.

The Rev. Hugh James Rose,  
Professor of Divinity.

William Cook, M. D. and Charles Whitley, esq. M. A. the Readers in Medicine and Natural Philosophy.

William Palmer, esq. B. A. and James Hamilton, esq. the Junior Tutor and Lecturer in Modern Languages.

Followed by the Students in the University, two and two.

And a number of the young gentlemen of the Grammar School.

The Rev. George Townsend, M. A. Prebendary of Durham, attended by the Minor Canons, choristers, and singing boys, received the coffin at the great door. The funeral service was performed by Mr. Townsend, and Goldwin's beautiful anthem, "I have set God always before me," was sung by the choir. A greater expression of feeling was never evinced than at this funeral. That portion of the church which is allotted for the performance of divine service, was crowded, in addition to those who took part in the procession, with respectable inhabitants of the town, who were anxious to pay a last tribute to departed worth. The members of the new University have put on mourning for fourteen days.

G. F. ROBSON, ESQ.

Sept. ... In Golden-square, (supposed by the breaking of a blood vessel in sea sickness during the late dreadful

storm), George Fennel Robson, esq. the highly-gifted and eminent painter in water-colours.

Mr. Robson was a native of Durham, and son of Mr. John Robson, wine merchant of that city. His taste for drawing displayed itself at a very early age; when three or four years old, he made bolder efforts, and attempted to draw from memory the objects he had observed while walking with his mother in the fields. This propensity to imitation was not checked by his school exercises. His vacant hours and holidays were occupied in drawing. If an artist visited Durham for the purpose of sketching its beautiful and romantic scenery, George Robson was to be found hanging on his footsteps, creeping up by his side, and eagerly watching the progress of his labours. At length he was put under Mr. Harle, the only drawing master the city furnished, but he refused to take money for the lessons he gave, saying the boy had already got beyond his instruction.

Before he was twenty he came to London, and was soon known as a most active and persevering student. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to visit the Highlands of Scotland, a visit which he had long ardently desired.

In the habit of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back, and Scott's poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains, winter and summer, until he became familiar with the various aspects they presented under the different changes of season, and laid up a stock of materials which lasted him his life. On his return he published outlines of the Grampian mountains. In 1813 he first appeared as an exhibitor in the ninth annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and was elected a member the following year. But it was not till the exhibition of 1815 that his works commanded that public attention which gained for him extensive and abundant patronage. From this time his interests became identified with the interests of the society. All his private cares, all his public exertions, were directed into this one channel; he laboured hard and effectually.

As an artist, Mr. Robson was remarkable for vigour of execution. His conception of form might be sometimes wanting in grandeur, but his effect and colour were always powerful. The Scottish hills had strongly impressed their awful character on his imagination. The calm of his own mind associated itself with these scenes of peace and loneliness, even when settled altogether in the south, and drawing his materials from things around him. One of his last and best

pictures was a view of London from the bridge before sunrise, "when all that mighty heart is lying still."

He was always fond of representing his native city, Durham, and its vicinity; in the last exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, "The City of Durham from the North-East," was one of the finest of no fewer than thirty-eight contributions by Mr. Robson. The Society, as well as the admirers of native talent generally, have sustained a heavy loss by the deprivation of so able and indefatigable an artist.

In 1826 Mr. Robson published, in conjunction with Mr. Britton, a most delightful series of "Picturesque Views of the English Cities," which was noticed with commendation in our vol. xcvi. i. 136,344.

Many of his drawings were made conjointly with Mr. Halls, whose admirable mode of treating animals accorded perfectly with Mr. Robson's magnificent and characteristic back grounds. These two eminent artists had apartments in the same house.

As a man, Mr. Robson was distinguished by straightforward integrity, modesty, and ingenuousness, and unbounded benevolence. He was inventive in doing good. At the moment when the Society of Painters in Water Colours was embarrassed by the difficulty of procuring rooms for exhibition, he caused the present gallery to be built on his own responsibility, and by this measure gained for the body a local habitation, which insured its stability and success. He had no selfish views; to advance the arts of his country, and to benefit his brother artists, were the great objects of his life. All must lament that such a man should be cut off in the vigour of his age, and in the full tide of his usefulness.

#### MRS. WESTPHAL.

Oct. 14. At her lodgings, Sidney Terrace, Chelsea, aged 88, Mrs. Westphal, the venerable mother of Captains Sir George and Philip Westphal, R.N.

Born in the West of Scotland, she received the Scottish education of her day, which cultivated useful rather than ornamental qualities. She acquired, however, both in an eminent degree. An enterprising spirit induced her to accompany her brother on his marriage to America, where she experienced many vicissitudes. She married early a naval officer, who was drowned within two years after; she was next united to a military officer, who being appointed Superintendent of Indians, lost his life in an ambush which they laid for him. In both unions she was happy in all but their termination, and arrived at

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a competent fortune. She was in the enjoyment of all the embellishments of life, and surrounded by the best society. This solaced her in the afflictions which had arisen from the avocations of her husbands, as well as their melancholy deaths. She was the delight of all. After some time she finally married Mr. Westphal, an officer of the 60th regiment. This union promised equally well, but for the fortune of war; the Spaniards occupied Augustin in Florida, and all her property was swept away! Mr. Westphal was ordered to the West Indies, whither she followed him; was shipwrecked, and, with her two sons in her arms, hardly escaped with life. After experiencing other evils attendant on service, they at length arrived in England; when her husband, having been placed on the retired list of the army, died in 1814. She was now isolated as she was becoming aged, having no other relative left but those two sons, who were absent on service or from other causes. For the last thirteen years, however, she felt deeply the contrast of her former active life, in the gloom of solitude, seldom bated by a dependence on mercenaries for domestic attention. That gloom was relieved, as far as possible, by the respectable widow and amiable daughter that alone remained in England of one family, which had also shared the fortune of war in America, and occasionally within the last three years by the writer of this notice. He had been absent for many more years, when he called to visit her; she was then 84-5; she recollected him in an instant, saluted him with warmth, and complimented him on some small favour that she recollected with a minuteness beyond conception. Her memory was extraordinarily retentive on every event of her life; and as she possessed excellent taste and sound judgment to the last, so the narrations with which she cheered her only visitors, were mingled with constant adoration of the Providence under which she had been preserved. To the close of last summer, she persisted in desiring occasionally to recreate herself by a visit to "her constant, her dear, her only friends," (these were her words,) and did walk with little help from her lodgings to Sloane Terrace. As autumn advanced, she complained that something seemed to have disturbed her, but it was possibly only the season: she became confined to her room, and then to her bed, her mental faculties still untouched. An intimation having been sent to her son, Capt. P. Westphal, he arrived in time to share her last sigh. She was buried on the Saturday following in the new ground of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

## MR. JOSEPH STRUTT.

Nov. 12. At Isleworth, aged 58, Mr. Joseph Strutt, keeper of records to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

He was the eldest son of the ingenious author and artist, Mr. Joseph Strutt, who died Oct. 16, 1802, and of whom an interesting memoir, written by the subject of this article, is printed in "Literary Anecdotes," vol. v. p. 665—686. He had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was only three years old. She appears to have been a most amiable woman, and her death was poignantly felt by her husband. A high character of her appears in "Literary Anecdotes," vol. v. p. 671. The late Mr. Strutt was born May 28, 1775, and was educated under that excellent schoolmaster, the Rev. James Boyer,\* at Christ's Hospital, where he was well imbued with the Latin tongue; and afterwards served his apprenticeship in the printing-office of the late Mr. Nichols. His health, however, was never strong; and he soon relinquished his business to follow the more honourable but less certain occupation of his pen. He made the Index to the First Volume of Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire;" but did it so superfluously well, that had he proceeded with the other volumes with the same precision, the Index itself would have formed much too bulky a volume. This extent in quantity, and consequently great loss of time, compelled Mr. Nichols to place the Index to the second, third, and fourth volumes of his History in the hands of Mr. Malcolm, author of "Londinium Redivivum."

Fortunately for Mr. Strutt, he was many years ago recommended by John Caley, esq. F.S.A. to his Grace the late Duke of Northumberland to arrange his archives, which from damp and neglect were in a deplorable state of decay. To this employment Mr. Strutt was well adapted; and the neatness and accuracy with which he repaired, preserved, and transcribed the valuable documents committed to his charge, were truly admirable. Sheltered by the kind patronage of the late and present Dukes of Northumberland, Mr. Strutt thus passed the remainder of his days. He has left a widow and a numerous family.

Mr. Strutt had a strong sense of piety, which he inherited from his family (as may be seen by some interesting letters between his grandmother and father); and devoted a considerable portion of his time to the diligent study of the Sacred Scriptures. We are not aware whether

Mr. Strutt published any works with his name, but believe the public have been benefited by his labours in various ways.

## MR. JOHN MEESON.

Nov. 4. At Leathersellers' Hall, Bishopsgate-street, after a long illness, aged 62, Mr. John Meeson, beadle of that Company, and treasurer of the well-known convivial society, The Honourable Lumber Troop. This worthy individual was known to a very extensive circle; and no man could be more generally beloved. His greatest delight was to be employed in the service of his friends; and his exertions to benefit them in all ways knew no bounds. He served his apprenticeship to his father, who was for many years a compositor in the printing-office of the late Mr. Nichols, and was himself connected with that establishment for half a century; for, though long since removed from the necessity of working at his original business, he was always delighted at being considered as belonging to the printing-office of his old masters and firm friends. He accordingly acted as "Father of the Chapel;" and was the true, constant, warm, and active friend to all his younger brethren. With what delight would he exhibit a valuable snuff-box, presented to him by his fellow-workmen, with a handsome inscription expressive of their affection and esteem! He has left a widow to mourn the loss of an indulgent husband; but had no children. His remains were attended to St. Helen's church-yard by several highly respectable gentlemen who appreciated his worth.

## DEATHS.

## LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 3. In his 40th year, Mr. Robt. Mansir, of Northampton-sq. Clerkenwell.

Sept. 9. At his house in the Wandsworth-road, aged 76, Leonard Phillips, esq. a very wealthy and eccentric individual, formerly a coal-merchant in Northumberland-street, and owner of Stratnam Park, the resort of Dr. Johnson. He was the father of Mr. Phillips, the nurseryman of Wandsworth-road.

Sept. 21. At Lambeth, aged 68, Mr. Charles Creed, for many years assistant in the house of the late Mr. Alderman Boydell.

Oct. 9. In Ironmonger-st. St. Luke's, aged 19, Mrs. Mary Ann Booker, in the confinement with her first child.

Oct. 17. At Upper Clapton, aged 72, Francis de Berckem, esq.

Oct. 22. Aged 57, Hannah, wife of E. Bunns, esq. of Mount-st. Grosvenor-square.

Oct. 25. After many years' suffering,

\* See a high character of this worthy man, by Mr. Charles Lamb, in our vol. LXXXIII. part i. p. 619; copied into Wilson's "History of Christ's Hospital."



Anne, wife of Thomas George Western, esq. Member of the Middle Temple.

In Frith-street, Soho, aged 80, Nicholas Dubois de Chemant, esq.

Oct. 26. In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 63, Wm. Nugent Comyn, esq.

Oct. 27. At his father's house at Hampstead, aged 25, Samuel Hoare, jun. esq.

Oct. 28. In Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-sq. Mrs. Jean Miller, wife of Col. Jones, and youngest dau. of late Patrick Miller, esq. of Dalswinton, Dumfrieshire.

In Grafton-st., Mrs. Thomas Chaplin. This amiable lady, who had arrived at an advanced age, was much esteemed by a large circle of the first nobility and gentry. Her nephews, Capt. Vyner and his brother (sons of the Lady Theodosia Vyner) come into possession of a splendid property. The former was married last year to the youngest daughter of Earl de Grey.

Oct. 29. In Devonshire-st. aged 68, Sir Wm. Franklin, M.D. K.C.H. Principal Inspector-general of the Army Medical Department. He received the honour of knighthood, April 22, 1823.

Oct. 31. Capt. Thomas Walsh, late of the 5th foot.

Lately. In London, Mrs. Marriott, formerly of Badby, Northamptonshire, only sister of Mr. Charles Williamson, Northampton, and first cousin to Lucy Knightley, esq. formerly M.P. for Northamptonshire.

The Rev. Woolf Gollin, one of the Jewish Beth Din, highly eminent for his great biblical learning and knowledge of the Hebrew language. His funeral at Hackney was numerously attended, and the venerable Dr. Herschel delivered a suitable discourse.

Nov. 4. Suddenly, at the house of her brother-in-law Wm. Essex, esq. Upper Woburn-pl. aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Ellerton, esq. of Roundhay, near Leeds.

Nov. 7. Aged 62, Catherine Anne, wife of Nathaniel Snell, of Gloucester-pl. and Denham Mount, Bucks.

In his 50th year, Mr. John Wontner, for eleven years keeper of the gaol of Newgate. He had been for many years in the service of the Corporation; first as one of the City Marshals, and while filling that office he was thrown from his horse and fractured his leg, which was afterwards amputated. The situation of Governor of Newgate soon after falling vacant, Mr. Wontner was elected, and his conduct has not only called forth the approbation of the Mayor and Sheriffs, but repeatedly of the Judges, as well as of the unhappy persons committed to his care. Every ship arriving from New South Wales brought letters containing expres-

sions of gratitude towards Mr. Wontner. He has left a widow and six children.

Nov. 9. At Camberwell, aged 50, W. F. Barraud, esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

Nov. 11. At Clapham-common, aged 74, Demetria, widow of Capt. Hudson.

In his 83d year, Richard Lysley, esq. formerly Collector of the Customs at Dominica.

Nov. 12. Mary-Elizabeth, the only dau. of B. Mills, esq. of Park Villa, Regent's-park.

Nov. 14. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 59, Mrs. Bywater.

In Berkeley-sq. at the residence of her son-in-law Capt. Simmons, R. A. Ann, widow of John Perry, esq. for many years a leading member of the House of Assembly in Jamaica, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Seyer, A.M. Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.

Nov. 15. In Upper Harley-st. Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Henderson.

Nov. 17. In Euston-sq. Alex. Riley, esq. many years resident in New South Wales.

At Southville, Wandsworth-road, aged 78, Jane, relict of Wm. Grey, esq. of Alicante, in Spain.

Nov. 19. Harriet, wife of Francis Warden, esq. of Bryanstone-sq.

Nov. 22. In Great Cumberland-street, aged 68, Richard Manby, esq. Deputy Commissary-general.

BERKS.—Nov. 1. At Shillingford, from a fall whilst hunting, Richard Chas. Hamond, esq. a Commoner of Merton College, Oxford, third son of the late Philip Hamond, esq. of Westacre, Norfolk.

Nov. 8. At Lily-hill, Bracknell, Isabella, widow of Henry Dormer Vincent esq. dau. of the late Hon. Felton Hervey.

BUCKS.—Oct. 23. At Hall Barn Park, the seat of Sir Gore Ouseley, aged 76, John Whitelocke, esq.

Oct. 26. At Aylesbury, aged 45, John Barker, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—Oct. 21. At Shady Camps, Mildred, widow of Marmaduke Dayrell, esq. sister to Lord Wenlock and to Lady Middleton. She was the third dau. of Sir Robert Lawley the fifth Bart. and M.P. for Warwickshire, by Jane, only dau. of Beilby Thompson, esq.

Oct. 28. At West Wrattling Park, in her 30th year, Charlotte, wife of J. Gibbons, esq. of Stanwell, dau. of Sir C. Watson.

DEVON.—Oct. 20. At Exeter, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of T. Burnett, esq. of Woolwich.

Nov. 5. At Exeter, aged 51, Mr. Wm. Gray, solicitor and proctor, for many years Deputy Registrar of the Consistory Court. He has left a widow and large family.

Rev. John Marshall, second Minister of Stirling, for some time Pastor of the Scots church, Swallow-st. London.

*Sept. 12.* At Aberdour-house, Sir Robert Bruce Henderson, the sixth Bart. of Fordell, co. Fife. He was the second son of Sir Robert the 4th Bart. by Isabella, dau. of Arch. Stuart, esq. of Torrence, and widow of Geo. M'Kenzie, esq. of Firnie; and succeeded to the title on the death of his brother Sir John, some time M. P. for Fifeshire. Sir Robert was one of the oldest and most determined of Scottish whigs; and, after spending thousands in support of the Fox interest in Scotland, died immensely rich. Lady Henderson Durham (the wife of the gallant Admiral Sir P. C. Durham) succeeds to his property.

*Sept. 15.* At Edinburgh, the Hon. Catherine Duncan, 4th dau. of the late Adm. Lord Viscount Duncan, and sister to the Earl of Camperdown.

*Oct. 15.* At Williamfield, near Edinburgh, aged 85, William Thos. Gooch, esq. uncle of Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart. He was the 2nd son of Sir Thomas, the third Bart. by Anne, daughter and heiress of John Atwood, esq. He married, May 13, 1775, Elizabeth-Sarah, daughter and heiress of Wm. Villa Real, of Edwinstow, Notts. esq. and niece to Elizabeth Viscountess Galway, by whom he had two sons, William, who is married; and Henry-Robert, a Captain in the army, who died in 1829.

*Oct. 19.* At Leith, Dr. Thomas Aitchison Latta.

*Lately.* At Dunbar, Allan Cameron, aged 102. He was musician (fiddler) to the Dunbar Castle Lodge, and the brethren buried him with masonic honours.

At Edinburgh, in his 70th year, J. Ferguson, esq. son of the celebrated astronomer.

At Urrard, Major J. Alston Stewart.

*Oct. 6.* At Fetteresso Castle, Mrs. Abercromby Duff.

*Nov. 10.* At Perth, Mr. Wm. Dick, formerly Head Master of the Grammar School.

IRELAND.—*Oct. 1.* At Dublin, Alice, second wife and widow of Sir Brodrick Chinnery, the first Bart. of Flintfield, co. Cork. She was the third dau. of Richard Boyle, of Youghall, esq. was married in 1789 and left a widow in 1824, having had two sons and two daughters. The latter have, since her death, been declared of unsound mind.

*Oct. 17.* At Lucan, co. Dublin, aged 63, Capt. William Blair, late of the 2d Life Guards.

*Lately.* At Dublin, G. Blennerhasset, esq. R.N. son-in-law to Sir A. B. King, Bart.

*Nov. 5.* At the seat of Mr. Manning, Drakestown, in co. Louth, aged 22, the Hon. Randall Plunkett, brother to Lord Louth. A severe fall from his horse when hunting, occasioned the rupture of a blood vessel in the head, of which he died on the following morning.

EAST INDIES.—*Nov. 18, 1832.* Caroline, second dau. of late Walter Mansell, esq. of Oaken Hall, in co. Stafford,

*Jan. 17.* On his passage from Bombay, aged 24, Lieut. Charles J. Curtis, 18th N. I.

*March 13.* At Bombay, Henry Octavius Morgan, esq. barrister.

*March 29.* At Bellary, aged 25, Lieut. Wm. Fenton Wake, 55th reg. youngest son of the Rev. R. W. Wake, Rector of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire.

*May 3.* At Cawnpore, Major Henry Edmund Peach, Assistant-Commissary-General.

*May 13.* At Calcutta, aged 40, Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, the 8th Bart. (1622), Captain on the retired list of the East India Company's service. He succeeded his father in the title March 3, 1826; and is succeeded by his brother, Major Edmund-Sanderson Prideaux.

*May 20.* On his march to Nagpore, Capt. J. B. Puget, 2d Madras regt. son of late Rear-Adm. Peter Puget, C. B.

*May 24.* At Masulipatam, aged 28, Lieut. Alfred Brooks, 14th Madras N. I. youngest son of John Brooks, esq. of Clifton.

*Lately.* On his passage from the East Indies, on board the Pelambang, Capt. W. W. Dowell, 9th regt. Bombay N. I. son of Mrs. Dowell, of Bristol.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 15.* In his 30th year, on his passage from Rio Janeiro to Fal-mouth, Brock Tupper, esq. second surviving son of John E. Tupper, esq. of Guernsey, and the fourth who has breathed his last in or on the deep.

At Ham, the daughter of Prince Polignac. She had frequently implored permission for her father to pay her a last visit, well guarded, and on giving his *parole d'honneur*, but it was refused.

#### ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

##### Vol. CIL Part ii.

P. 384. Sir Everard Home was born at Hull, May 6, 1756; his father was a surgeon in the army. He was educated at Westminster School, and has been elected off, in 1773, to Trinity college, Cambridge, when the invitation of the celebrated John Hunter, who had recently married his eldest sister, induced him to abandon his University prospects. He went to the West Indies upon the

medical staff in 1780, and remained there for four years; after his return, he continued to assist Mr. Hunter in his museum and his official duties until his death in 1793. He was elected F.R.S. in 1785, was made Serjeant Surgeon to the King in 1808; and in the same year received the Copley medal from the Royal Society for his various papers on Anatomy and Physiology, printed in the Philosophical Transactions. His papers in that collection amounted to 107, a number exceeding that of any other contributor. The splendid plates by which many of them were illustrated, were, by the Society's permission, republished in his Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, which form on

the whole six quarto volumes, the two first published in 1814, the third and fourth in 1823, and the two last in 1828. Sir Everard was appointed Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital in 1821, and elected President of the College of Surgeons in the following year. He began to retire from the practice of his profession, and from most of his official employments, in the year 1827.

P. 661. Mr. Stonor, the son-in-law of Mr. Charles Butler, is not the same gentleman as the late M. P. for Oxford. The latter married a daughter of P. E. Towneley, esq. of Towneley in Lancashire.

**BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 23 to Nov. 19, 1833.**

Christened.	1733	Buried.	1295	Between	2 and 5	168	50 and 60	106
Males 835		Males 618			5 and 10	49	60 and 70	122
Females 898	Females 614	10 and 20	53		70 and 80	95		
		20 and 30	78		80 and 90	25		
		30 and 40	102		90 and 100	6		
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....			376		40 and 50	114	102	1

**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Nov. 15.**

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
51 4	31 2	19 9	35 5	35 5	40 11

**PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Nov. 25,**

Kent Bags .....	5l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	5l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex.....	4l. 10s. to 6l. 8s.
Farnham (fine)....	10l. 0s. to 12l. 12s.	Essex.....	5l. 0s. to 8l. 15s.

**PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 26,**

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 0s. to 4l. 5s. — Straw, 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s. — Clover, 3l. 5s. to 5l. 0s.

**SMITHFIELD, Nov. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.**

Beef.....	2s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton ..	2s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 25:	
Veal.....	3s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,630 Calves 90
Pork.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep & Lambs	15,070 Pigs 230

**COAL MARKET, Nov. 25,**

Walls Ends, from 15s. 9d. to 20s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 0d. to 16s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 48s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

**PRICES OF SHARES.**

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,

23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 239.—Ellesmere and Chester, 80.—Grand Junction, 237½.—Kennet and Avon, 25½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 475.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 55.—St. Katharine's, 66.—West India, 94.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 208.—Grand Junction Water Works, 57.—West Middlesex, 78.—Globe Insurance, 147½.—Guardian, 28½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 50.—Imperial Gas, 48.—Phoenix Gas, 2 pm.—Independent, 44½.—General United, 43½.—Canada Land Company, 47½.—Reversionary Interest, 127.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1833, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct. 26	57	64	56	29, 50	fair	Nov. 1	49	52	48	30, 00	cldy. & rain
27	55	62	58	, 80	do. and rain	12	40	47	45	, 19	do. foggy
28	56	62	57	, 74	cloudy	3	42	48	40	, 24	do.
29	58	65	55	, 74	fair & cloud.	14	39	44	39	, 13	fair
30	50	64	51	, 95	do.	15	39	41	40	30, 00	cloudy
31	47	54	55	30, 00	cloudy	6	41	46	46	29, 86	do. & rain
N. 1	58	62	47	29, 80	do. and fair	7	51	55	53	, 98	do.
2	50	57	50	, 88	do. do.	8	52	55	54	30, 22	do.
3	49	54	40	, 78	do. windy	9	49	52	44	, 17	do.
4	46	48	39	30, 08	do. and rain	20	43	48	49	, 00	do. & fair
5	47	51	54	, 18	rain	21	46	50	52	29, 99	do.
6	54	58	48	29, 97	cloudy	22	54	57	50	, 50	do. & rain
7	45	45	39	, 47	rain	23	44	49	45	, 70	do. & fair
8	39	46	39	, 73	fair	24	46	50	45	, 50	do. & rain
9	39	45	45	, 97	do.	25	40	44	35	, 67	do.
10	48	53	51	30, 08	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 28, to November 26, 1833, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	209	86	87	94	94	95	101	16	240	19 20 pm.	84½	34 35 pm.
29	210	86	87	94	95	95	102	16	240	20 19 pm.		34 36 pm.
30	209	87	88	95	95	96	102	16	241	18 20 pm.		36 35 pm.
31	209	86	87	95	95	96	102	16		19 pm.		36 35 pm.
1		87	88	96	95	96	102	16		20 19 pm.		35 37 pm.
2	211	87	87	95	95	96	102	16	242	20 23 pm.		36 40 pm.
4	211	87	88	95	95	96	102	16	241	23 21 pm.		41 43 pm.
5	211	87	88	95	95	96	102	16		22 25 pm.		44 43 pm.
6	211	87	87	95	95	96	102	16		25 pm.	85½	44 41 pm.
7	211	87	88	95	95	96	102	16		23 21 pm.		41 39 pm.
8	211	87	88	95	95	96	102	16	243	21 24 pm.		40 42 pm.
9	211	87	88	95	95	96	102	16	243	22 24 pm.		42 43 pm.
11	212	87	88	95	95	96	102	16	243	24 22 pm.		43 41 pm.
12	212	86	87	95	95	96	101	16	242	22 23 pm.		40 41 pm.
13	210	87	87	95	95	96	102	16	242	24 22 pm.		42 43 pm.
14	211	86	87	95	95	96	102	16	241	23 22 pm.		42 41 pm.
15	211	87	88	95	95	96	102	16		22 pm.		41 pm.
16		87	88	95	95	96	102	16		22 24 pm.		41 42 pm.
18	211	87	88	95	95	96	102	16		22 24 pm.		42 40 pm.
19	211	87	88	95	95	96	102	16	241	22 24 pm.	85½	41 42 pm.
20		87	87	95	95	96	102	16	241	22 23 pm.		40 41 pm.
21	211	87	87	95	95	96	102	16	241	22 24 pm.		40 41 pm.
22	209	87	88	95	95	96	102	16	240	21 22 pm.		42 40 pm.
23	210	87	88	95	95	96	102	16		21 22 pm.		40 41 pm.
25		87	88	95	95	96	102	16		23 21 pm.	85	40 41 pm.
26	210	87	87	95	95	96	102	16	240	21 23 pm.		40 41 pm.

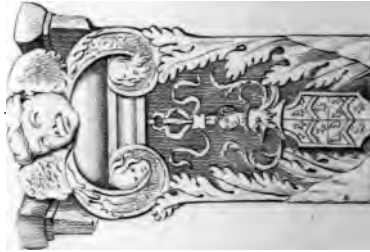
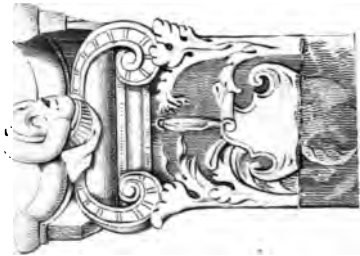
New South Sea Annuities, Nov. 7, 86½.—12, 85½.—21, 86½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



PLATE XXXIII



CAPITALS IN SIR THOMAS MORE'S CHAPEL, CHELSEA CHURCH.

THE  
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1833.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMORIALS OF SIR THOMAS MORE AT CHELSEA.

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN the union of country enjoyments with metropolitan advantages first began to be attempted in the suburbs of London, the village of Chelsea, the first in ascending the river Thames (which was then the great highway to all places in its vicinity), was naturally selected by a large proportion of those who were desirous to combine their attention to business with recreation. The Royal palaces of Westminster and Whitehall being seated in this direction, was an additional reason that those connected with the Court should make their exit towards this neighbourhood; and the manor-house of Chelsea itself, being vested in the Crown, was generally the residence of a person of exalted rank, round whom others would be induced to assemble.

In the reign of Henry the Seventh, the manor of Chelsea belonged to the celebrated Sir Reginald Bray, whose family tomb remains in the church; in 1510 it was assigned to his nephew by marriage, William Lord Sandys, who in 1536, alienated it to King Henry the Eighth, and the manor-house thus became a royal palace. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, this house was the residence of Queen Katharine Parr, together with her young step-daughter the Princess Elizabeth. There also died Queen Anna of Cleves; there died the Duchess of Northumberland, the mother-in-law of Lady Jane Grey, and mother of the favourite Leicester; and

there resided the Duchess of Somerset, the widow of the Protector.

The Earl of Shrewsbury was a freeholder at Chelsea in 1543-4, and one of his sons was born there. Robert Earl of Sussex died "at his place at Chelsea" in 1542.

All these were contemporaries of the great and virtuous Sir Thomas More, and some of them, besides Lord Sandys at the manor-house, were probably resident at Chelsea at the same period as he was. Sir Thomas More is supposed to have purchased his estate at Chelsea about the year 1520; and he there built himself a house, furnished with all that then constituted the luxuries of the most refined and intellectual society. There, under his gentle and paternal sway, a numerous family formed, as Erasmus relates, a very "university of the Christian religion;" and, indeed, the picture of his domestic felicity cannot readily be forgotten, by any one who has once perused the accounts left by his biographers. There also he was frequently visited by the King; who then delighted in his lively conversation; and who is supposed to have so far admired the place, as to have been induced to make his subsequent purchase of the manor, in consequence of the agreeable hours he had already passed at Chelsea.

Amidst the constant changes of property which take place in the neighbourhood of London, it is no wonder that there are now no other remains of the residence of Sir Thomas More,\* but

\* Among four old mansions at Chelsea (all now destroyed), its very identity has been disputed; but it is now ascertained that it was the same which was converted into a splendid mansion for the Duke of Beaufort, and of which a view, taken from Mr. Faulkner's History of the parish, will be found in our vol. xcix. i. 497.

GENT. MAG. December, 1833.

some fragments of walls and windows, situated at the south end of the Moravian burial-ground. The old church, however, which for its remarkable monuments is not surpassed by any near the metropolis, still contains some interesting memorials of him, and it is to these that the present observations are principally directed.

The character of Sir Thomas More is not more distinguished by the lively deportment which he exhibited at all times, and under almost every circumstance, in his general intercourse with the world, than by his deep sense of religion and frequent devotional exercises. Whole pages illustrative of this feature of his disposition, might be quoted from the Life written by his great-grandson. It had distinguished him, from an early age, when he lived four years amongst the Carthusians in London, "frequenting daily their spiritual exercises, but without any vow. He had an earnest mind also to be a Franciscan friar." The practice which he had thus acquired of assisting in the public services of the church, he continued during life. When Chancellor, "he would often in public processions carry the cross," walking on foot;\* and was even accustomed to wear the surplice of a singing-man, "both at high mass and at matins," in the parish church of Chelsea.

"The Duke of Norfolk coming one day to dine with him during his Chancellorship, found him in church with a surplice on, and singing with the quire. 'God's body, my Lord Chancellor,' said the Duke, as they returned to his house, 'what, a parish clerk? a parish clerk? you dishonour the King and his office.' 'Nay,' said Sir Thomas, 'you may not think your master and mine will be offended with me for serving God, his master, or thereby count his office dishonoured.'"

Soon after his settling at Chelsea, he erected in his garden a detached edifice, containing a chapel, a library, and a gallery, which were called the New Buildings. In this private chapel he said prayers with his family, morning and evening, and would usually on Fridays spend the whole day in devotion.

His biographers also notice his

having added a Chapel to the parish church of Chelsea; "where," it is added, "the parish had all ornaments belonging thereunto, abundantly supplied at his charge, and he bestowed thereon much plate, often speaking these words, Good men give it, and bad men take it away."

Hoddesden, in his Life of More, particularly says that this Chapel was built before he was Chancellor; and that fact is confirmed by the date found on one of the capitals engraved in the accompanying plate. He was not appointed Lord Chancellor until Oct. 25, 1529; on this capital is the year 1528. His monument, which is not within this chapel, but in the chancel, bears the date 1532, which was the year of his resigning his high office.

The More Chapel is attached to the southern side of the "lower chancel." It is 20 feet long, and 15 feet wide; its northern side is opened into the church for its whole length except three feet; and the upper part of the opening consists of a pointed arch, springing from the sculptured capitals represented in the accompanying engraving. On the enlargement of the Church in 1667, the western wall of the Chapel was also nearly removed, and a large (elliptical) arch formed in it, so that now in the interior the More Chapel is perfectly open to the remainder of the south aisle, which was formed by this alteration; and might be deemed a part of it, except that the latter is considerably higher, and that the old pointed roof and open beams of the chapel remain. There are still two windows in the south wall, but now round-headed, although the form of their original flattened point remains in their interior recesses; and there is one of the same description at the east end. The exterior walls have been entirely faced (we may say defaced) with brick, together with the greater part of the church.

It does not appear that Sir Thomas More used, or even intended, his Chapel for a place of sepulture; for his monument, which, as before mentioned, was erected four years after, he placed in the chancel. There, as recorded in the epitaph, he deposited

\* "When many counselled him in the long processions in Rogation Week, to use a horse for his dignity and age, he would answer, 'It beseemed not the servant to follow his Master prancing on cockhorse, his Master [the Host] going on foot.'"



the remains of his first wife; and there he intended his own and those of his second wife should rest.\*

“Chara Thomæ jacet hic Joanna uxorcūla Mori, [que mihi.”  
Qui tumulum Aliciæ hunc destino, qui-

It is probable, therefore, that the chapel was merely intended to furnish accommodation for his own large household, during divine service, the church itself being small. Here then was the pew to which belongs the anecdote told of the manner in which he first acquainted his wife with his resignation of the Great Seal, which is as follows. The next morning being a holiday, and few yet knowing what had been done, he went to Chelsea Church with his lady and family; where, during divine service, *he sat as usual in the quire*, wearing a surplice; and because it had been a custom after mass was done for one of his gentlemen to go to *his lady's pew*, and say, “My Lord is gone before,” he came now himself, and making a low bow, said, “Madam, my Lord is gone,” who, thinking it to be no more than his usual humour, took no notice of it; but in the way home, to her great mortification, he unriddled the jest, by acquainting her with what he had done the preceding day.

Perhaps the first interment in the More Chapel was that of the Duchess

of Northumberland, who died in 1555. But, previously to the alterations made in 1667, it must have appeared nearly filled by three large monuments, one built against each of its three walls. The first in point of age is that of the Duchess of Northumberland, an altar tomb and canopy,† placed against the south wall, next the eastern corner. The west wall must have been nearly covered by the large and magnificent monument of Lord and Lady Dacre, with their recumbent effigies, of the Elizabethan period; ‡ this was removed into the new aisle, where it now stands, and has lately been carefully repaired, a respect justly due to the foundress of the noble pile of almshouses in Westminster.§ The third monument, occupying the east wall, is that of Sir Robert Stanley, K.B. who died in 1632. It bears medallion busts of himself, his son, and his daughter, and statues of Justice and Fortitude. This splendid monument is in a lamentable state of dilapidation, and must speedily fall down if not repaired, but for which there are no funds; part of the family have been applied to without effect.

The whole area of the Chapel has for many years been filled with pews, and it appears from Bowack's Account of the Church (printed in 1705), that it then contained a gallery also.|| The entire Chapel has ever been con-

\* Neither of these intentions were fulfilled. His wife was subsequently buried at Northaw in Hertfordshire. His own body, after his decapitation, was buried in the Tower, near that of his friend Bishop Fisher; whilst his head, after it had been for some time exposed on London Bridge, was recovered by his daughter Mrs. Roper, and deposited in a vault at St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury. Aubrey (nearly half of the statements in whose anecdotes in general could be proved to be blunders) has propagated two errors connected with this subject; one that Sir Thomas More's body was buried at Chelsea, instead of the Tower; and the other that the head was placed in the cathedral at Canterbury, instead of St. Dunstan's church. His story that the head actually fell from its pole on the bridge into his daughter's lap, pursuant to her wish, we can hardly imagine that he himself believed, and we must therefore regard it as a misplaced jest fastened upon an affecting instance of filial piety. Indeed, it is owned in *Cresacre More's Life of Sir Thomas*, that “it was *bought* by his daughter Margaret, least, as she stoutly affirmed before the Council, being called before them for the same matter, it should be food for fishes.”

† Engraved in Faulkner's History of Chelsea.

‡ Engraved in Simco's Illustrations of Lysons's Environs of London.

§ This was done at the expense of the parish, who, so long as they keep the monument in repair, have the privilege of sending a man and woman, a boy and a girl, to Emanuel Hospital.

|| Probably no church was ever so choked with galleries in all directions as this. One which was carried across the chancel, and partly obscured Sir Thomas More's monument, was only recently removed, the new churches in the parish having rendered it unnecessary. See an account of the recent repairs, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. cii. p. 602.

sidered private property. It was attached to the possession of Sir Thomas More's house, until the latter was sold, by Sir Arthur Gorges, in the year 1629, to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, when Sir Arthur reserved the Chapel, as he continued to reside at Chelsea in another house. In 1664, when his son sold the latter house to Thomas Pritchard, he reserved only a right of burial for his family; the Chapel passed therefore with that house, through various owners, to Sir William Milman, of whom (before the close of the last century) it was purchased by Mr. Flight, and it is now the freehold property of Mr. Mann, of Paradise-row.\*

It is now time to notice more particularly the subjects of the plate, which are the ornaments of the arch formed to open to this Chapel a view of the interior of the Church. Mr. Lysons merely notices them as "capitals ornamented with various singular devices;" and perhaps that was all the description that could well be given of them, until, on the recent repairs of the church, they were resuscitated, as it were, from a grave of whitewash.

Each capital, it will be seen by the engraving, has five sculptured faces, about 18 inches high. Those placed uppermost in the plate, belong to the western capital of the arch; and the first portion represents the two sides next the More Chapel. On the first face are represented two bundles of those candles of which so many were used in Catholic times. On the second, suspended in like manner, saltire-wise, are two candlesticks, with great spikes to hold the candle, in the place of the modern nosel. On the third face is a blank arabesque shield; on the fourth a pail of holy water, with a small brush or wisp, as is still seen in continental churches; on the fifth is suspended a book. These articles are remarkable both as connected with Sir Thomas More's recorded attachment to the services of the Church; and as actual representations of ecclesiastical furniture in use shortly before the Reformation. Indeed, the

whole performance is probably unique in its way.

The sculptures on the other capital are not so perfectly intelligible. In the centre are Sir Thomas More's arms, of two coats quarterly, as they occur on the cornice of his monument. One coat is a chevron engrailed between three moor-cocks, allusive, as is the crest, a moor's head, to his name. The quartering is, a chevron between three unicorns' heads erased; on the chevron ought to be three bezants, as on Sir Thomas More's monument; this coat is that of Ley.† The crest, placed on a helmet and wreath, is a moor's head, laureated. Five moorish cherubim, the first weeping and the others making various grimaces, form the crowning ornaments of each side; and answer to other heads, of men and women, in the attire of the times, on the other capital. Within the volutes below the angelic moors are smaller heads, which have been carved with great delicacy, as are the two small grotesque masks which adorn the sarcophagus on the second side. On the fourth side the date 1528 occurs on a tablet. The devices on the first and fifth sides remain for conjecture. We have seen that Sir Thomas More was not yet Chancellor when the Chapel was built; but he had other offices (he was then, it is believed, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), and these may represent some official insignia. Or are they further articles belonging to the church? It may be remarked that some of the protruding knobs, particularly a large one on the fifth side, are fossil remains in the substance of the stone, which the sculptor appears to have found too hard for his chisels.

I should not close the present remarks, without alluding further to the recent repair of Sir Thomas More's monument; was I not aware that you have received a communication on that subject from the worthy Historian of Chelsea.

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

\* Faulkner's History of Chelsea, 1829, vol. i. p. 235.

† It has been said that Sir Thomas More's ancestry could not be traced beyond his father. Yet there was formerly a shield of his arms in Chelsea Church, bearing five quarterings: 1 and 2, as described above; 3. Ermine, a fess componé of Or and Azure; 4. Gules, three coronets and a bordure ingrailed Or; 5. Or, a cross coupé Gules, voided of the Field.—Collections of Randle Holme, MS. Harl. 2113, f. 114 b.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Nov. 21.*

IT may perhaps be within the recollection of some of your antiquarian readers, that a subscription was announced in the spring of the present year for the reparation of Sir Thomas More's Monument in Chelsea Church; subsequently to which a committee of gentlemen was appointed to superintend the renovation, including the Rev. J. W. Lockwood, rector, C. Hatchett, esq. F.R.S., the Rev. J. Harding, curate; J. C. Neild, esq.; R. N. Cumming, esq.; J. Mullins, esq.; and the present writer.

After various meetings held in the church an accurate survey was made of the state of the Monument, and a plan was decided upon for its renovation, the execution of which was finally entrusted into the hands of Mr. J. Faulkner, statuary, of Chelsea; who has accomplished his difficult task with much skill, in imitating and preserving the antique style of the various mouldings, frieze, foliage, &c. so that the whole monument now displays a uniform appearance and harmony equally creditable to the artist who performed the work, as to the committee who superintended it.

It was the wish of many gentlemen that the large black slab which contains the inscription, should be taken down and examined, with the idea that the back might contain the original epitaph, as written and erected by Sir Thomas More during his lifetime; but upon its removal, these expectations were not realized, the slab having never been polished but on one side. It is quite clear, however, that the present inscription is of a much later date than the original, as it dis-

plays such a variety of errors as could not possibly have occurred when first engraved under the immediate inspection of its most learned and accomplished author, and which must therefore be attributed to the negligence or ignorance of the transcriber and letter-carver. But, although these inaccuracies make it manifest that this is a *second edition*, long subsequent to the age of Sir Thomas More, yet the architectural parts of the monument, and the armorial and other ornaments, wear every appearance that three centuries have elapsed since their erection.

A rough drawing of this monument, made as early as the year 1620, if not earlier, occurs in the Harleian MSS. in which the architectural ornaments and heraldic devices appear the same as at present, except the arms of his second wife, are, Ermine, a fess chequy Or and Sable, instead of the fess Or and Azure, as it has been for many years painted.

When Weever visited this Church before 1631, he found the inscription so much defaced, that it was "hardly to be read," and his copy varies in several instances from the present one. The second line of the verses, for instance, is corrupted from *quique mihi* to *quoque tibi*, which makes it perfect nonsense. This is a specimen of the very numerous errors and omissions of Weever; but the most important variation is that the offensive words *hereticisque* in the clause "*furibus autem, et homicidis, hereticisque molestus,*" are inserted, but which are now omitted, and a blank space left in their stead.\*

In the reign of Charles I.† Sir John Lawrence of Chelsea, induced proba-

\* It is remarkable that one of More's letters to Erasmus contains a defence of this very passage, apparently in reply to some remarks that Erasmus had made upon it: "Quod in Epitaphio profiteor *hereticis* me fuisse *molestum*, hoc ambitiosè feci. Nam omnino sic illud hominum genus odi, ut illis ni respiscant tam invisus esse quàm cui maximè quippe quos indies magis ac magis experior tales ut mundo ab illis vehementer metuum."—*Epist. lib. 27, ep. 10.*

† This fact is gleaned from the statement of Aubrey. "After he was beheaded, his trunk was interred in Chelsea Church, near the middle of the wall, where was some slight monument erected, which being worn by time, about 1644, Sir John Lawrence of Chelsey, at his own proper costs and charges, erected to his memorie a handsome inscription of marble."—*Aubrey's Lives of Eminent Men, vol. ii. page 463.*—Though the statement here of the interment, and the "slight monument," are both incorrect, and the date is also wrong (for Sir John Lawrence died Nov. 14, 1638,) yet the fact of the reparation itself may perhaps be depended upon, for Aubrey would not invent the whole, though he was evidently a most inaccurate chronicler.

bly by respect to the memory of Sir Thomas More, and wishing to preserve his monument for the edification of posterity, caused it to be repaired at his expense, and the inscription to be recut on a new marble slab. The words *hereticisque* are omitted, by leaving a blank space; it might be justly considered that their insertion would only tend to darken the character of the great Lord Chancellor, whose memory it was intended to eulogize and preserve.\*

I have been thus minute in my observations, in order to confute the assertions of a recent clever writer in the Penny Magazine, who (apparently misled by Aubrey) presumes that the whole monument is of modern workmanship, and that not a vestige remains of its original form; but a long residence on the spot, and a close and diligent examination of dates and facts, enable me to form this safe and certain conclusion, that the original monument still exists, and the inscription alone has been altered and renewed.

It is gratifying to observe that, whatever credit and honours were conferred by Sir Thomas More upon his native country by his talents and learning, a grateful posterity have not been unmindful of the obligation, and that both Protestant and Catholic have cordially united to express their gratitude and admiration of his genius and virtue, by the preservation of his Monument. THOS. FAULKNER.

### ADVERSARIA.—No. III.

There is something very amusing in the idea of the author of the *Expedition Nocturne autour de ma Chambre*, when he says, that during a reverie on the Rape of the Sabines, he fancied he heard a Sabine husband lamenting inconsolably, that he had not taken his wife to the festival. (The author was M. Xavier Le Maistre of Chambéry in Savoy.)

\* It is a plausible suggestion of a late writer in the Penny Magazine, that the words had "probably long before been obliterated by Protestant zeal from the old monument, and may not have been known to those who superintended the transcription." Yet Weever seems to have found the words only a few years before.

The word mountebank seems to be derived from the French *monte-banc*, as such a person gets up on a bench for the purpose of exhibiting his medicines. Latterly, however, this word has become appropriated to rope-dancers, and performers of equestrian feats, and the old mountebank or quack doctor is nearly extinct. The word *Saltinbanco* in Hudibras, seems to have the same meaning, and would be *saut-en-banc* in French.

It is difficult to account for the composition of such works as the Second Book of Esdras, the *Accensio Vatis Isaie*, &c. in the first and second centuries, without supposing that such a form of composition was conventionally adopted, without the assumption of an older and a sacred writer's name being intended as a fabrication, or considered as such. It seems to have been the form into which the author cast his sentiments; but though it might then be well understood, it was sure to have pernicious effects in aftertimes, when the practice had grown obsolete, and when it became difficult to distinguish the inventive from the genuine. The *Shepherd of Hermas* may be illustrated by the same hypothesis.

There is a selfish and cruel practice, of debarring a widow from her jointure, in case she marries again. The natural consequence is, either deception or licentiousness. I know an instance, in which a woman so circumstanced went to live in France, and concealed the fact of her marriage from her friends in England, taking care to draw for her money in her first husband's name. However culpable such conduct must be felt to be, still we must regret the unnatural proviso which drove her to that expedient. The late Gouverneur Morris of New York, acted most generously in this respect. In his last will he left an additional income to his wife, in case she should re-marry, "in order to defray the increased expenditure which may attend that connection." Such an act was both a wise and an upright example. There is an article on this benevolent man in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, for October 1832.

The tradition of the ancient Britons states that they came originally from *Defrobani*, which some Welsh antiquaries would identify with *Taprobane*, the ancient name for the island of Ceylon. It is curious that the word Cornwall, which occurs both in Great Britain and Britany (where it is spelt *Cornouaille*), as a primitive name, is found also in Ceylon, in *Kornegalle*, a place situated sixty miles N.E. of Colombo the capital. (See Missionary Register, published by Seeley, for 1832, p. 89.)

There is a remarkable circumstance in Oriental History, which the advocates of Temperance Societies may avail themselves of. In the battle of Narwala, fought by Tiggi at the head of the revolted *Siddas*, against the Sultan of Delhi, Mohammed III. the rebel commander committed a fault which lost him the victory. Under the idea of exciting the ardour of his troops, he distributed a quantity of spirituous liquors, which had the effect of inflaming them, and they fought with fury; but this artificial excitement was succeeded by exhaustion, and the consequence was, that they were completely defeated. This battle took place in or about the year 1348. See M. de Marlé's *Historie Générale de l'Inde*, vol. IV. p. 233.

What does Dr. Lingard mean, by saying that the celebrated Talbot was slain at Chatillon with a *bayonet*? (*History of England*, July 20, 1453.) Bayonets were not invented for two centuries later!

Feudal usages appear to be lingering very late in Hungary. The last Hungarian Diet appears to have laboured very zealously to emancipate the agricultural class from the state of bondage to the nobility, to which they have been subject for ages. In one of the sittings, a Bill was passed, which grants to the commons the right of buying wine where they may think proper. The restriction by which they have been fettered, seems much the same as that by which the peasantry in England and France were formerly obliged to have their corn ground at the lord's mill. The Bill enacts, that lords of manors shall not in future oblige their peasants to con-

sume their wines; that the peasants are at liberty to import foreign wines, without paying a duty to their Lords, and that the latter, at the demand of the commons, shall separate their pasture from the general one. This last provision appears to amount to the same thing as inclosures.

It is supposed that the family of MARTIN LUTHER, in the direct line, was extinct in 1756 or 1759. The present King of Prussia, out of a wish to do honour to the memory of the Reformer, provided in 1820 for the education of the son of a comptroller, who was descended in the eighth degree from one of his brothers. (*Dictionnaire Historique*, art. LUTHER.)

The learned have been greatly puzzled, to account for the circumstance of the *Dionysiaca*, and the Paraphrase of St. John, being both ascribed to Monnus, a writer of the fifth century. It appears strange, that in the freshest times of Christianity, a person could be found to celebrate the worn-out mythology of heathenism. M. Charles Nodier, in his *Bibliothèque Sacrée*, has offered a simple and probable solution of the difficulty. He supposes that the two works were composed at different periods of life, and that a change had taken place in his belief between those periods. This hypothesis saves us from having recourse to the not uncommon one, of the two poems having been composed by different persons of the same name.

There is an oversight in the article *Mountain*, in the Index of the Symbolical Language of the Scriptures, appended to Mr. Horne's *Critical Introduction*. He explains, Zech. iv. 7, and Jer. li. 5, to mean the Assyrian monarchy, whereas there was no such power existing. In the latter case it had merged into the Babylonian; and in the former, into the Persian. He should have added, that the term is used to mean an apparently insurmountable obstacle.

CANT is a term extremely misapplied in common speaking. It ought not to be fastened upon honest expressions of religious feeling and principle; for every one has a right to regard religious truths in as sublime a light as he thinks fit, or to insist upon

upright practice, provided he does it sincerely. But a man may justly be charged with *canting*, where he assumes a higher tone of goodness than he really follows up, or professes feelings and principles which he is in the habit of violating. Thus, for instance, it is unjust to accuse the poet Cowper of canting, since he regulated his own course of life by the sentiments he uttered in his writings; but, on the contrary, Sterne may be truly said to cant in his Sermons, because they are in direct opposition to his habits and actions, if not also to his other publications.

The word *nenni*, which is used in the north of France, for *no*, is a relic of the *Langue d'Oil*, as also is *oui*, the French *yes*. The common expression *non*, is properly peculiar to the south of France, and is a part of the *Langue d'Oc*, in which *oc* signifies *yes*. (Thierry's *Lettres sur l'Histoire de France*, p. 167. \*) This explains the passage in one of the Troubadours, of which so much has been said,

"Go tell the Lord of Oc and No,"

which is said of our Richard I. Some persons suppose it to mean, that he was peremptory in his language: it merely implies, that his continental dominions were in that part of France which is still called *Languedoc*.

"*Welske* or *Welsche* was the name which the German nations gave to all the western people, whether Bretons, Gauls, or Italians. They called the Latin language *Welsche*, and the original inhabitants of Gaul, among whom dwelt the Franks, they called by the same name. It is wrong to use this word, as is now done, in the sense of *barbarian*, for in the language it comes

from, it serves to designate people whose civilisation was far advanced." *Ibid.* p. 196 note. Query, as it is sometimes used in the sense of *stranger*, at least interpreted so by translators, may it not have answered to the word *barbarian*, as used by the Greeks and Romans to designate all other nations, and as *étranger* is used by the French, and *foreigner* by ourselves?

The great secret of dressing well does not lie in wearing fine things, but whatever is becoming to the individual, which may be either simple or gay, as it happens.

When did the term *black-guard* acquire the meaning it now has? In Sir Matthew Hale's *Divine Contemplations*, occurs this passage: "Betrayed by his disciples, hurried away by the black-guard that apprehended him."† The expression had obviously not settled down into its present meaning, though it was approaching to it.‡

Mr. Horne, in his valuable Introduction (quoted above), alludes to "the popish synod of the Malabar Christians, held in 1599, under the direction of Mendoza, the Portuguese archbishop of Goa," vol. ii. p. 355. The archbishop's name was not *Mendoza*, but *Menezes*. To expect verbal accuracy in a work of so extensive a nature, would be unreasonable.

The words of Matt. xviii. 34, "till he should pay all that was due unto him," and similar passages, have been pressed into the service of the doctrine of purgatory. So far, however, from countenancing it, they directly oppose it, for how could a needy prisoner ever discharge such a debt?

\* This writer, who is author of the *Conquest of England by the Normans*, states himself, at p. 33, to be the brother of M. Amédee Thierry, author of the *History of the Gauls*.

† P. 102, printed among the *Select Christian Authors*, at Glasgow, and forming No. 40 of the series.

‡ The term originated from the turnspits, coal-porters, and others of the lowest servants of the Royal household, who used to accompany the pots and kettles, and other articles of domestic use, on their removal from palace to palace, in the Progress of our early monarchs; and thus attracting the notice of the people, received the jocular appellation of the *Black Guard* in distinction from the more gaily furnished of the Royal attendants. Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, alludes to them when speaking of the several orders of devils: "Though some of them are inferior to those of their own rank, as the *blacke guard* in a Prince's Court." Other authors also allude to them as the most degraded menials; as will be seen by reference to Nares's *Glossary*.—EDIT.

and till it is discharged, he is to remain in prison. Such a person could only be enabled to discharge it, by a gratuitous supply of money, which it does not seem likely that any one would bestow upon him. But as that is his only chance of escaping, the metaphor may include that idea, without being violently strained; which brings us to the doctrine of imputed righteousness, as the only hope of those who have thus offended.

The expression *world without end*, in our Liturgy, is certainly a very obscure one. We all know what it is meant to imply, yet who would not be puzzled how to explain it to an inquisitive peasant or school-boy? In our translation of the Bible, it occurs at Isaiah xlv. 17, where it certainly is not a literal rendering, though it contains the prophet's meaning. Is it not a phrase of the Elizabethan age?

One of the best explanations of the words *lead us not into temptation*, Matt. vi. 13, is contained in an anonymous Latin Commentary on the Gospels, printed in 12mo, at Paris, in 1720, by Jacques de Nully, the preface of which is signed C. H. The Commentator remarks, on the words "Et ne vos inducatis in tentationem," i. e. "induci sinas deserendo, ne vel consentiamus decepti, vel cedamus afflicti. *Induci in tentationem* est à tentatione superari." The first clause, *induci sinas deserendo*, has exactly caught the sense of the passage, and contains a fund of practical matter for individual reflection.

Mr. Scott's volume, entitled "Calvin and the Swiss Reformation," has a portrait of Calvin prefixed, under which the engraver has written, *Holbien del.* Of course the name should have been spelt Holbein; but it is very doubtful whether that artist could possibly have painted a portrait of Calvin. The likeness is an aged one, with a long beard; and Holbein died in 1554, when Calvin was only forty-five. Besides, Holbein passed the latter part of his life in England, and died in London, so that it is very unlikely they ever met. I do not recollect having read of any visit of Calvin's to England. The engraver has probably been misled by some tradition

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attached to the picture, or by some fancied resemblance to Holbein's manner, which may have been discernible in the productions of his pupils. It is but fair to add, that Mr. Scott's book (which is nearly a reprint of that part of his continuation of Milner's Church History) is the best account of the Swiss Reformation in our language. The numerous extracts from the writings and correspondence of the Reformers, contribute to enrich it. Those who will not read it, because they do not assent to the author's theological sentiments, must be content to be ignorant of much that is valuable and useful. It might have been more copious, and it certainly suffers from the heaviness of the author's style.\*

There is an old French print of a water-carrier, engraved by Le Blond, under which are the following humorous lines:

"La Marchandise que je vends,  
Et que tout le jour je pourmeine,†  
Vient de la Seine où je la prends,  
Ou du puits ou de la fontaine.  
Mais du naturel dont je suis,  
J'ay si peur que l'eau ne me noye;  
Que j'eu boy le moins que je puis,  
Et le vin est toute ma joye."

Which may be thus imitated:

"The article of trade I sell,  
By which I am a liver,  
I daily fetch it from the well,  
The cistern, or the river;  
Yet such a horror have I got,  
Of tumbling in and sinking,  
That if I might, I'd taste it not,  
But keep to wine for drinking."

I have not been able to ascertain who this Le Blond was. J. C. Le Blond, the painter, who is supposed to have been the inventor of engraving in colours, was born in 1670, and died in 1741. But the print seems to be older than his birth. The feather in the man's hat, and his slashed jacket, which form a curious contrast to his ragged breeches and broken shoes, seem to indicate the time of Louis the Thirteenth. The water-carrier is just such a fellow as might

\* Mr. G. B. Mansel, in his Letter to Lord Brougham, seems incidentally to recommend reading Mosheim and Milner together, century by century. This pamphlet contains (p. 26) many just observations.

† In modern French, *premeinc*.

have figured in the Fronde; or in a later age, at the taking of the Bastille, or in the three days of July.

The late Robert Hall, "whose life was a constant wrestling against bodily anguish," who had suffered heavy pecuniary losses, and who had even been confined for derangement, could yet say, *I enjoy everything*. On the contrary, Lord Byron, the idol of his age, could not help saying, *There is nothing but misery in this world, I think* (Life of Hall by Olinthus Gregory, p. 189, 12mo edition). Let the infidel and the profligate account for the difference! CYDWELI.

Mr. URBAN,

I FIND that, in dividing the Memoir of Henry Earl of Arundel, a small portion was accidentally omitted. It should follow the part broken off in p. 124.

"In the tyme of w<sup>ch</sup> treatye, Quene Marye departed this life, and the Quenes Maiestye Quene Elizabeth succeeded her, whereuppon this Earle returned home and was made Lord Stewart of her housholde: besides that he served her at her coronation, in the place of the Lord Counstable, in verye costlye sorte; and performed his owne office of Cheife Butler likewise in as ample manner, the same beinge supplied by the Earle of Worcester as his Lordships deputye for that tyme; his fee w<sup>ch</sup> day for that his owne office by inheritance, was the best cup on the cupbord (*le plus meilleur hanap*, for so are the wordes,) beinge at that tyme a bowle of gold with a greate diamond at the bottom, the cover likewise all overset with faire diamonds to the number of , esteemed at , w<sup>ch</sup> bowle the saide Earle toke accordingly into his own custodie, kept it fowertene dayes, and occupied the same as his owne amongst his freindes at his ta-

ble; and so, being fully possessed thereof, such was his honorable mynde that he presented the same to the Quenes maiestye, as a token of his good mynde towards her prosperous raigne, w<sup>ch</sup> was a guifte very liberall, wayinge his chardges in performing both those offices on that greate day of her coronation.

But that liberall mynde did not cease in him towards her, whose intertainment of her Highnes at his houses, with sumptuous cheere, greate guifts to her selfe, and liberality to her servants and ladies, is apparantiye well knowne. Yet—[then the narrative proceeds as in p. 210.]

The Biographer (see p. 123, *antea*) has mentioned the Earl's Library, which seems to have been kept at Nonesuch, as "righte worthy of remembrance." I thought some further particulars might probably be gleaned in illustration of this interesting passage in the Memoir; but I have been disappointed in finding but little more than a few passing words by Dr. Birch, in addition to the well-known fact that the books form part of the Royal collection presented to the British Museum by George the Second.

The Earl's collection, whatever it was, merged in that of his son-in-law Lord Lumley; and both again into the Royal library, when purchased by King James the First, for the use of his son Prince Henry. The extent of either the Earl of Arundel's or Lord Lumley's collection cannot therefore now be ascertained.<sup>1</sup> Dr. Birch's remarks are, that "the Earl of Arundel had lived in the reign of Henry VIII. when, upon the dissolution of monasteries, he had great opportunities of collecting MSS.; many of which, as well as of the printed books in the Royal Library, have the names of ARUNDEL and LUMLEY written in them, besides a few with the name of *T. Canterb.* written by Cranmer." A

<sup>1</sup> Yet a Catalogue was made soon after the transfer, and may possibly yet exist. It is mentioned in Prince Henry's Privy Purse Expenses for the year 16... "20th October, paid Mr. Holyoak for writing a Catalogue of the Library which the Prince had of Lord Lumley, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"—Book in the State Paper Office, no. 24; quoted in the Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, 1795, p. 233. Lord Lumley had given about 89 of his Greek and Latin books to the University of Cambridge in 1585 (see Surtees's History of Durham, vol. II. 159); and in 1599, forty volumes to the Bodleian Library (Wood's History of Oxford University, by Gutch, vol. II. p. 921). The Royal Library itself, shortly before Lord Lumley's was added to it, had been submitted to a similar decimation for Sir Thomas Bodley's new foundation.



stray volume with these three names, THOMAS *Cantuariensis*, ARUNDEL, LUMLEY, is described in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1789.<sup>2</sup> It would seem, therefore, that Cranmer's library formed a considerable part of that formed by the Earl of Arundel; but this circumstance is not noticed by Strype in his Life of Cranmer, nor does that biographer seem to have found any thing respecting the fate of the Archbishop's library.

It should be remarked that the learned Welsh antiquary, Humphrey Lhuud, is stated to have been the person by whose "search and collection" Lord Lumley's library was formed.<sup>3</sup> Now, it appears from a letter of Lhuud to Ortelius,<sup>4</sup> that he spent nearly all his life, after he had finished his education, in the service of the Earl of Arundel (which evidently led to his marrying Barbara, Lord Lumley's sister); and he died in 1570, nine years before the Earl. He does not boast, indeed, of any learned leisure; but, on the contrary, complains that his place of

residence had debarred him from any opportunity of either speaking or writing Latin,—another confirmation, perhaps, of the Earl's dislike to any language but his own. Still, it may fairly be presumed that, being resident in the Earl's house, he was consulted by him, as well as by Lord Lumley, in the purchase of books; and perhaps it was rather that portion of the library which was the Earl's, of which he was the collector, than of those purchased by Lord Lumley himself, who outlived Lhuud forty years. It might be thought that the Earl only supplied the funds, whilst Lord Lumley collected the books, with Humphrey Lhuud's advice; but it is a proof that the Earl entertained some personal interest in his library, that he should have taken the trouble of inscribing his name in the books with his own hand. At the end of the MS. Reg. 15 A xviii. (containing the Comedies of Plautus) he has inscribed his motto,<sup>5</sup> thus—

xx. *Laus Virtutis actus* ④

A motto which was adopted, with his arms, by his grandson and successor, Earl Philip Howard, whose seal is subjoined.



The Earl of Arundel, Lord Lumley, and Humphrey Lhuud, all occur among the members of the Elizabethan Society of Antiquaries, enumerated in the Introduction to the first volume of the *Archæologia*, p. xx.

Respecting the Earl's connection with the University of Oxford, it should have been stated in p. 210, that, although Chancellor for only a few months, he had previously been High Steward of the University for nearly four years. This accounts for his being chosen Chancellor after Elizabeth's accession, although an adhe-

<sup>2</sup> And the signatures are there engraved, vol. lx. p. 117. The writer was David Wells, esq. F.S.A. and the book was a Saxon psalter, in the library of a friend of his. It may have escaped from the Royal collection during the troubles of Charles I. when many books are said to have been lost.

<sup>3</sup> Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams, p. 11; where it is also stated that "that great peer bestowed many excellent pieces, printed and in manuscript, upon Mr. Williams, for alliance sake," as well as frequent presents of money, he being a kinsman of Lhuud, Lord Lumley's brother-in-law.

<sup>4</sup> "Me, postquam bonas literas vix a limine salutassem, meipsum in familiam illustriissimi Principis Comitum Arundelii inservisse, ibique hos quindecim annos continuos mansisse, ubi nec Latine loquendi nec scribendi hoc tempore aliqua mihi concessa fuit opportunitas."—Letter dated Denbigh, 5 Apr. 1568, "De Mona Druidum Insula," printed at the end of Sir John Prise's *Historiæ Brytannicæ Defensio*, 1568, 4to.

<sup>5</sup> His signature has been engraved in the "Autographs," folio, 1829, pl. 20.

rent to the Church of Rome. He succeeded to the Stewardship on the death of the first Russell, Earl of Bedford, March 30, 1555; and on his elevation to the Chancellorship,<sup>6</sup> he nominated as his successor in the former office, Feb. 24, 1558-9, his son-in-law Lord Lumley; who retained the highly honourable dignity of High Steward of Oxford for the extraordinary period of fifty years, until his death in 1609.

I will here insert the anecdote of the Earl at Brussels, which I looked for in vain in Wilson's *Art of Logic* (the authority given by Strype in his *Annals*), but which reference I have since found from Seward's *Anecdotes*, is an error for Puttenham's *Arte of Poetry*, from which curious treatise I extract it. Puttenham relates it to the honour of the Earl's prudence, and not as reflecting on his ignorance or indolence:

"It is to be wished that none Ambassadors speake his principall commandments but in his own language, or in another as naturall to him as his owne, and so it is used in all places of the world saving in England. The Princes and their Commissioners fearing least otherwise they might utter any thing to their disadvantage, or els to their disgrace: and I myselve having seene the Courts of Fraunce, Spaine, Italie, and that of the Empire, with many inferior Courts, could never perceive that the most noble personages, though they knew well how to speake many forraine languages, would at any times that they had bene spoken unto, answer but in their owne, the Frenchman in French, the Spaniard in Spanish, the Italian in Italian, and the very Dutch Prince in the Dutch language; whether it were more for pride, or for feare of any lapse, I cannot tell. And Henrie Earle of Arundel, being an old Courtier and a very princely man in all his actions, kept that rule alwaies. For, on a time passing from England towards Italie by her Majestie's licence, he was very honourably

entertained at the Court of Brussels, by the Lady Duches of Parma, Regent there: and setting at a banquet with her, where also was the Prince of Orange, with all the greatest Princes of the state, the Earle, though he could reasonably well speake French, would not speake one French word, but all English, whether he asked any question or answered it, but all was done by Truchemen. In so much as the Prince of Orange marvelling at it, looked a side on that part where I stooode a beholder of the feast, and sayd, I marvell your Noblemen of England doe not desire to be better languaged in the forraine languages. This word was by and by reported to the Earle. Quoth the Earle againe, Tell my Lord the Prince, that I love to speake in that language in which I can best utter my mind and not mistake."<sup>7</sup>

I add the following collections relative to the Earl's family:

His first Countess was Lady Katherine Grey, second daughter of Thomas second Marquis of Dorset, K.G. by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton. This marriage seems to have been contracted before the year 1530; since the Marquis of Dorset, who died in that year, is stated to have been the active promoter of the double alliance of the heirs apparent of his own house and that of Fitz-Alan with a daughter of each other.

I have met with two memorials of the Countess Katherine. One is a letter (in the Cotton MSS. Vesp. F. XIII. f. 82 b) addressed by her to some influential person (the Catalogue suggests Wolsey, but more probably some subsequent minister),<sup>8</sup> to solicit his favour in a suit pending between her and "my old Lady Marques Dorset." It is dated "At Downeley [the Earl's house five miles from Chichester] the vijth day of October;" and the signature alone is in her hand-writing, "yo<sup>r</sup> pouer dayly bedwoman [beads-

<sup>6</sup> Several documents relative to his election and resignation, are referred to in Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* edit. Gutch.

<sup>7</sup> Puttenham's *Arte of English Poesie*, p. 227. He proceeds to relate an anecdote of a Bohemian ambassador, who, being too confident of his French, made an awkward mistake at the French court.

<sup>8</sup> In the preceding page is a letter ascribed in the Catalogue to our Earl of Arundel; but, as the signature differs from his, and as it is addressed to the King's almoner (Wolsey's title from 1509 to 1513), there can be little doubt it came from his grandfather, Earl Thomas. Its tone is quite as subservient as was then customary, and breathes a different spirit to the independence ascribed to the writer's grandson with respect to the Cardinal.

woman] duryng my life, KATHERYN ARUNDELL."<sup>9</sup>

The other memorial of Katherine Countess of Arundel is a missal, which in 1789 was in the possession of the English Dominicans at Bornheim in Flanders, a religious house founded by her descendant, the Cardinal Philip Howard.<sup>10</sup> It contained the following address in the handwriting of Queen Mary :

" Myne owne good Kate, as ofte as you can not se me bodyly, uyth your prayrs I pray you vsyte me, and uyth thys specyally, because it is to the hole trynpte. Wherein you shall doo a great pleasure unto me, whyche ame your loving mystres and ever wyll be MARYE."

This may either have been written after the accession of Mary to the throne ; or the Countess may have been attached to her household when Princess. The Countess seems to have lent the book to her son, who in another part of it inscribed this couplet :

" When yow yo<sup>r</sup> prayers doo rehers,  
Remember Henry Mawtrevers."

Nothing further appears to be recorded of this lady, except that she was the mother of the Earl's three children.

His second Countess was Mary, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, by his second wife Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Granville. She was first married to Robert Ratcliffe, first Earl of Sussex of that family, and K.G. whose third wife she was, and by whom she had one son, Sir John Ratcliffe, who will be further noticed hereafter. The Countess of Sussex was left a widow Nov. 27, 1542 ; and, if the Earl of Arundel's

first Countess lived until 1551, she must have so continued for several years. The Countess of Arundel, however, is named among the ladies who accompanied the Queen of Scotland in her procession through London, Nov. 4, 1551 ; and in a similar public entry which the Princess Mary made, when about to visit her brother King Edward, Feb. 10, 1552-3, she was also one of the train of Peeresses. In the procession of Queen Mary through the Metropolis, on the way to her Coronation, Sept. 29, 1553, immediately after the chariot containing the Princess Elizabeth and Queen Anna of Cleves, rode on horseback the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchionesses of Exeter and Winchester, and the Countess of Arundel, all " apparelled in crimson velvet, and their horses trapped of the same." Lady Lumley the Earl's elder daughter rode in the third chariot with five other Baronesses.

The Countess appears to have been an esteemed friend of the unfortunate Anna of Cleves ; for that Princess left in her will, made in July 1557, " to the Countess of Arundell, a ringe of golde w<sup>th</sup> a faire table dyamonde having an H. and an I of golde set under the stone." The Earl of Arundel was one of the Queen's executors, and had a bequest of " a mawdlyn standing cuppe of gold with a cover."<sup>11</sup>

The Countess of Arundel died at Bath Place, the Earl's house " without Temple Bar,"<sup>12</sup> on the 21st of Oct. 1557 ; and was interred in the neighbouring church of St. Clement's, the Bishop of London, another Bishop, and the Abbat of Westminster, assisting at the ceremonials, of which the

<sup>9</sup> This signature is engraved in the 20th plate of the volume of " Autographs," published in folio, 1829.

<sup>10</sup> The book was first noticed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIX. p. 780, in a letter of David Wells, esq. F.S.A. ; the fac-similia of the inscriptions were shortly after communicated by the Abbe Mann, and are engraved in the same volume, p. 1078 ; and the history of the volume was pointed out in an intelligent manner by J. C. Brooke, *Somerset Herald*, in vol. LX. p. 34. The monks had erroneously imagined that the book had belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, of whom they had a curious picture representing her as ascending to the scaffold.

<sup>11</sup> *Excerpta Historica*, pp. 297, 299. From the Latin version of the will, we find the meaning of a " mawdlyn cuppe" to be, " crateram instar vasis in effigie Marie Magdalene expressi fabricatam."—p. 302.

<sup>12</sup> As an addition to the extract from Stow in p. 211, it may be mentioned that the Earl of Arundel bought Bath Place of the Crown shortly after the attainder of Lord Seymour of Sudeley in 1549. By an extraordinary confusion Pennant has attached the circumstances of its passing from Lord Seymour to the Earl of Arundel, and being " a fit habitation for that great peer," to a mansion called Sharrington House in Mark-lane, London.

following curious account has been preserved in a contemporary diary :<sup>13</sup>

"The xxj day of October ded my lade y<sup>e</sup> contes of Arundell' at bathe plasse in sant clement p<sup>r</sup>ryche w<sup>t</sup> ow<sup>t</sup> tempyll' bare.

"The xxvj day of October was a goodly hers sett up in sant clementes ryche w<sup>t</sup> ow<sup>t</sup> tempyll' bare of v princepales, and w<sup>t</sup> viij baner rolles, and a dosen penselles, and iiij grett skochyons of armes at y<sup>e</sup> iiij corners.

"The xxvij day of October my lade was browth to y<sup>e</sup> chyrche w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> bysshope of London, and povvles qwyre, and y<sup>e</sup> masters y<sup>e</sup> clarkes of london, and then cam y<sup>e</sup> corse w<sup>t</sup> v paners [banners?] of armes borne; then cam iiij haroldes in ther cotes of armes and bare iiij banars of æmages at y<sup>e</sup> iiij corners, and then cam y<sup>e</sup> cheyff mornars, my lade of Wossetur and my lade Lumley, and my Lord North, and Sir Antony Selenger<sup>14</sup> [then came an hundred mourners of men, and after as many ladies and gentlemen all in black; besides a great many poor women in black and rails, and<sup>15</sup> xxiiij men pore (*sic*) in blake beyring torchys, and many of her s'vandes in blake cotes beyring of torchys.

"The xxviii day of October was y<sup>e</sup> masse of requiem sung, and a goodly sermon, and aft' masse her grasse [Grace] was bered, and all' her hed offesers w<sup>t</sup> whytt stayffes in ther hands, and all' the haroldes waytng a bowte her in ther cott armurs, and my lord Abbott of Westminster. . . . her a godly sermon, and my lord of London song y<sup>e</sup> mass, y<sup>e</sup> bysshope of [*blank*] song y<sup>e</sup> masse of y<sup>e</sup> [*blank*]; then was a [*blank*] masse sayd, and aft' to [my lord's] plasse to dener, for ther was a gret dener."

The Earl of Arundel had only three

children, a son and two daughters, all by his first wife. Of the son, Henry Lord Maltravers, all that is known has been already stated in p. 213, except that he was present at the marriage of Queen Mary at Winchester in 1554.

JANE LADY LUMLEY was the elder daughter. The date of her birth does not appear; but, as it must have been about the period that Jane Seymour occupied the throne of Queen consort, it is possible that she derived her name from that source.<sup>16</sup> The education of herself and sister embraced that instruction in the ancient languages which was then usual for females of rank; and from the circumstance of some of their Greek and Latin exercises having been preserved, each has been termed, in the modern peerages and other works, "a very learned lady." This learning, however, they shared with nearly all their female contemporaries, of whose youthful years we have any particulars,—with Lady Jane Grey (their cousin-german), with the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, with the daughters of the Duke of Somerset, with those of Sir Anthony Cooke, &c. &c. We have it from the testimony of Nicholas Udall, Master of Eton School, that "It was a common thyng to see young virgins so nouzled and trained in the studie of letters, that thei willyngly set all other vain pastymes at naught for learnynge sake. It was now no news at all to see queens and ladies of most high estate and progenie, instead of courtly

<sup>13</sup> MS. Cott. Vitellius, F. v. This is the document which furnished Strype with the interesting series of domestic events which form the principal contents of several chapters of his Ecclesiastical Memorials, under the years 1550 to 1563. The manuscript was subsequently so seriously injured by the fire which happened to the Cottonian library, that its leaves remained displaced and in confusion, until, with the aid of the Memorials, it was at length restored to order, inlaid, and rebound, under the direction of Sir Frederic Madden, in 1829. Strype, in his extracts, altered the orthography, and considerably modified the language, a liberty perhaps excusable from the extreme looseness with which it is written. The above, however, has been given *literatim*, as a specimen of its original form.

<sup>14</sup> Strype has carelessly altered this to "Lady North, and Lady Sentleger." Lord North was the father of the Countess of Worcester; but I am not aware that they or Sir Anthony St. Leger were related to the Earl or Countess of Arundel. Sir Anthony was a Knight of the Garter, and late Lord Deputy of Ireland. Lady Lumley was the Earl of Arundel's daughter, and step-daughter to the deceased.

<sup>15</sup> This passage has been supplied from Strype, in consequence of the injuries of the MS.

<sup>16</sup> I am not aware whether it has been noticed, that, as Lady Jane Grey was born in 1537, she was probably named after Queen Jane Seymour.—The name of Johana, or Joan, was at this period softening, in the higher ranks, into Jane. Lady Lumley's great-aunt Lady Bergavenny had been a Joan.

daliaunce, to embrace vertuous exercises, readyng and wrytyng, and with moste earnest studie, both erlye and late, to apply themselves," &c. &c.<sup>17</sup>

The exercises of the Earl of Arundel's daughters are preserved in the British Museum, among the Royal MSS. having been handed down with Lord Lumley's library. Those of Lady Lumley consist of one rather thick volume, which seems to have been formed of her ordinary copy-books gathered together, and three separate pieces, more carefully written, which were prepared for presentation to her father, as new year's gifts. A more particular notice of each is subjoined.

1. The quarto volume is the Reg. MS. 15 A ix. On an early leaf is written, "The doinge of my Lady Lumley, dowghter to my L. Therle of Arundell;" and at the foot her husband has written his name LUMLEY as owner of the book. The first piece which occurs is the beginning of a Latin translation of the "Oratio prima Isocratis ad Demonicum," of which little more than a page is written. Next comes, "Oratio Isocratis 2<sup>a</sup> ad Nicoclem," which is preceded by a letter to his father, signed "Filia tua tibi deditissima, JOANNA LUMLEYA." This oration is completely translated into Latin, as is "Nicocles. 3<sup>a</sup> oratio Isocratis," which has no introductory letter. Then succeed, "Evagoras, Oratio quarta Isocratis ad Nicoclem," which is preceded by another dedicatory epistle to her father; "Oratio Isocratis in laudem pacis," preceded by an Argumentum instead of an Epistle; and lastly, (having been originally a separate copybook) is the whole of "The Tragedie of Euripides called Iphigeneia, translated out of Greake into Englishshe" (prose).<sup>18</sup> This is preceded by an "Argument," which Mr. Park has introduced, as a specimen of Lady Lumley's labours, into the Royal and Noble Authors, vol. II. pp. 24—26.

2. "Oratio Isocratis quæ Archidamum inscribitur." (Reg. MS. 15 A 1). A small pocket volume of 67 pages. On the fly-leaf is again written "The doinge of la. Lumly, the daughter of my L. Therle of Arundell;" and Lord

Lumley has inscribed his name, here copied,

Lumley,

The "Argumentum" is signed "Filia tua dominationi tuæ deditissima JOANNA LUMLEYA."

3. "EVAGORAS. Oratio quarta Isocratis ad Nicoclem regem Cypri, uersa e græcis in latina, per Dominam Lumleyam." (Reg. MS. 15 A. 11.) This is a small volume like the last, and contains a fair copy of the same translation as in the quarto book. The "Epistola ad dominum patrem," states that, following the recommendation of Cicero,<sup>19</sup> she was devoting herself to the study of Greek literature, and that she had always derived wonderful pleasure, "incredibilem voluptatem," from the perusal of this oration.

It will be observed from the signatures that these were all written after Lord Lumley's marriage; but still there can be no doubt, that it was in her youth, whilst she was pursuing her education. Of her sister's exercises, which will be noticed presently, some were written before, and some after marriage; which shows that the business of education was not stopped in consequence of these early alliances. On the contrary, in the present instance, we have proof that both the husband and wife pursued their studies; for in the same collection of MSS. (17 A. XLIX.) is a translation of Erasmus's "Instructions of a Christian Prince," signed "Your lordshippes obedient sone, J. LUMLEY, 1550." Lord Lumley had lost his own father in 1537; so this was evidently addressed to his father-in-law, who has placed his name, ARUNDEL, on the first page. Lord Lumley was seventeen years of age in 1550.

Another memorial of Lady Lumley, and one which may be considered as evidence of a continuance of her taste for letters and learning, at a later period of her life, is the Royal MS. 17 A XXXIII. It is a small oblong volume of vellum, containing copies of moral apothegms, in Latin, which Sir Nicholas Bacon had inscribed on the walls of his house at Gorbambury; where

<sup>17</sup> Dedication to Queen Elizabeth of Erasmus's Paraphrase of the Gospels. See more of what he says quoted by Walpole in his article of Queen Katherine Parr.

<sup>18</sup> Among the similar exercises of Queen Elizabeth which are extant, are likewise Latin translations of two Orations of Isocrates, and of a play of Euripides.

<sup>19</sup> If the reader will turn to Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," vol. III. p. 324, he

it is most probable Lady Lumley had visited him. It consists of fourteen leaves, the first of which displays her Ladyship's arms, beautifully illuminated; having eight quarterings on her husband's side, which is supported by a popinjay, and four on her own, where stands her own ancestral horse and oak-slip. Above is this inscription: SYR . NICHOLAS . BACON . KNYGHT . TO . HIS . VERY . GOOD . LADYE . THE . LADYE . LVMLEY . SENDETH . THIS. On the second page is this title: "SENTENCES PRINTED IN THE LORDE KEPARS GALLERY AT GORHAMBVRY: AND SELECTED BY HIM OWT OF DIVERS AVTHORS, AND SENT TO THE GOOD LADYE LVMLEY AT HER DESIRE." The sentences are in all thirty-seven; each headed thus, DE SUMMO BONO, DE AMBITIONE, &c. &c.; and are all illuminated in golden letters, upon grounds of a variety of splendid colours, occupying thirteen pages.

Lady Lumley had three children, Charles, Thomas, and Mary; who all died in infancy. After the death of her father's second Countess in 1557, she lived in his house (his Biographer has told us, p. 214 *antea*), "as his nurse and dear-beloved child," until her own death, which occurred in 1576-7. She was buried at Cheam in Surrey, the parish in which her father's mansion of Nonsuch was situated, on the 9th of March that year.<sup>20</sup> Her husband erected a monument to her memory, in which she is represented kneeling, with small figures of her three children below, and the pediment adorned with the horse and oak-branch of Arundel, the popinjays<sup>21</sup>

of Lumley, accollated or collared, and the frets of Maltravers. The sculpture is in alto-relievo, not very chastely executed; but Mr. Lysons has given an engraving of the upper part in his "Environs of London," in which Lady Lumley's figure and countenance are carefully copied. The inscription is of moderate length, considering it was the production of Lord Lumley, whose own epitaph at Cheam,<sup>22</sup> and those he placed at Arundel and to his own ancestors at Chester-le-Street, rather tend to the opposite extreme:

Vixi dum volui; volui dum, Christe, volebas;  
Christe, mihi spes es, vita, corona, salus.

"Jana Henrico Comiti Arundelæ filia et cohæres, Joh'i Baroni Lumley charissima conjux, præstans pietatis studio, virtutum officii, et veræ nobilitatis gloria, corpore sub hoc tumulo in adventum Domini requiescit."

A picture of Jane Lady Lumley exists in the steward's room at Lumley Castle, inscribed, "Jane Fitzalen, daughter to Henry Earle off Arundell, first wife to John Lord Lumley." It is described by the county historian as "a handsome portrait, three quarters length, delicate aquiline features, and an expressive elegant countenance; brown hair ornamented with braids of pearls, black velvet dress with strings of pearls and jewels, a glove in the right hand."<sup>23</sup> In the curious inventory of the "moveables" in Lumley Castle after the death of Lord Lumley in 1609, there is also mentioned "the picture of my Lord Lumley in armoure, with his two wyves, his sonne Charles, and the old Earle of Arundell."<sup>24</sup>

MARY DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, the

will smile to find the commencement of the letter, "Cicero, pater honoratissime, illustrius," &c. understood as "highly complimenting" her father by styling him a Cicero!

<sup>21</sup> By mistake called hawks in Aubrey's History of Surrey, and also in that by Manning and Bray; although it had been corrected in the Appendix to Aubrey, vol. V. p. 412, by a communication from the Rev. Lumley Lloyd; who also says that another of the ornaments of the tomb is "a curious piece of graving, Cadmus fighting a dragon, a proper emblem of the Resurrection;" which Aubrey had called "a curious piece of graving of St. George fighting on foot with the dragon." It certainly looks in Lysons's engraving like the copy of an antique cameo; and Lord Lumley was not a Knight of the Garter. Mr. Lloyd adds, "There is also a noble hanging of black velvet at the east end of the burying-place, whereon is embroidered in a lozenge the arms of Lumley and Arundel, with a border powdered with popinjays, above an hundred years old [1718]." This must have been Lady Lumley's funeral pall.

<sup>22</sup> There is an engraving of Lord Lumley's monument, in the edition of 1707 of Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England. There is also at Cheam a recumbent effigy of Lady Lumley's second wife, a daughter of Lord Darcy.

<sup>23</sup> Surtees's History of Durham, vol. II. p. 155. There was also at Lumley Castle a quarter's length of the Earl of Arundel, when it was visited by Pennant; but was sold with many others about 1812.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* p. 161.

MARY DUCHESS OF NORFOLK, the Earl of Arundel's younger daughter, was unmarried on the 4th of March, 1552;<sup>25</sup> and married before the accession of her husband to the Dukedom, in July 1554, as appears by the inquiries upon the death of the old Duke of Norfolk, by which Thomas his grandson was found to be his heir, of the age of eighteen years, the 12th of March last, and married to the Lady Mary, daughter and coheir of Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, Lord Steward of the King's Household.

The learned exercises of the Duchess of Norfolk, which are preserved in the Royal MSS. are four in number, all fairly transcribed, in a small 8vo form, as prepared for presentation to her father, and each, as appears from the dedications, intended for a new year's offering. They are very neatly written, in a hand somewhat resembling Italic types, (not unlike the specimen of the Princess Elizabeth's translation of Xenophon, engraved in Mr. Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. I. p. x.; or that of her letter to Edward the Sixth, in the "Autographs" published in fol. 1829); and although the production of either three or four different years, are too nearly alike in point of penmanship to be arranged with certainty. The two last in the volume, however, should undoubtedly come first, being signed with her maiden name.

1. "Similitudines eximie ingeniosissimæq', ex Platonis, Aristotelis, Senicæ (ita), et aliorum philosophorum libris collectæ." (Reg. MS. 12 A. III.) The epistle to her father prefixed is printed by Mr. Park, vol. II. p. 2, being there attributed by mistake to her step-mother Mary Countess of Arundel. It states that the young lady had translated the sentences into Latin from English; and that she had as yet made but little progress in her studies: but as the same remarks are made in that next described, it is dif-

ficult to say which is the earliest. The letter is signed "Filia tua dominationi tuæ deditissima, MARIA ARUNDELL," and again at the end of the book is this signature, "Filia tua dominationis tuæ observantissima, MARIA ARUNDELL."

2. "De Stirpe et Familia Alexandri Severi, et de Signis quæ ei portendebant imperium." The letter prefixed to this mentions that it was prepared for presentation to her father as a new year's gift, as were probably all the others, both of Mary's writing and her sister's. The letter is signed exactly as the preceding. At the end of it, in a less neat hand, is "Responsum Alexandri Seueri ad Literas Gordiani Senatoris," without any letter, but signed "Filius tuus Dominationi tuæ obedientissimus JOHAN'ES RADCLIFFUS."<sup>26</sup>

3. "Sententiæ quædam ingeniosæ ex variis Grecorum authoribus collectæ." (MS. Reg. 12 A. I.) The young Duchess had now commenced the study of Greek. The address to her father, which is signed "Filia tua dominationi tuæ deditissima MARIA NORFFOLKE," is printed in the *Royal and Noble Authors*, by Park, vol. I. p. 325; and mentions the book was a "xeniolum," or new year's offering. The end of the manuscript has also the same signature.

4. "Sententiæ quædam acutæ ex variis authoribus collectæ, atque e Græcis in Latina versæ." (MS. Reg. 12 A. II.) This has also a similar dedication, part of which is printed by Mr. Park, *ibid.* p. 324. It alludes again to the "xeniis, et muneribus hoc tempore vicissim datis acceptisque;" and is signed in a similar manner.

It is therefore probable these were prepared to present to her father on four successive new-year's days.

On the 28th of June, 1557, the Duchess of Norfolk gave birth to her child, Philip Earl of Arundel. He received that name from King Philip,

<sup>25</sup> Will of her grandmother Anne Countess of Northumberland.

<sup>26</sup> This was Lady Mary Arundel's step-brother, the only child of the Countess by her former husband the Earl of Sussex. He was knighted in 1580, and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Hart-street, London, where was the following epitaph: "Hic jacet Johannes Radcliffe, Miles, filius Roberti Comitissæ Sussexiæ; qui obiit (nullis susceptis liberis) nono die Novembris, anno Dom. 1585. Here lyeth Dame Anne, the wife of Sir John Radcliffe, Knight; who dyed the 10th day of Decemb. an. Dom. 1568."—Another of his exercise books is preserved, Reg. MS. 7 D. x. being the *Prayers of Queen Catharine*, translated from English into Latin, in a little

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who personally stood godfather at the baptism,<sup>27</sup> and immediately after took his final departure from England. The event is thus recorded in the manuscript chronicle before quoted :

"The ij day of July y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Norfolk sun was crystenyd at Whytt hall<sup>28</sup> after noon, and the kyng and my lord chanseler<sup>28</sup> was the godfathers, and my old lade y<sup>e</sup> Duches of North foke<sup>29</sup> was y<sup>e</sup> god mother, and there wher iiij<sup>xx</sup> storchys bornyng."

In about seven weeks after, the juvenile mother fell a victim to a puerperal fever, dying at Bath Place (or Arundel house) in the Strand, on the 25th of August. Her funeral is thus described by the same chronicler :

"The 31st [of August] the young Duchesse of Norfolk being lately deceased, and her hearse began to be set up on the 28th, in St. Clement's without Temple Bar, was this day finished, with banners, pensils, wax, and scutcheons.

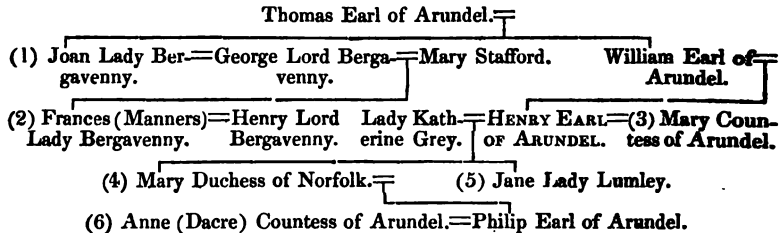
"The first day of September at after none [began the knoll] for the yonge Duchesse of North foke, and y<sup>e</sup> chyrche and y<sup>e</sup> plasse [Bath Place] and y<sup>e</sup> strett [being hung with blacke and] armes, and be ij of y<sup>e</sup> cloke she was growth to [the church with a hundred] morners; and her grasse had a canepe of blake [velvet with] iiij staifis borne ower her, & mony banners and banerols about here, & y<sup>e</sup> hysope of London in ys cope and ys mytre

[on his head] and all' y<sup>e</sup> qwyre of powilles, and w<sup>t</sup> ij grett whytt branches, and a xij dosen stayffs torchys, and viij haroldes of armes, and my [lady] Lumley y<sup>e</sup> cheyff mornor, and mony lordes and knyghtes, and gentlemen, lades, and gentyll women."

There is a portrait of the Duchesse of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, painted by Lucas de Heere. The figure is whole-length, in a close dress of blue satin, holding a small book.

Having thus brought together the principal known facts relating to these illustrious ladies, and the most interesting feature being their learned education, which has been magnified into authorship, I cannot leave the "Royal and Noble Authors" without exposing the extraordinary chain of errors, which an examination of the subject has detected in that work.

In noticing the connection between the families of Bergavenny and Arundel, Mr. Walpole introduced a pedigree to show "no less than four authoresses in three descents;" and as, by subsequently shifting the claims, he and his editor have added two more to the number in the last edition, the same method may perhaps be the clearest, to point out the parties in question :



Each of these six ladies is the subject of a separate article in the last edition of the Royal and Noble Authors; with the exception of the two

book like the others, of 57 pages, but in its original cover of vellum. It is prefaced by a letter to his stepfather, in which the Earl's kind reception of these offerings from his children is thus noticed: "Sæpe enim antehac expertus sum dominationem vestram plus delectationis percepturam esse, quàm ex ullis aliis muneribus." This letter, and the last page of the book, are both signed, "Filius tuus Dominationi tue Deditissimus, JOANNES RADCLIFFUS." This I have noticed by accident in Casley's Catalogue, for it is not in his Index; there may therefore still be more in the collection.

<sup>27</sup> Stow's Chronicle.

<sup>28</sup> Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York; not Bishop Gardiner, as incorrectly stated in Collins's Peerage.

<sup>29</sup> Lady Elizabeth Stafford, daughter of Edward Duke of Buckingham. She was the infant's great-grandmother. This "old lady," however, was the same Duchesse who rode on horseback at Queen Mary's coronation, only four years before. She died on the 30th Nov. 1558.



Ladies Bergavenny, who share a doubtful throne. Scarcely one, however, has a positive claim to rank as an author; for not one of them absolutely published a book; and the best claim is that of (2) Frances Lady Bergavenny, who wrote some prayers inserted in Bentley's "Monument of Matrones," 1582.

The commemoration of (1) Joan Lady Bergavenny was a mistake of Walpole's; which, although subsequently discovered by himself, yet was left merely corrected by a postscript.\* Moreover, in the edition of 1806, where the article ought to have been omitted altogether, a portrait is given of the acknowledged mistaken person, merely because there was a previous engraving of her which could be readily copied.†

(3) Mary Countess of Arundel was installed as an authoress by Walpole, from another misapprehension. In her stepdaughter's signature, before marriage, he mistook the surname of ARUNDELL for the title, and therefore attributed to the Countess some of her daughter's learned exercises.‡ This

lady's authorship (commemorated in the Royal and Noble Authors, 1806, vol. ii. pp. 1-3,) is therefore entirely imaginary.

The claims of (4) the Duchess of Norfolk, and (5) Lady Lumley, have been already shown to be merely the same which would place every school-boy in the ranks of authorship.

Lastly, (6) Anne Countess of Arundel was inserted by Mr. Park among the Noble literatæ, on account of a single copy of verses (commencing "In sad and ashie weeds I sigh,") found in her handwriting, and published by Mr. Lodge in his Illustrations of British History; but there is no proof that it was her own composition.§ There happened, however, to be a published portrait of this lady also; and, as it could be readily copied, she figures in an engraving, as well as in the letter-press, in the last edition of the Royal and Noble Authors.

So much for this galaxy of female authors; but we have not yet got through the errors into which Walpole was led by the few exercises in the Royal MSS. That written by

\* Even after a tedious explanation and discussion, the error is repeated in the note, Royal and Noble Authors, by Park, vol. i. p. 297; where Lady Fane is stated to have been "the only child of Henry Lord Bergavenny by Joanna Fitz-Alan," instead of Lady Frances Manners.

† This portrait, which was first published by S. Harding in 1798, from a picture at Strawberry Hill, is curious from its costume. In the centre of the lady's necklace is a great A, and her head-dress is sprinkled with the same initial. The head-dress is peaked in front, in the early Tudor style; yet the last editor of Granger, vol. i. p. 337, has been misled by the blundering in the Royal and Noble Authors, into a further blunder of his own, and because the authoress had been "misnamed Joanna," transfers that charge to Harding's print, just if there had never been more than one Lady Abergavenny. The original picture was a late acquisition of Walpole's, and is thus described among the additions to the Description of Strawberry Hill (Works, 4to, vol. ii. p. 511): "Joanna Lady Abergavenny: vide Royal and Noble Authors. A present from Miss Beauclerc, the Maid of Honour." There seems, therefore, no reason to doubt the identity of the picture, as the costume corresponds with the era of Lady Joan; and the letters A. may allude either to her husband's title of Abergavenny, or to her own paternal name of Arundel. It may be remarked that there is among the Holbein Heads in the King's collection, a portrait of Lady Montague, who has, in a similar way, a large M for the centre of her necklace; and in that of Lady Audley is a figure somewhat like an A. Another misappropriation in the Royal and Noble Authors 1806, of a portrait of Henry the Eighth's reign to another person in that of Elizabeth (in the case of Holbein's "Lady Russell") was noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine for October last, p. 339.

‡ Tanner and Ballard had previously committed the same error; but when we trace it up to the "Bibliotheca" of the former, we find the statement made with a "forsan," which the subsequent writers adopted as a certainty.

§ Very similar is the case of Margaret Countess of Cumberland; which may be noticed as another instance of the easy admittance given into what Mr. Park, in his preface, terms Lord Orford's "gorgeous temple of patrician fame!" A portrait of Margaret Countess of Cumberland was inserted, merely because it could be copied from Pennant's Journey to Chester, although her only claim for admittance into the book at all was her being the "supposed" authoress of a poetical *epitaph* in Hornsey church! It was acknowledged that this edition of the Royal and Noble Authors

Lord Lumley, and already noticed, although dated 1550, he ascribed to Lord Lumley's grandfather, who died in 1544; and he has consequently given (Park's edition, vol. i. p. 252) a memoir of an old North-country baron, who, from Walpole's own account, was evidently much more conversant with the sword than with the pen.

I will now conclude with a few remarks upon the Surname of the house of Arundel. The practice of naming the bastard children of Earls after their father's title, was customary for many centuries, as is shown in the Cornwalls, Somersets, &c.; but in the case before us, the name of Arundel was used by all the legitimate children, and that of Fitz-Alan seems to have been dropped from an early period, perhaps from the time the first Fitz-Alan succeeded to the Earldom in the thirteenth century. Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, his brother Sir John, and his descendants, as well as every other junior branch of the family, were all named Arundel and not Fitz-Alan; and we have seen that Arundel was also the surname of the last Earl's daughters. Yet the name of Fitz-Alan seems to have been latterly revived, particularly in epitaphs and inscriptions on pictures; it may possibly have been an antiquarian whim of Lord Lumley, like other revivals of more modern days. However, it has been used by most writers of genealogy, and by Dugdale in his *Baronage*, and it now serves to distinguish this race of the Earls of Arundel from the others; yet unless placed parenthetically, or as an addition to the other, it is certainly incorrect.

Yours, &c.

J. G. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Scopwick Vicarage,*  
Dec. 11.

I HAVE delayed any further communication respecting the investigations at Temple Bruer,\* in the hope of

being able to furnish your readers with a ground-plan, as it is the intention of Mr. Chaplin to uncover the foundations of the entire range of buildings; but, though he has had workmen employed the whole year, I am still incapable of determining their extent; for they are buried under such a vast accumulation of earth and stones, as will require both time and patience to remove. A series of interesting facts has been elicited; and new and striking appearances frequently occur. It would therefore be premature and unsatisfactory to attempt a plan at present; which, however, shall be forwarded to you as soon as the whole investigations are completed. The following particulars may be interesting.

The circular church is 52 feet in diameter within; and appears to have been supported by a peristyle of eight cylindrical columns, with massive bases and capitals, and shafts three feet two inches in diameter; from which sprang a series of circular arches, profusely ornamented with bold zigzags and other Norman enrichments; occupying, together with the aisle or space thus formed, exactly one half of the diameter. A portion of this space on the north side had been used as a private chapel, in which were a tomb and an altar, with a stone bench for the officiating priest. On the west was the principal door of entrance, with an ascent of stone steps, and a magnificent porch, the foundations of which remain perfect; and in the floor are two coffin-shaped stones, one plain, and the other charged with a cross botony fitchée in bold relief. No interments, however, were found beneath them. A communication was formed between the church and the lower story of the tower by means of cloisters; and this small apartment, which could have admitted but few persons, as it is only 17 feet square, was fitted up for the due performance of high mass, with an altar, piscina, stone stalls for the officiating ministers, brackets, &c. Over

was originated rather as a vehicle for the portraits than because great literary additions had been accumulated; and it appears to have been the plan of the work (the price of which was seven guineas), to multiply the engravings by hooking in every possible titled personage of whom a portrait was to be found,—that is, among engravings previously published, for there seems to have been no trouble taken to procure original pictures.

\* See vol. *CU.* ii. 513, 601.

the cloisters just mentioned, were dormitories, which appear to have been enlarged from their original dimensions at some subsequent period, probably when the establishment was transferred to the Hospitallers, the older works having evidently been removed to make way for the more recent; for there appear marks in the tower indicative of two separate roofs, the one a pitch roof, the other shelving; and both of a date more modern than the tower itself, as is probable from the existence of an original window in this face, across which the added roof has taken its course so as to divide it into two unequal portions; the lower part being included in the chamber over the cloisters.

Beneath the church and tower was a perfect labyrinth of vaults and dungeons, and intricate passages,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, and arched over with stone, branches of which ran under the doors of the church and tower, and below the pavement of the cloisters; some of them appropriated to purposes that it is revolting to allude to. In one of these vaults a niche or cell was discovered, which had been carefully walled up; and within it the skeleton of a man, who appears to have died in a sitting posture, for his head and arms were found lying between the legs, and the back bowed forward.\* Another skeleton of an aged man was found in these dungeons, with only one tooth in his head. His body seems to have been thrown down without order or decency, for he lay doubled up; and in the fore-part of his skull were two holes, which had evidently been produced by violence. In a corner of one of these vaults many plain indications of burning exist. The wall stones have assumed the colour of brick, and great quantities of cinder were found mixed with human skulls and bones, all of which had been submitted to the operation of fire, and some of them perfectly calcined. This horrible cavern had also been closed up with masonry. Several large square stones have been found, to which iron rings

\* Immuring was not an uncommon punishment in these places. An instance of it was discovered a century back in one of the walls of Thornton Abbey in this county: and Sir Walter Scott has drawn a thrilling picture of such an occurrence in his beautiful poem of Marmion, Canto xi.

are attached; and altogether, the ruins exhibit woeful symptoms of crime and unfair dealing.

The churchyard or cemetery was on the north side of the west porch, and the graves were placed in lines round the outside of the building. They are very numerous, and those which have been unavoidably opened by the process of excavation, have been found to contain no relics of coffins. The bottom of the grave was the surface of the limestone rock, the sides were lined with flat stones taken from the neighbouring quarry, and the whole was covered down with a rough stone of greater dimensions. They were in fact legitimate kistvaens. This was their simple and uniform method of interment; illustrating a remark of M. Paris, who observes that "the monks were wrapped in cloth, and so buried." It appears probable, however, that the knights of Temple Bruer were interred in the garments which they wore when living, for vestiges of clothing have been found with the bones. In these graves we also discovered arrow-heads of iron, small ornamented brass buckles, and an instrument resembling the blade of a dagger, all corroded with the rust of time and damp; several silver coins of the early Edwards and Henrys, one of Henry VIII. and another of Elizabeth; some Roman copper coins, one of which is a Theodosius, with several Nuremburgh and Lombardic tokens; a gold ring set with an emerald; the bead of a rosary made of ebony; a small bell, which was probably fixed, with many others of the same kind, according to the custom of the time, to one of the knights horse furniture; for Vincent de Beauvais accuses the Knights Templar of thus decorating their harness; *campanulas infixas, magnum emittentes sonitum*. We have also taken up an antique Sheffield thwittle of great beauty, with an ornamented ivory haft, and a blade inlaid with silver in elegant devices, both on the sides and back, which latter is of great thickness; and two large keys of curious construction, the one plated with silver, the other with gold.

On the south side of the porch are several small rooms and narrow passages, which adjoin the church wall; and these appear to have been the offices, for one of the rooms, which

measures 14 by 4½ feet, was filled with pure lime. The walls of this part of the building are uniformly 2½ feet in thickness, while those of the church and porch are more than 4 feet; and the latter are built of stone, rough as when taken from the quarry, and entirely coated with plaster *inside and out*, except the plinth, which is handsomely squared and moulded.

The entrance to the extended passage mentioned in my last communication, if such passage really exists, has altogether eluded our researches; but underneath the cloisters between the church and tower, we have discovered many human bones, which appear to have been thrown together in the utmost confusion, and lying in different strata, some deep and others very near the surface; amongst which were the skeleton of a very young child, and the skull of an adult, with a round hole in the upper part, into which the end of the little finger might be inserted, and which was probably the cause of death. Near these interments we found a vast mass of burnt matter of various descriptions; and the fire had been so fierce, that the external surface of a massive cylindrical column, which was discovered near, is completely cinerated.

The present state of the tower may be briefly described; and its existence is entirely owing to the taste and good feeling of the present proprietor, Charles Chaplin, esq. of Blankney, who has furnished it with a new roof, and otherwise effectually secured it against further dilapidations. It has four stages separated by string courses, and stands on a massive basement, to which its preservation, amidst the wreck of the main buildings, may be principally attributed. The east side has a lancet window in each of the second and third stories; and in the south, a large window of three lights trefoil under a pointed arch, and dripstone, resting on blank shields; above this is a plain circular-headed window; and the upper story contains a square on each face. In the west arc two pointed windows. The whole is surmounted by an ornamented cornice, and the remains of a battlement. The marks of the two roofs above referred to, which remain in the west face of the tower, are wholly omitted in Buck's plate, mentioned by Mr.

Carlos in your second Supplement for 1832; and that engraving is in many other respects erroneous. In the north face of the tower is an ancient doorway, with a circular arch, over a large transom stone, placed as if intended to aid the arch in support of the superincumbent pressure; and on this account it is conjectured by King\* to be of Saxon workmanship; but it is now walled up, and to the eastward are a pair of small arches in the wall. At the north-west angle is a clustered column, from which a groined roof has evidently sprung, and about the centre of this face, at the same elevation, a bracket or impost remains, which has probably been inserted for the same purpose. At the north-west angle of the tower within, is a capacious stone staircase *very much worn*, which mounts to the rooms in the second and third stories, as well as to the battlements.

A Grange belonging to this establishment was situated on the west side of the turnpike road, about midway between Lincoln and Sleaford, and a quarter of a mile east of the great Roman street. It consisted of a house and offices, a chapel and cemetery, protected by a wall of earth, and subsequently of stone, which included ten acres of land; all now level with the ground, and the site regularly ploughed and sown. The Grange was finally taken down about thirty years ago, and so extensive were the buildings, that, as the tenant informs me, thousands of loads of stone were removed from the foundations only, and applied to the repairs of the adjacent turnpike road.

During the excavations for this purpose, the workmen found parts of painted windows, the lead and glass combined as when in actual use; carved stones, human bones, and kistvaens or vaults made of stone, 7 feet long by 3 wide, which could have no other use but for interment. The preceptor had also a warren house near the Grange, which had a subterranean vault beneath it; and the spot where it stood is at present indicated by a willow tree; which, according to tradition, grew originally "out of the prior's oven."

Yours, &c.

GEO. OLIVER.

\* Mun. Ant. vol. III. p. 253, plate 37.

Mr. URBAN, *Ampton, Dec. 4.*

THE following account of the parish of Aldeby, in Norfolk, is principally derived from certain documents lately in my possession, and may serve as a supplement to that already given by the late Mr. Parkin, the county historian.

Aldeby, Aldeby, or Aldeburgh, is in the hundred of Clavering, the deanery of Broke, the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and barony or honour of Rhye, Rhia, or Rye. The annual value of the real property within the parish as aforesaid, in April 1815, was 3,867*l.* In 1821 it contained 68 houses; and at the four several times of taking the census, its population has been, 1801, 446; 1811, 446; 1821, 475; 1831, 530.

The principal lordship called Aldby-hall, was, it appears, included in the grant made in the time of Henry I., by Agnes de Beaufoe, afterwards the wife of Hubert de Rye, to the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity at Norwich; which lordship William de Rocelyne subsequently obtained licence of King Edward I., to purchase of the said Prior and Convent, they reserving to themselves certain messuages and lands, which were called the prior's manor, distinct from the other, and which, with the advowson of the church, were, in 1538, granted by king Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter of Norwich, in whose possession they now remain.

The Rocelynes, it is presumed, held their lordship under the barons of Rye, as it afterwards passed to the Marshalls and Lords Morley, owners of that barony. By letters patent dated March the sixth, in the nineteenth of Edward III., licence is given to William de Morle to enfeof Sir Anselm de Marshall, Fulco de Mount Peyton, rector of Folsham, and John Payn, rector of Swanton Morley, with the manor of Aldeby, held of the king in chief by knight's service, to the intent that they might grant the same to the said William de Morle, Cecily his wife, and his heirs. Thomas Lord Morley, son and heir of this Sir William de Morley, resided on his manor here in 1412. The heiress of this family brought it by marriage to the Lovells, from whom it descended by the marriage of their heiress to the Parkers, Lords Morley, barons of Rye.

In the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Edward Parker, Lord

Morley, divided and sold most, if not all, his property in Norfolk; he married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Stanley, *knt.*, Lord Mouteagle, by whom he had issue William, eldest son and heir, who, after the death of Lord Mouteagle in the 23rd of Elizabeth, succeeded to that title in his mother's right. Lady Elizabeth died in the 27th of that reign, leaving two other sons, Henry and Charles. Edward Lord Morley, her husband, by deed, dated the 13th of June the same year, conveyed the manor of Aldeby to John Lord Stourton, of Stourton, in the county of Wilts; Sir John Clyfton, of Barrington, in Somersetshire, *knt.*, and five others, in trust, for the benefit of the said Henry and Charles, his sons, in reversion; and by a subsequent deed, dated May 20th, in the 35th of the same reign, 1593, the said Edward Lord Morley grants and surrenders this manor to Henry his second son, and his heirs for ever, which grant he confirms by another indenture, dated July 1st, in the 43rd of that reign, by which he releases the said Henry of a rent charge of 20*l.*, payable out of this manor, and granted the 30th of October, in the 35th of this reign, by the said Edward Lord Morley, to one Christopher Burroughe, of East Bergholt, in Suffolk, clothier.

The site of this manor was under lease to one Edmund Acton, yeoman, and Joan his wife, at this time, at the annual rent of 16*l.*, and the tenants stipulate, "that if it shall please the seid lorde Morley in eny yere or yeris, within the seid terme to inhabyt or dwell, or kepe house within the seyd county of Norff, and theare to kepe hospitalitie during the tyme of Christmas, that the seid Edmund or Johane, or their executors, administrators, or assignes, shall, in or before eny of the same feast or feasts in those yere or yeris, ther deliver and give to the vse of the seid lorde Morley, one boare of the age of twoo yeirs in convenient tyme toward the p'vision of the seid lorde Morley, so there keping his Christmas." Edward Lord Morley died April 1, 1618, and was interred in the church of Stepney, in Middlesex.

By an indenture made the 8th of September, in the 7th of king James I., 1609, the above Henry Parker, *esq.*, in consideration of the sum of 3,300*l.*, bargains and sells the manor and lordship of Aldeby, alias Aldeby-hall, and

the advowson and patronage of the church of Thorp, next Haddiscoe, both in the county of Norfolk, to John Thurton, of Brome, in the same county, gent. Mr. Thurton died very soon after the execution of this deed, and for the letter assuring this property to his heirs, an indenture tripartite, bearing date October 1, in the same year, was executed between Edward Lord Morley, Sir William Parker, knt., Lord Mounteagle, his son and heir apparent, and Henry Parker, esq., his second son, of the first part—Christopher Calthorpe, of Starston, in Norfolk, esq., and Maud his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of the above John Thurton, gent., and Edward Hanchett, of Uphall, in Hertford, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, the other daughter and coheir, of the second part,—and Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorp, in Norfolk, knt., and Thomas Hanchett, of Braughing, in the county of Hertford, esq., on the third part; and by another deed, dated June 1, 1610, Edward Hanchett, esq., and Elizabeth, sell their moiety to Christopher Calthorpe, esq., for the sum of 1,600*l*.

Mr. Calthorpe soon afterwards removed from Starston to Aldeby, and considerable improvements were effected in the parish by obtaining an act of parliament for enclosing, dividing, and draining certain marsh lands, containing about 450 acres, held in common by the parishioners, which lands were become useless and unprofitable by reason of inundations from the river Waveney which runs by them. He was eldest son of Sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorp, knt., by Barbara, daughter of John Bacon, of Hessett, in Suffolk, esq. Maud, his wife, was eldest daughter of the above John Thurton, by Grace, eldest daughter and coheir of Ralph Shelton, of Brome, in Norfolk, esq., by whom he had several children. On the death of his father he removed to Cockthorp, and by deed dated there September 2nd, in the 17th of James I., he enfeoffs Sir William de Grey, of Merton, in Norfolk, knt., and four others, in his manor of Aldeby, &c., in trust, after his decease, and by a deed of declaration to the said trustees, executed in the 22nd of the same reign, he appoints and requires them, so soon as convenient may be after his death, to sell the said manor of Aldeby, &c., for the speedy payment of his debts, and for the raising of

portions and annuities for his younger children.

He died March 14, 1625, in the 44th year of his age, and was buried at Cockthorp, being the last member of this family who resided there, James Calthorpe, esq., his eldest son, a portrait of whom is given in Bloomfield's History of Norfolk, vol. vii. p. 56, having settled at East Barsham in that county. In compliance with their trust, the above parties made a reverſionary grant of this estate to Henry Calthorpe, of the Middle Temple, esq., brother of the deceased, on his payment of 2,200*l*., to be applied as stated in the declaration; and in the sixth of king Charles I., the said property was enfeoffed and granted to Bartholomew and William Cotton, of Starston, in Norfolk, esqrs., and their heirs, to the use of the said Henry Calthorpe, esq., and Dame Dorothy his wife, and their heirs, after assuring the reversion of the same for twenty-one years.

Henry Calthorpe, afterwards Sir Henry Calthorpe, knt., died August 1, 1637, leaving an only son James, who inherited this property, and from whom it descended to James Calthorpe, esq., his eldest son and heir, who vested it in trustees for the endowment of an hospital for boys at Ampton, as stated in the last volume of your Magazine, pt. 1, p. 585.

Yours, &c.  
A. P.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

YOUR correspondent, R. T. (p. 348) has fallen into an error respecting Mr. William Jones's "Essay on the Church." That invaluable tract was given in manuscript to Dr. Horsley, who, in conjunction with Dean Tucker, and I believe Bishop Hallifax, caused it to be printed at the press of the late Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester. This was in 1787, and about the same time Dr. Horsley, then prebendary of Gloucester, printed there, at the desire of the Bishop, the admirable sermon preached by him in the cathedral at a general ordination. The Essay on the Church was not the only production of Mr. Jones's able pen, which Dr. Horsley assisted in bringing before the world. It was not till after Dr. Horsley's advancement to the Episcopal bench, that on his recommendation the above tract was placed among the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The postscript to the essay, from which R. T. infers that the piece was printed originally before the American war, relates to an anonymous writer there quoted by Mr. Jones, as having animadverted on a famous work, intitled, "Free and Candid Disquisitions on the Liturgy of the Church of England." Now, as the volume thus criticised was printed in the year 1749, it is evident the answer to it must have been written about the same period; Mr. Jones only describes the writer cited by him as "one of the first scholars, and best divines, of this [that is the last] century." According to the best conjecture I can form, the author of the manuscript, for the Review was never printed, was Mr. Jones's predecessor in the living of Nayland, in Suffolk, the Rev. John White, B.D. of whom I should be glad to see some particulars in your valuable repository.

J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

THE Correspondent who furnished the pages of your VOL. XCIX. p. ii. 401, with the drawing of a seal, found at Seathorne, near Patrington, in Yorkshire, says the connection between the squirrel in the device, and the legend GRECZCECEL requires explanation. I think I can explain that connection, but it must be on the presumption that the legend has been incorrectly read.

It is my opinion the seal has belonged to one of the family of the *Crekeswell*, the *c* then sounded *k*, but now softened down to *Cresswell*; who, to this day, bear in their coat armorial three squirrels cracking nuts.

The seal is evidently very old, that is before the 15th century, and I take it the squirrel cracking a nut was a family device allusive to the name, like the Corbeau of Corbet, &c., adopted perhaps before the general use of armorial bearings. The *z*-like letter may be read either as a *z*, or an *s*, as *z* was often used for *s*, both by Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman scribes.

The whole legend, I expect, will be found to be CRECZEVVEL, or a similar name, made out with perhaps some variations of its orthography, meaning *Crackswell*, referring to the ability of the little animal within.

J. H. CLIVE.

GENT. MAG. December, 1833.

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Mr. URBAN, *Scopwick Vicarage,*  
Dec. 14.

THE village of Barnoldby le Beck occupies a secluded situation, about the midway between the Lincolnshire wolds and the mouth of the Humber, and is distant six miles equally from Grimsby and Castor. It is in the south division of the Wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, and in 1821 contained 220 souls. At the eruption of the Norman invaders the lordship was in full cultivation; and displayed the singular instance of a small village, with the unusual proportion of two hundred acres of meadow land. It was given by the Conqueror to Earl Alan; but, like all other places, the leaseholds were soon converted into copyholds, and became vested in divers proprietors. Thus, in the reign of Henry III. the heirs of John Philipson held in this and two adjoining villages thirty librates of land. In the succeeding reign the jury found that the advowson of the church was held by the abbat of Beauport in Normandy, as part of the possessions of the priory of Ravendale, by the gift of Alan Earl of Britany, although it appeared that the whole of this property had become vested in the Crown, as an escheat in the reign of Henry III. The abbat of Grimsby had an estate in this parish of the annual value of ten pounds, which was tenanted by John Yarborough; and Galfrid le Scrope purchased of John de Wanton certain property in the village, and made a fine to King Edward II. for permission to have it conveyed to him and his heirs; and it was accordingly held by him at his death in the year 1341.

At the Domesday Survey the lordship was tilled by twelve ploughs; and the fallow fields, as I conjecture, were termed waste, as no profit was derived from them. A similar system of cultivation prevailed down to the time when the lordship was inclosed in 1769, and it was then in the hands of twelve occupiers. At this latter period, one portion of the property belonged to the family of Dashwood; and the other proprietors were the Hewsons and the Bonsors, who were connected by marriage, and still possess their patrimonial estates, which have been in the family for more than three centuries. The present repre-

sentative is Thomas Hewson, esq. of Croydon in Surrey.

The church is a rectory in the patronage of Southwell College, and valued in the King's books at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the unhappy reign of Charles I. Anthony Harewood, a staunch adherent to the King's party, was the rector, and was ejected on three several charges by the Earl of Manchester, when the Independents gained the ascendancy. 1. For being absent from his cure, having fled to the King's quarters for safety. 2. For advocating the Royal cause, and dissuading his parishioners from joining the Parliamentary army. 3. For observing and defending the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. A puritan minister was placed here in his stead, and the flock went grievously astray; one party favouring the old established worship; whilst others followed the new incumbent, to the total destruction of the peace and quiet of this little village; and, to complete its misfortunes, the emissaries of George Fox\* shortly afterwards introduced Quakerism amongst the inhabitants, and adherents were not wanting to countenance and support this new system of religion.

An anecdote is preserved amongst Mr. Hewson's family papers, which displays in striking colours the excess of fanatical zeal which at that period inflamed the inhabitants of Barnoldby. An ancestor of that gentleman, Allen Hewson, himself an orthodox churchman, married in 1636 Susannah Cousins, who was a rigid disciple of George Fox. The extent of domestic peace which was the result of this union, is not recorded; but on her death-bed the lady not only rejected the proffered rites of the Church, but positively prohibited her friends from

\* The Quakers are described as being, at the above period, of a very different temper to what they exhibit now. A petition to the Protector and Parliament from the manufacturing districts, represents "that these populous places and parts adjacent now are, and for a long time have been, miserably perplexed and much dissettled by that unruly sect of people called Quakers, whose principles are to overturn, overturn, overturn, magistracy, ministry, ordinances, all that which good men would keep up by their prayers and endeavours," &c. &c.—Burton's Diary, vol. IV. p. 442, n.

carrying her remains thither for interment; and, to escape the pollutions of popery and prelacy, which her heated imagination had connected with that sacred edifice, she directed that her body should be buried in the garden, a request which was punctually complied with.

Amidst all these conflicting opinions, it appears rather extraordinary that the puritans, when they had possession of the Church, should have suffered those direct and most unequivocal appeals to the Virgin, which are engraven on the roof, to remain; particularly as the authority of Parliament was conceded to them in the month of August 1643, "to remove all images, pictures, and relics of idolatry, from places of public worship." The inscription on the aisle roof is, however, partially defaced, and its mutilation may be ascribed to the dissensions of this unhappy period.

The Church stands on a bold hill which overlooks the village, and is much superior, both in its construction and preservation, to the generality of churches which are distributed over the wold hills of Lincolnshire. The plan is a nave and two aisles, a chancel, and tower at the west end. A porch in the south face is entered by a circular-headed arch, and on each side is a square-headed window of two lights. The windows of the aisles are somewhat mutilated; but this deficiency is amply compensated by the appearance of a noble clerestory of four large windows of three lights, each trefoil, with triangular heads, in excellent preservation. The parapet is embattled, and tall crocketed pinnacles spring from between each pair of windows, four in number, with very good effect. On the north parapet is an ornamented cornice, with bold projecting figures of animals. This clerestory and its accompaniments very much resemble some of the fine churches in the Lincolnshire fens; but they are not common in the ecclesiastical edifices of the wolds. The tower is low, but it is crowned with a handsome battlement, ornamented with pinnacles, panelled and crocketed, and grinning figures for gargoyles at the angles.

The interior is not particularly striking; and indeed it differs little, in its general appearance, from the churches which surround it, except that it is



lighter, and furnished with a lacunary roof of extraordinary beauty, and in good preservation. The nave is supported on four arches acutely pointed, and springing from elegant columns composed of four conjoined cylinders. The ceiling is divided into square panels by moulded cross-beams, ornamented at their intersection with knobs of flower work and other designs carved in oak; and in the nave the following invocation, beautifully executed in relief:

ihc. Maabell burgh. help Iabp.

In the ceiling of the north aisle is a corresponding inscription:

ihc. richard burgh. Iabp help.

The chancel contains a double piscina under pointed arches, and separated by a small cylinder; and there is also a single one in the north aisle. The font is cylindrical, panelled with a series of semicircular arches interlaced, and standing on a broad cylindrical pedestal. The south aisle exhibits a painted window much defaced; but the design of Christ crucified, with the women weeping about him, is still visible.

Yours, &c. GEO. OLIVER.

#### SPORTS OF THE PARIS GARDEN.

(Continued from pt. i. p. 488.)

THE Paris Garden, styled Hortus Paris, in the letter of honest William, has been noticed by every topographical writer in London and its suburbs; yet its locality has not been very precisely pointed out.

Stow, enumerating the buildings and inclosed grounds which were contiguous to the bank of the river, west of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, says, "now to returne to the west bancke: there were two Beare gardens, the old and newe, places wherein were kept beares, bulls, and other beasts, to be bayted, as also mastives in several kennels, nourished to bayt them. These beares and other beasts are there bayted in plots of ground scaffolded about for beholders to stand safe."\*

This passage will be readily explained by reference to the Map of London and its suburbs, as they ex-

isted about 1560, engraved by Ver-tue, from an original copy.

West of the park attached to Winchester Palace, and nearly opposite to Queenhithe on the other shore of the river, the first or *Old* Bear Garden is marked out, in which appears a sort of wooden amphitheatre filled with spectators. In the arena of the building (not visible by reason of the surrounding scaffolding), we must suppose the bear fixed to the stake. On the east side of the inclosure or garden in which the amphitheatre stands, are the kennels of the mastiff dogs mentioned by Stow. Next to this, and facing Broken Wharf, is the inclosure and circus for bull-baiting; and further to the westward, exactly opposite the embouchure of the Fleet rivulet or ditch, is the Paris Garden, called the *New* Garden by Stow.

Pennant says, that the place acquired its name from a similar establishment which existed contemporaneously in the city of Paris; that the exhibitions took place particularly on *Sundays*, as they were even in his time continued at the French metropolis, under the name of *Combats des animaux*. Pennant's etymology is altogether fanciful, and the true one probably is deducible from one Robert of Paris, who it is said possessed the manor in which the garden stood in ancient times. Honest William, by his rapturous assertion that there was no such place in all Paris, seems to have anticipated Pennant's derivation. The original name of the extensive manor in which the Paris Garden stood, appears to have been *Withy-fleet*, written in old deeds, *Widé fleet*, and it was derived from certain dykes and osier grounds, which existed in this low and marshy spot. It was also styled the *Wiles*, i. e. willows, in ancient documents.

In a map of London, published in 1739, four of these long canals are visible, running parallel with the course of the Thames, east and west, a little to the eastward of the spot where Christ Church stands; they must have been filled up, I imagine, about the time when the Blackfriars road was formed, and the bridge built.

The Paris manor house stood a little inwards from the bank of the Thames, and was a moated mansion of the castellated class, having its embattled gate, chapel, pound, pri-

\* See the large Map, published by the Society of Antiquaries.

son, and whipping-post. The two last appendages were sufficient marks of its independent jurisdiction.

In the reign of Henry III. Robert Marmion, then I suppose the possessor of the Paris manor-house and the adjacent demesne, gave to the Abbey of Bermondsey the hide of land which constituted its limits, called Withy fleet, a mill, and other appurtenances. The Templars, on some compact with the Abbot and Monks of Bermondsey, obtained possession of the manor, and under the privilege granted to them by the papal see, "ne quis injiciat manus violentes in confugientes ad domos Templariorum sub poenâ excommunicationis;"\* it was established a sanctuary or privileged place. At the suppression of the military order of the Templars, it became with their other possessions the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, still retaining its ancient prescriptive privileges of harbouring and protecting the votaries of profligacy and crime. In the 15th century the manor house and its appurtenances appear to have been leased by the prior and brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem to John Duke of Bedford, who set forth certain rules for the government of the inmates of the sanctuary; the title of which runs thus: "Hec sunt statuta et ordinationes concernencia locum privilegatum vocatum *Parish Gardyn*, alias dictum *Widê flete*, sive *Wiles*, cum pertinenciis, facta per Johannem nuper Ducem Bedfordiæ firmarium ibidem anno Domini 1420<sup>mo</sup>.† In the beginning of the 16th century this place was leased at the yearly rent of 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* or 9 marks for a term of 31 years, by the Prior of the Hospitallers, to a wealthy citizen of London, who probably made it his suburban villa.

The following is an extract from the clauses of the original deed, which distinctly describe the manor-house and its appurtenances:

"This indenture made betweene Sir Thomas Doewra, prior of the Hospitall of Saint John J'rl'm in Englande and his bredren of the same hospital upon that

\* Regist. Muniment. precept. hospit. Sci. Joh'is Jerusalem, Bibl. Cotton. Mus. Brit.

† Printed in the *Monasticon* (new edit.) vol. VI. p. 819, from the Register of the Knights Hospitallers in the Cotton MSS.

oon partie, and Robert Udall, citizen and goldsmyth, of London, upon that other partie, witnesseth that the said prior and his bredren, w<sup>t</sup> the hole assent and autorite of their chapit', have graunted and letten to farme to the forsaid Robert Udall the mansion place of Paris Garden in the countie of Surr', as it standith within the mote ther; and also two gardens buttyng upon the said mansion place w<sup>t</sup> the gate-house, and with three pastures called the pound yarde, the conyng garth, the chapell, hawe, and walnut trees, w<sup>t</sup> th' appertences, like as oon John Helow lately all the same held and occupied, and also other pastures about the dikes ther, called the Willowes; woddes, and trees upon the said pastures ther growing onely except, and to the forsaid prior and his succ<sup>r</sup> always res'vd."

Subscribed—

"Geven in our chapiture holden in our house of Clerkenwell besides London, xxviii day of Juyn, in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> Lord mccccv."

The sports of the Paris Garden were accounted as constituting an excellent field for military prowess.— Thus Butler tells us that as the founder of Rome derived his hardihood from having been reared by a wolf, Orsin, the bearward, no less valourous, "Was dry-nursed by a bear,  
That fed him with the purchased prey  
Of many a fierce and bloody fray,  
Bred up where discipline most rare is,  
In military garden Paris.  
For soldiers heretofore did grow  
In gardens, just as weeds do now."

The humour of the above is certainly exquisite. Orsin derived his support, or *dry-nursing* (no doubt he was a pretty babe), from the money paid for admission to the bear-garden, the terms of which we learn by an old ballad of the sixteenth century, were very easy:

"Methinks those men are most fools of all,  
Whose store of money is but very small,  
And yet every Sunday they will surely spend  
One penny or two the bear-wards living to mend;  
At Paris Garden each Sunday a man shall not fail  
To find two or three hundred for the bear-ward's vail;  
One halfpenny a-piece they use for to give,  
When some have not more in their purse I believe."

In the year 1582, a fatal accident occurred which gave a great shock to

these diversions. One Sunday afternoon the scaffold at the Paris Garden, crowded with assembled spectators, gave way; the loss of many lives and many fractured limbs must have been the result. The Mayor of London, Sir Thomas Blanke, addressed a letter on this occasion to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, in which he observed that this misfortune gave great occasion to acknowledge the hand of God, for such abuse of his Sabbath, and moved his Lordship that it should be redressed.

What was the result of this application, I am not aware; but the public baitings of the Sunday afternoons, in the succeeding reign, were suppressed; and we find Edward Alleyn the player, the worthy founder of Dulwich College, who was master of the royal bears and co-proprietor with Henslow of a Bear-garden on the Bankside, petitioning King James I. that the Bear-baitings on a Sunday afternoon should be allowed. The petition is transcribed in Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. I. p. 93, and might have been inserted here, but that I find it has already been copiously quoted in a paper on the subject of London Theatres and Bear-

Gardens, which appeared in your Magazine for 1816, p. 204.\*

What was the success of the above application, I have not ascertained; but the cause of good morals and religion ultimately triumphed: and, shortly after, the manor in which the Paris Garden was included, was formed into a parish, Christ Church.— This was effected by the bequest of John Marshall of St. Saviour's, Southwark, within which district the Paris Garden was, who left by will, dated 21 Aug. 1627, 700*l.* for the purpose of erecting a new church in the parish.

The trustees under this testament bought a piece of ground in Paris Garden, in order to fulfil its provisions; and by an Act of Parliament, 22, 23 of Charles II. the manor to which Paris Garden was attached, became the parish of Christ Church; and a Christian temple, with its cemetery, was established on the site of the barbarous sports we have described.

Towards the close of the 17th century, a glass-house was erected in another quarter of the garden,† and the royal bears seem to have been removed to Hockley in the Hole, where they shortly after resigned the arena

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\* The fact, that dramatic entertainments were occasionally performed at these Circi for bear-baiting, is worthy of incidental notice; indeed, I have little doubt that our theatres for the representation of the drama, that great medium, when properly directed, of refining and polishing the public taste, had their origin and their very form from the buildings at first erected for the rude diversions of the Bear-garden.

The famous Globe Theatre, as seen in the long Antwerp view of London, if it were not originally a bear-ring, was evidently constructed on the same plan. The prologue to Shakspeare's *Henry V.* plainly tells us that the drama had established itself on the very arena of savage sports.

“ Can this *Cock-pit* hold  
The vasty fields of France, or may we cram  
Within this wooden O the very casques  
That did affright the air at Agincourt?”

No theatre is indeed without its pit; in its origin a place for combat. Hence we have the expression *pitting* antagonists against each other.

In an old play, “*The Muse's Looking-Glass*,” by Thomas Randolph, M.A. London, 1643, we have a good incidental catalogue of the London Theatres, and an allusion to the Bear-garden. Two of the characters hold the following dialogue:

*Flowerdew.* It was a zealous prayer  
I heard a brother make concerning play-houses.  
*Bird.* For charity what is it?  
*Flowerdew.* That the *Globe*,  
Wherein; quoth he, reigns a whole world of vice,  
Had been consum'd; the *Phoenix* burnt to ashes;  
The *Fortune* whipt for a blind whore. *Black-Fryers*,  
He wonders how it 'scap'd demolishing,  
I' th' time of Reformation. Lastly, he wish'd  
The *Bull* might cross the Thames to the *Bear Garden*,  
And there be soundly baited.

† See *Gent. Mag.* for 1816, p. 214.

to the combatants with cudgels or single-stick, a diversion which we may gather incidentally from the Spectator and other periodical writings, had become very popular.

The Paris Garden consisted of two divisions, a shadow of one of which remains "stat nominis umbra," in the appellation *Upper Ground*, which I observe in the map of London, near Bull-stairs.

In the map of 1739, Paris Garden stairs are marked, and the boundary of the garden itself seems to be pretty clearly defined by a lane running round it called *Green-walk*. The centre of this public pleasure-ground appears to have been adorned by the four parallel canals, which we have before mentioned.

Thus we have seen the grounds of the mansion of the Norman Lord formed into a sort of garden of *zoology pugnacious*, according to the taste of succeeding times. We shall find his castle itself converted in the 17th century into a brothel. From the plot of an old play by Shackerly Marmion, preserved among the scarce plays in the British Museum, we learn that a procuress who is styled in the piece *Donna Hollandia*, took up her residence, and carried on her infamous profession in the deserted manor-house. Here, relying on the remnant of prescriptive privilege, which still

clung to the place, derived from its possessors the Templars, she set the civil authorities at defiance, and underwent a regular siege. This circumstance, combined with the flat and marshy nature of the spot on which the house stood surrounded by canals, obtained for it the new name of *Holland's Leaguer*.

Modern buildings, forming the southern approach to Blackfriars Bridge in 1769, have, however, removed every trace of *Holland's Leaguer* and its renowned precinct the Paris Garden. To the names of several adjacent streets many traces of the old localities have as it were indelibly attached themselves. To those already noticed, may be added *Holland-street*, *Willow-street*, *Bear-lane*, &c.

I conclude these notes on the communication of honest William, with apology to such of your readers as may be inclined to exclaim with the critic lord in Hamlet, "This is too long." I may consider myself, in a literary capacity, like poor Pack, to have been constituted *cook* to the subject of the Bears; I feel, however, quite sensible that no garnishing or sauce of mine can add to the flavour of the dish afforded by the Latin letter on which this has been a desultory and imperfect commentary.

A. J. K.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

### PROCEEDINGS IN ACTIONS FOR DEBT IN THE SHERIFF'S COURT.

MR. MANSEL, of the Temple, Barrister, has published a small volume on the practice upon writs of trial, for debts not exceeding 20*l.* before the Sheriff; which cannot be too generally known, as the proceedings therein particularized for recovering small debts in the County Courts are expeditious, simple, and unexpensive.

Mr. Mansel gives the following practice of an action for debt, in this Court, whereby its simplicity, apparent justice, expedition, and consequent economy, cannot fail to show its great superiority over many of the proceedings in the Courts of Westminster Hall.

"A creditor, who has a debt owing to him not exceeding 20*l.* employs an attorney, who issues out of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer of Pleas, at Westminster, a writ of summons, indorsed, that the creditor (termed the plaintiff) claims of the debtor

(termed the defendant) ...*l.* for debt, and ...*l.* for costs, and if the amount is paid to the plaintiff or his attorney within four days from service, proceedings will be stayed. The defendant being served personally with this writ, pays the debt and costs. Or within eight days enters an appearance to the writ in the Court.

"Or if he fails, the plaintiff, upon filing an affidavit of personal service, may enter an appearance for the defendant, according to the statute.

"The plaintiff, if the defendant appeared, delivers to his attorney a declaration, either in debt or assumpsit, with a particular of his demand annexed,—enters a rule for the defendant to plead, and demands a plea; or if the plaintiff appears for the defendant, the plaintiff files his declaration with the proper officer of the Court, and serves a notice thereof, and enters a rule for defendant to plead; in four days, if the defendant lives within 20

miles of London; in eight days if beyond.

"The defendant pleads the general issue, if in debt, *nil debet*, that he owes nothing; or in assumpsit, *non assumpsit*, that he made no promise; and if he has a set off, serves upon the plaintiff's attorney a notice of it; or pleads some special matter. The plaintiff's attorney obtains a judge's order for a particular of such set off. A particular is delivered to him.

"The declaration and plea are copied, and the plaintiff's attorney joins issue by adding to the end of the plea what is termed the similitur; 'and the plaintiff doth the like.' The plaintiff's attorney delivers this issue to the defendant's attorney. An application is made to a judge for an order that the issue should be tried before the Sheriff of the County, stated in the margin of the declaration.

"The judge having had all the facts submitted to him, makes an order. A writ then issues. Notice of trial is given by the plaintiff's attorney for the defendant, eight days, if the defendant lives within 40 miles of London; 14 days if beyond; if the action is not in London or Middlesex, 10 days.

"On the day appointed, the cause is tried by the Under-sheriff, and the verdict of the jury, or nonsuit of the plaintiff, recorded on the back of the writ of trial.

"In four days from the return, the costs are taxed by the officer of the Court, who marks the amount,—termed signing judgment. An execution, a *feri facias* against the goods and chattels, or a *capias ad satisfaciendum* against the body, is issued to levy the debt and costs, and expenses, if upon a *feri facias*."

Thus it will appear that the practice of the County Courts will be in frequent use, as from its economy and expedition, the plaintiff will in a short time see the end of his suit, and the defendant put to less expense than he otherwise would have been at, had the proceedings been continued and carried on wholly in the Superior Courts.

#### NEW RECORD OFFICE.

Arrangements have just been concluded between his Honour the Master of the Rolls and the Secretary to the Record Board, under which the records now at the King's mews, Charing-cross, will be transferred to a new Record-office to be built on the site of the Rolls'-garden, so that there will no longer be any obstacle to the progress of the National Gallery. The portion of the Record-office at present intended to be erected, will not cost more than 14,000*l.*, which, like the expenses of the buildings for the other Chancery records, will come out of the Suitsors' Fund. A Bill will be brought in as soon as Parliament meets to effect this object, and also for the better regula-

tion of the Record-offices, and more especially to give access to the records to literary persons, under certain restrictions without fee or gratification. This bill will effect also a considerable saving to the Consolidated Fund, as, following up the principle adopted in other cases, it will charge the salaries of the Chancery record-keepers and their clerks, and the expences of repairing the records and making calendars, upon the Chancery funds exclusively. The saving will be several thousands per annum, and was first suggested by the Lord Chancellor, in his evidence before the Salaries' Committee.

#### DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF RAFFAELLE.

The Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, has for a century shown a skull, pretended to be that of Raffaele, and the apostles of Phrenology (see Combe and others, *passim*) have written and descanted upon it as the finest specimen of the organ of colour, &c. &c. The circumstance of the Academy's possessing it was explained by saying, that when Carlo Maratti employed Nardini to produce a bust of the artist for the Pantheon, he had contrived to open the tomb of the great artist and extract the skull, to serve as a model for the sculptor's labours. Considerable doubts, however, were cast on the authenticity of the skull, and an authentic document, discovered about two years back, clearly proved the cranium to have belonged not to Raffaele, but to Don Desiderio de Ad-jutorio, founder of the Society of the Virtuosi of the Pantheon in 1542. This Society, in consequence, claimed the head of its founder from the Academy of St. Luke, which indignantly resisted the claim, and upheld the skull in its possession to have been veritably that of Raffaele. The Society of Virtuosi, after some delay and consideration, summoned the chief members of the Painting Academy to aid in a search after the tomb and remains of Raffaele d'Urbino. Taking as their guide the descriptions given by Vasari, in his Lives of Raffaele and Lorenzetto, the commission of research began their explorations by excavating the earth under the statue of the Virgin in the Pantheon. Nor was it long before they were stopped by a piece of masonry, in the form of a grave. Sinking through this for about a foot and a half, they found a void; and supposing, with justice, this to be the depository which they sought, it was opened in all solemnity, before the chief magistrates and personages of Rome. When the surface was cleared, a coffin displayed itself, with a skeleton extended within; covered over with a slight coat of dust and rubbish, formed in part by the garments and the lid of the coffin, that had mouldered. It was evident that the

tomb had never been opened, and consequently, that the skull, possessed and shown by the Academy of St. Luke, was spurious. But the dispute was forgotten in the interest and enthusiasm excited by the discovery of the true and entire remains. The first care was to gather up the dust and the skeleton, in order to their being replaced in a new mausoleum. Amid the mouldering fragments of the coffin, which was of pine-wood, and adorned with paintings, were found a *stellecta* of iron, being a kind of spur, with which Raffaele had been decorated by Leo X., some buttons, and *fibulae*. Pieces of the argil of the Tiber showed that the waters of the river had penetrated into the tomb. The sepulchre had, nevertheless, been carefully built up, the chief cause of the good state of preservation in which the skeleton was found. On the 15th of September the surgeons proceeded to examine the skeleton, which was declared to be of the masculine sex, and of small dimensions. In the skull, which has been moulded, may be traced the lineaments of Raffaele, as painted in his School of Athens: the neck long, the arm and breast delicate, the hollow of the right arm marked by the *apophyse*, a projection of a bone, caused by incessant working with the pencil. The limbs were stout in appearance; and, strange to say, the larynx was intact, and still flexible. The Marquis Biondi, President of the Archaeological Society, enumerated the proofs and circumstances, showing this to be the tomb and body of Raffaele, in the presence of all the learned and celebrated in Rome. In the disposing of the remains the will of Raphael was consulted, and his wishes again followed. They were replaced in a leaden coffin, and more solidly entombed in the same spot on the 18th of October, when the Pantheon was brilliantly illuminated.

Close to the same spot was discovered the following epitaph on Cardinal Bibiena's niece, who was Raffaele's affianced bride, and who desired to be buried near him:—

Mariae. Antonii. f. Bibienae. sponsae. civis.  
quae. laetos. hymenaeos. morte. praevertit  
et. ante. nuptiales. faeces. virgo. est. elata  
Balthassar. turrinus. piscini. Leoni. X. datur  
et. Ioannes. Baptista. Branconius. squila. a. cvbic  
b. m. ex. testamento. poservat  
cervante. Hieronimo. Vagnino. Urbinati  
Raphaelli. propinquo  
qui. dotem. quoque. huius. sacelli  
ava. pecunia. auxit.

Drawings of the remains were made by Camuccini, with permission of the Pope, and by the French artist, Horace Vernet; but the latter was interrupted, though he afterwards published a lithograph from recollection, which was seized by the police. This episode to the affair has occasioned considerable sensation among the artists at Rome. Vernet had been the

bearer of the cross of the Legion of Honour to Camuccini.

#### MR. HAWORTH'S COLLECTIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The valuable collections of the late A. H. Haworth, esq. (a memoir of whom was published in our October number, p. 377), are to be disposed of by private contract.

There are four cabinets of entomology, containing 200 drawers, corked and glazed; the insects scientifically arranged, and in the highest state of preservation. One contains British and foreign Lepidoptera; allowed to be the most perfect of its kind in England, or perhaps in Europe. Two others contain chiefly the orders Hymenoptera, Diptera, and Neuroptera; the latter being very rich. The fourth cabinet consists entirely of a well arranged collection of Coleoptera: the British species being distinguished from the foreign.

Of shells there is one cabinet, containing twenty-four drawers, with numerous loose specimens. Of Crustacea there is an extensive collection, scientifically arranged; and another cabinet, consisting of sixteen drawers, contains a collection of Echini, Asterias, &c. Of fishes there are twelve glazed cases, comprising about 150 specimens. The library consists of above 1600 volumes, chiefly on natural history; and there is a fine herbarium of about 20,000 species, glued, named, and scientifically arranged: the whole in excellent preservation.

#### DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 10. The subjects for the Vice Chancellor's prizes are: For graduates, "The Effects of War on Civilization." For under graduates, "The late Arctic Expedition." Professor Lloyd has just concluded an interesting course of lectures on the undulatory Theory of Light, in which he exhibited, amongst others, his singular experiment of the conical refraction of crystals, which had been predicted by Professor Hamilton, from theory;—one of the most remarkable anticipations in the history of science. A full account of it is given in a late volume of the Royal Irish Academy.

#### SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The following is the arrangement for the Lectures during the Season 1833-4. Nov. 12. On the causes and prevention of Mildew; by Mr. Lindley.—Dec. 10. On ancient warlike Engines; by Mr. Wilkinson.—Jan. 14. On the Manufacture of Fire-irons; by the same.—Feb. 11. On the Machinery lately invented for the preparation of Ship-biscuit; by Captain Bagnold.—April 8. On Marble, and its adaptation to ornamental purposes, by Mr. C. H. Smith.—May 13. On Coins and Medals; by Mr. Wyon.—June 12. On the theory of Rivers; by Mr. Palmer.

## REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*A Residence in the Court of London.*

By R. Rush, *Envoy Extraordinary from the United States, 1817 to 1825.*

WE hardly know any books more entertaining than those which contain the views and sentiments of enlightened foreigners on their arrival in England; the observations which they make come to us with the air of novelty, though treating of familiar objects; and things to which we have been so long accustomed, as scarcely to consider them capable of being other than they are, when submitted to their scrutiny, surprise us by the altered form and figure they assume. It is necessary, however, that the observer should have lived among people *not very remote* from ourselves in their modes of thinking, or habits of life, although sufficiently distinct to awaken curiosity, and solicit attention. Little information could be derived from him to whom ALL was novel that he saw; nor should we find the delicacy of tact, and discrimination of feeling we are in search of, from those who had every thing to learn, in altered forms of society, in manners, habits, and conversation, totally opposite to their own. We consider Mr. Rush to be the person who is situated just in the happy medium of having much, in his private walks of life, and much in his public institutions, similar to ours, yet still differing in some important particulars. In short, his are the observations and reflections of an American on the English people. Mr. Rush may not be a very sagacious or a very profound inquirer; but he appears to be an amiable, candid, and tolerably impartial person: he resided here with peculiar advantages derived from his situation, in the best society; and he saw a great deal of the different ranks of people in England. We shall not touch on any one of the *commercial* or *political* subjects, which formed the basis of treaties between the two countries; but shall rather extract those parts which we think will afford amusement, from the anecdotes they

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give of some of the remarkable persons, whom he met with in the circles of his new acquaintance.

The first thing that surprises Mr. Rush, is the opulence and population of the country, and the dark fogs that shorten the days and obscure the climate. Mr. Rush seems to think the London fogs of December *universal* and *perpetual*, and commiserates us for having day-light only between nine and four. We could have informed him that those *fogs* which he met with in the neighbourhood of Poet's Corner, Paternoster-row, and St. Stephen's Chapel, do not spread far into the country, and are induced from causes which are not derived from our weeping skies, or the humid nature of our climate. They are always observed to increase much on a Saturday morning, about the time the *Literary Gazette* first appears; and they are seen to rise in dense columns over the river about Westminster Bridge, after the commencement of a speech from Lord Londonderry: they are sometimes found hanging over the southern end of Albemarle-street, so that the door of an eminent publisher cannot be discerned; and they absolutely and positively, for the chief part of the year, envelope the retired and philosophic mansion at Walworth, where resides the Translator of Plato, and the sole Interpreter of Proclus and Plotinus.

Of Lord Liverpool Mr. Rush says, "Splendour of genius was not his characteristic, but among his talents was that of assembling able men around him. His Cabinet was already strong, when he enriched it with the names of *Peel*, *Huskisson*, *Robinson*, and *Wellington*, lastly, with that of *Canning*. These, though differing in important points among themselves, remained in harmony under him as a leader. Each was made efficient in his sphere, and the power of the whole augmented. If Lord Liverpool was not the ablest man of the body, he was essentially its head. With a sound judgment improved by public affairs, he was fitted for the business of a nation. What he did not take in by promptitude, he mastered by perseverance. Not that he was deficient in the former, but he paused upon his first conclusions. *Systematic*

and grave, educated in maxims which he conscientiously approved, however others may have dissented from them; courteous, yet inflexible; with a personal character eminently pure, and a high reputation for official probity; his influence, as it rested upon practical qualities, went on to increase. He enjoyed the entire confidence of his Sovereign, and had the confidence of the country to an extent that made him sure of his measures in both Houses of Parliament."

This is, we think, a fair statement of the case; and certainly not on the side too favourable to the late Premier. Mr. Rush dines with Lord Castlereagh, when the conversation is carried on in French (how would *Canning* and Lord Eldon have done had they been there, for neither spoke French?) and afterwards with Lord Westmoreland, "who did *not condemn duelling*;" but says, "he should be shy of a gentleman who had *two duels* on his hands." He goes to Court; is delighted with the beauty of our ladies, but prefers his own, who have no colour and no teeth. Yet he says, *matre pulchrá filia pulchrior!* It may be so. The American ladies cannot bite. Of White's Club-house some one was speaking, and the lights kept burning all night. "Yes (said a member), they have not been out, I think, since the reign of Charles II."

Mr. Rush is invited to the Duke of Cumberland's, who "embraced language in his inquiries;" and he meets Lord Erskine, who calls Mary of Scots—a Royal jade! He dines with the Duke of Sussex, who preferred Addison's style to Gibbon's,—“the former never tired, it was adapted to all subjects.” We bow to the authority of his Royal Highness; but we think Gibbon's style has been too much cavilled at. It is an *ornamental* style, and is better, we think, than Johnson's, or Burke's, or Parr's, or any other on that model. Abstractedly, the best historical style we have is *Hume's*; but we must have *various* styles: and happy shall we be, if we never have any worse than Gibbon's. His style is not the *great* defect of his History; when his Royal Highness calls on us, we will tell him what it is. His Royal Highness would have all *state papers* written in Latin; we should prefer *Sanscrit*; for then all nations would be on a par, and stand on the scholarship of their *çavans*.

Mr. Rush meets Sir J. Mackintosh at Lord Holland's. He spoke of Robertson and Gibbon. Both were careful inquirers into facts (we beg to differ essentially from Sir James in the case of the former gentleman); Gibbon's research was profound; but he saw objections to his style. He spoke of Franklin's style with the highest praise. It was more than pure, it was classic; it was neither the style of Addison, or Swift; it had the simplicity of theirs, but an original and graceful playfulness, not carried too far, which neither of them had in so great a degree.

Of the Spectator, Sir James said, "it had lost its value as a book of instruction; but as a standard of style would always last."

Mr. Rush admires Greenwich Hospital: we do also, as a fine specimen of architecture for a PALACE, but not for a HOSPITAL. St. James's *Palace*, and Greenwich *Hospital*!! how ought the terms to be changed!! The court at Greenwich ought to be filled with state carriages, stars and garters, hoops and feathers, lords and ladies, paint and diamonds, Prince Lieven and Princess Esterhazy; while fitly, from the dim dusky portals of St. James, the old veterans might "Shoulder their crutch, and show how fields were won."

At Mr. Wilberforce's our American meets a pleasant party. His host spoke of Pitt, who was remarkable for wanting a great deal of sleep. In the House of Commons he *would sleep from seven in the evening till day-light*. This is admirable! and *Canning was reading Mr. Galt's Novels, and the business of the nation went on well*.—Burke, Pitt, Windham, he said, were all great blotters. Burke began a History of England, but gave it over. Windham's powers of conversation exceeded those of Pitt, Fox, and all his contemporaries; he even went beyond Sheridan in wit. We think this wants explaining. Burke was a noble conversationist, but *debated* too much. Fox was so indolent, that he sat with his finger on his nose, and hated talking. Pitt was good tempered, chatty, various, and talked for relaxation. Windham brought an ingenious acute mind, and a variety of knowledge, to most subjects; but we do not think much of his conver-



sational wit. As for Sheridan, it was all prepared: jokes in ambush, and witticisms long waiting for a birth.

Mr. Rush goes to Gloucester Lodge to dine with Mr. Canning. Mr. Canning received him on the lawn; and pointing to some rhododendrons, said, "You must be fond of horticulture in America, from the specimen we have of your flowers."—Mercy on us! did not Mr. Canning know that the rhododendron was a *wild shrub* in America; and that where wild Nature is most lavish of her beauties, less care is taken to transplant and nurse them? The Americans and the Italians are *not* fond of horticulture. Their land is an universal garden. Statuary, more than flowers, distinguishes the gardens in Italy from the fields; the urns, busts, statues, balustrades, fountains, terraces—these make the Italian garden; not roses, pinks, or dahlias. The company amused themselves after dinner in looking over caricatures. So much for Mr. Canning's dinner.

But we must now think of concluding; and can afford no more time to go out to dinners, not even to Sir John Sinclair's, "whose talk is of oxen." We shall therefore only add our author's comparison of Mackintosh and Canning.

"Mackintosh said of him in debate, 'that he had incorporated in his mind all the elegance and wisdom of ancient literature.' Both were first-rate men, as well by native endowments, as by the most careful cultivation; and both disciplined by an advantageous intermixture in great political and social scenes. Mackintosh universal and profound; Canning making every thing bend to Parliamentary supremacy. The one delivering speeches in the House for the philosophers and statesmen to reflect on; the other winning in that arena daily victories. Both had equal powers to charm in society; the one various and instructive, the other intuitive and brilliant. Mackintosh, by his elementary turn, removed from all collisions. Canning, sarcastic, as well as logical in debate, and sometimes allowing his official pen to trespass on the former field; but in private circles bland, courteous, yielding. Both were self-made men, enjoying by this title the highest political consideration, a social esteem," &c.

We finish with Lord Erskine's account of the immortal Burke.

"What a prodigy Burke was (he exclaimed). He came to see me not long

before he died. I then lived on Hampstead Hill. 'Come, Erskine, (said he, holding out his hand,) let us forget all, I shall soon quit this stage, and wish to die in peace with every one, especially you.' I reciprocated the sentiment, and we took a turn round the grounds. Suddenly he stopped,—an extensive prospect broke upon him; he stood wrapt in thought, gazing on the sky as the sun was setting. 'Ah, Erskine! (he said) you cannot spoil *that*, because you cannot reach it; it would otherwise go,—yes, the firmament itself;—you and your reformers would tear it down!' I was pleased with his friendly familiarity, and we went into the house, where kind feelings between us were further confirmed. A short time after he wrote that attack on the Duke of Devonshire, Fox, and myself, which flew all over England, perhaps the United States.'—Desiring to hear something of Burke's delivery from so high a source, I asked him about it. 'It was execrable (said he); I was in the House of Commons when he made his great speech on American conciliation, the greatest he ever made. He drove every body away. I wanted to go out with the rest, but was near him, and afraid to get up, so I squeezed myself down, and crawled under the benches like a dog, until I got to the door without his seeing me, rejoicing on my escape. Next day I went to the Isle of Wight. When the speech followed me there, I read it over and over again. I could hardly think of any thing else. I carried it about me, thumbed it, until it got like wadding for my gun. Here he broke out with a quotation from the passage,—'But what (says the financier) is peace without money?' which began with a fervour showing how he felt it. He said that he was in the House when he threw a dagger on the floor, in his speech on the French Revolution, and 'it had liked to have hit my foot.'—'It was a sad failure (he added), but Burke could bear it.'"

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*Memorials of Oxford, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12.*

SINCE our last notice of this elegant work, four more Numbers have appeared, comprising University and Balliol Colleges, Magdalen Church, and the Printing Offices.

University College, the "eldest daughter" of Alma Mater, is not entitled, in its present building, to rank with the more ancient of her splendid palaces. It affords a singular specimen of the architecture, which, in the beginning of the 17th century, was intended for an imitation of the an-

cient Pointed style. The present College was commenced in 1634, and not finished perhaps until 1687, a period in which pure English architecture would scarcely be expected. Still the design is entitled to attention, for a degree of boldness and grandeur, which is certain to obtain admiration for a building, whatever may be the faults of the detail.

As an edifice of a past age, and a link in the history of the art, this College is not without its value; and though it may not afford any practical lesson to the architect, it ought to be carefully guarded against alterations and ill-judged improvements; the only effect of which must be inevitable injury. One of such is detailed in the following extract:

“In the original design, as may be seen in Logan’s view, the ogee battlement on the sides (of the quadrangle) was carved along the Hall and Chapel, and the space below the windows presented only a blank wall resembling that in Oriel and Wadham Colleges; while the centre was adorned according to the fashion of the day, with Doric pilasters, a semicircular pediment, square-headed windows, and niches for the statues of Alfred and St. Cuthbert. The present front was ingeniously substituted in the year 1800, from the design of the late Dr. Griffith, then Fellow and afterwards Master of the College.”

Before the perverted “ingenuity” of Dr. Griffith was called into action, the Hall and Chapel appear to have been uniform with the other portions of the structure, and possessed the merit at least of displaying “the fashion of the time in which it was built.” Now, indeed, it presents the fashion of no time or period whatever; but, in place of the old work, a jumble of incongruous ornaments, apparently placed together for no other purpose than to act as foils to each other; as the former design did not aim at any imitation of the pure English architecture, it was very injurious to bring it into comparison with mouldings and panneling of a very different character; and why blank mullions with sweeps, which exist not in the original composition, are appended to the window sills, the innovator who placed them there can best answer. As an internal embellishment, it might be allowable; but what precedent had the designer for such an arrangement

on the exterior? The alteration of the gables into a long level line of battlements, seems as if effected for no other purpose than to expose the nakedness of the roof, and prove that the designer had borrowed from Grecian architecture his unbroken horizontal line, an abomination in our national style.

The views of this structure show the principal front and interior of the quadrangle. They are beautifully executed, especially the latter. The vignettes represent the interior of the Hall; a patch-work erection, the original timber roof concealed by false stone groining, and a fire-place copied from a sepulchral monument, in the true Strawberry-hill style. Two wood-cuts represent parts of the College in its former state; and another, a tower gateway, with the statue of James II.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, the subject of the tenth number, is similarly illustrated. It is a fine old structure, and in spite of the exertions of Wyatt, and the puritans before him, some splendid specimens of ancient art still remain; in particular, a matchless bow window, shown in the plate of the Hall.

The vignette, which is used as a head-piece, shows the original Seal of the College, a species of embellishment which we should be happy to see often repeated. It is a beautiful example of the workmanship of the latter part of the 13th century, or at the latest the beginning of the following one. An extract of the description, without the aid of the cut would convey but little information; it is sufficient to observe, that it represents the founder and his lady kneeling, and supporting the College buildings above their heads; the blessed Virgin is also introduced, and the armorial bearings of four noble families, which, at the period of the foundation, centered in the munificent pair.

A second vignette shows a new building, said to be designed by Geo. Basevi, architect. It must form a very poor appendage to an ancient College, with which it harmonizes neither in style or grandeur. It has much more the air of a parish work-house.

MAGDALEN CHURCH shows the singularity of four gables. This management is owing to the situation of

the structure between two streets, which prevented the extension of it in length, and only allowed an increase to be made in a lateral direction.

The parish, one of the most extensive in Oxford, is memorable as containing the spot where Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer fell victims to a cruel spirit of persecution, which it is deeply to be regretted should have ever marred the mild and gentle spirit of Christianity.

“In this street [Broad-street] it is well known, the celebrated martyrs and eminent fathers of the Church of England, Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, were burnt. The exact spot is usually pointed out by a transverse stone in the crossway, opposite the door of the Master of Balliol's lodgings, between it and a bastion of the city wall, which still remains nearly perfect at the back of the houses now inhabited by Miss Hoskins and Mr. Dudley.”—p. 11.

The parish has numerous claims upon the attention of the antiquary. Besides many old houses, which attest its antiquity, it possesses the sites of no less than ten Halls, of which one alone remains in a perfect state, of some a few casual fragments exist, of others not a wreck has been left behind.

Kettel Hall, which still exists, appears by the view to be a superior specimen of the architecture in vogue at the commencement of the 16th century.

The engravings of the Church are both exterior views; one of them is well calculated to display the architecture of the building, but the other is a street view, of which the church steeple forms a very small portion. As this prospect, however admirable, has been often engraved before, we should have preferred a view of the interior of the Church, as in previous instances.

One of the vignettes represents the beautiful font of this Church, a deservedly admired example of graceful design and elegant carving. We observe it differs in the base from the engraving in Simpson's “Ancient Fonts.”

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.—A single octavo sheet affords a narrow space for the history of printing in connection with this University; but Dr. Ingram has done the best for the sub-

ject, and ably compressed within his confined limits a considerable degree of information.

The first specimen of English typography was produced by Caxton in the Metropolis in 1475. Oxford ranks as the oldest town in the history of the provincial press, and even, if a doubtful date could be established, would claim priority above the capital; but taking the latest date, the noble art was in full play at this University in 1478, two years before St. Alban's, and very long prior to its appearance in the sister University, and the other great towns in the realm.

It is not known at which place the early Oxford printers exercised their calling; they probably worked in private houses of their own, and thus no memorial of the site has reached us.

The University presses were first worked in the Sheldonian Theatre in 1669; and in Oct. 1713 the Clarendon press came into operation.

“English antiquaries will be gratified to know that the first sheet worked off was the signature Z, in the third alphabet of Leland's Collectanea, then in course of publication by Hearne.”—p. 11, note.

The Clarendon press has now been superseded by the “UNIVERSITY PRINTING-HOUSE,” at which business commenced in Sept. 1830.

“The first sheet worked off at the new press was 2 P of Bishop Lloyd's Greek Testament, in 12mo. The first English work printed there was Barrow's Theological Works, 8 vols. 8vo. 1830.”—p. 13 note.”

The embellishments on copper display that fine specimen of Vanburgh's architecture, the Clarendon building, and the new printing-office designed by Mr. Robertson, which, as a building, appears to us to be too fine for its purpose. The triumphal arch seems out of its place.

The vignettes, six in number, show the devices which have embellished the Oxford title-pages from the sixteenth century, to our own time; their history is given in the ensuing extracts:

“No device, of whatever kind, appears on any of the known Oxford books executed during the fifteenth century. We are not aware of any one earlier than that which is here exhibited in a woodcut as our first specimen, which is found in a work by Walter Burley, of the date of 1517. It is an engraving in wood, representing the University arms in a shield,

supported by two angels; but instead of our present motto, *Dominus illuminatio mea*, which was introduced after the restoration of Charles II. we here read *Veritas liberabit, Bonitas regnabit*. Our second specimen, taken from books of the seventeenth century, presents a device somewhat different, in which the two angels appear above, and two fiends below, with the appropriate motto on the open book of seven seals, *SAPIENTIÆ ET FELICITATES*, a motto which appears on books printed by Joseph Barnes, 1585-1617, and which was used till about the time of the Restoration.

"So long as the University printing was carried on at the Sheldon Theatre, the greater part, if not all, of the books there executed, bore on their titles an engraving of that building. Of these there were several sizes and varieties, on plates both of wood and copper, chiefly executed by M. Burghers the University engraver, which were in use from about 1674 to 1759. The vignette in use from 1759 to 1830, represents the Clarendon Building somewhat in perspective, with a small portion of the schools on one side, and of the theatre on the other. The eastern elevation of the present University printing-house is affixed to works now in course of publication."—p. 16.

For the present we take our leave of Dr. Ingram, and Messrs. Le Keux and Mackenzie. We look forward with satisfaction to the forthcoming portions of a book so accurately written and beautifully embellished.

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#### *Memoirs of Marshal Ney.*

(Concluded from p. 445.)

SOON after Marshal Ney had assumed the chief command against the Austrians, he was placed in opposition to that gallant and accomplished warrior the Archduke Charles. He was plagued by another Chief, a Parisian orator, Lecourbe, and is next found blockading Phillipsburg under him, and sustaining reverses. His forces for the first time gave way to continued evils abroad, and the neglect of disordered councils at home. Bonaparte returned from Egypt, assumed new power; the armies were all excited to new hopes. Meanwhile, Ney had retired on account of wounds to Malgrange, and for the first time contemplated politics. He was slow; but at length joined his friends in favour of the Consulate, and when the negotiation for peace failed, took command of the troops collecting on the Rhine. When

the army was formed, he received a command in the centre, under St. Cyr, Lecourbe commanding the right, St. Suzanne the left, and Moreau the reserve. The Austrians brought to the field 130,000 men, the French nearly as many. Ney marched at the head of the French centre. Then ensued the famous campaign of 1800, on which so much has been written; little better, indeed, than in the first fifty pages of the second volume of this work. They are perfectly graphic for the military eye, and the plans added are ample for professional use. We can only refer to them; but must however just notice one point,—the extent to which military jurisprudence was favourably carried even in front of the enemy, a hint not useless to our own head quarters. Ney left the successful army and visited Paris. Peace had now (1802) been obtained in Europe.

There are some abrupt transitions in the work, and here a singular one; in four pages we find his arrival, reception, and adoption by the first Consul, and marriage. They form, however, a relief to the general reader, to whom the sanguinary details of war cannot fail of being repulsive, if not generating dislike to the actors in it. Napoleon had wisely laboured to show equal regard to the Army of the North, as he had done to that of the South, with which he had been more connected. Ney was well received, and delighted with it, and with the First Consul's occupation in the various civil interests of France. Napoleon desired to attach Ney to his Staff, and Josephine to give him a wife! (vol. ii. p. 69). Madame Louis Bonaparte had a friend of her childhood named Mademoiselle Augerié, a lovely and amiable girl whose misfortunes rendered her more interesting. Her relations had suffered from the early excesses of the revolution. Ney was delighted, for the young lady was as elegant and accomplished in mind as she was beautiful in person. Madam Bonaparte gave him a letter to her father, and the marriage was celebrated at the chateau of Grignon, which M. Augerié had secured from the wreck of his fortune. Ney was worth, notwithstanding his commands, only between three and four thousand pounds. He clothed an old couple in the village, who had been married fifty years,

and made them receive their second nuptial benediction with him and his bride. "They will recal to my mind my origin," said he, "and their long union prove of happy augury for my own." Alas, it failed! There is something, however, repulsive in these French military marriages, from that of Bonaparte and Josephine downwards.

Ney received a home staff appointment, but was soon called to active service. Helvetia, as Switzerland was called in the revolutionary regimen, revolted against it in different ways, and on different principles. To put down all parties, Ney was sent with an army, but also with the character of plenipotentiary to the Helvetic Republic. In p. 96 *et seq.* is furnished the instruction of Talleyrand, which would yield useful elements generally to young diplomatists—least of all excepting our own. Hitherto, with few exceptions, Ney had only to treat of the policy of war; here he had to speak softly, while he had his army ready at every post behind him. He had to humour and yet control all parties. In fact, he had to do (and so Talleyrand we are sure felt it) as if he was, in the persons of the simple Swiss, negotiating with *all Europe*. Talleyrand himself was for once *naïve*: he prohibited writing or speaking that could be published! The Diet indeed took Europe on its back, and pretended that it could not break up without force! Ney accomplished this mingled mission to admiration; he selected a Lieutenant Seras, who, with force, beguiled the different Governments without using it; and when it was necessary to quarter troops, every soldier became a conciliatory diplomatist. The narration (vol. ii. p. 102 *et seq.*) is very interesting; and one wants to know more of Seras. Over the succeeding pages, however, up to 200, an Englishman would desire to draw the veil; it is not our business to discuss the question of British interference. Britain exercised her policy doubtless with the best intentions. France got her treaty ratified with Switzerland on the 1st Dec. 1803, and Ney obtained laurels after all, with less toil than before.

How war recommenced we have no business to inquire; we have only to state that Ney found it so, and was again called into new action. We will also draw a veil over the absurd

varieties of *Portuguese* gun-boats, or more potent means, with which the First Consul determined to run up the Thames, and settle all disputes in London. The brave and intelligent Moreau saw its absurdity, and shewed the first symptoms of defection from the Court; but not so Ney—a little British naval learning had "made him mad;" and it is really droll to observe the serious manner in which this second volume treats the subject of this invasion, so contrary to its wisdom in other matters. Ney had an important command on the coast.

*Fas est ab hoste doceri*: let us be prepared by it against any future "grand" invasion, we had exclaimed, when we found that all France was frightened by fishermen finding an old hammock on the shore, which was interpreted into poisoned bales of cotton sent by England to produce the plague! Such was the precursor to alarms for the First Consul's safety, and the intrigues by which he was proclaimed Emperor on the 14th of May, 1804, along with the creation of dignities in which Ney was included. The Legion of Honour was also established; the French, tired of republicanism, had a new monarchy. At Boulogne was a fete for the army, that England might see what was doing! and England, it was inferred, was frightened accordingly. When Napoleon visited the fete, "detachments were *placed* on the road at short distances, on his departure, who every where received him with the most deafening acclamations!"

The English Navy attacked the flotilla off Boulogne. Napoleon in a boat with Admiral Bruix, directed the defence, and the British ran away! Ney became a perfect Courtier, and got dignity for the Commissariat, which in our mind had behaved so ill to him. Lord Keith's Expedition of Combustibles attacked the harbour of Boulogne, and also ran away!

Winter came, and destroyed the beautiful summer castrametation of Ney, who with romantic feeling had added a *permanent* ball room to the hall of exercises in military science and "the knowledge of *military law*." It is delightful to find that Ney joined in the exercises he desired to be taught—they were all that related to armies.

A good dramatic effect is produced (vol. ii. p. 232) by declaring the Bou-

logne flotilla of four thousand was, after all, only a feint, while French fleets were to sail from Toulon, Rochefort, Cadiz, Brest, and Ferrol, entice away the British blockading squadron in pursuit, lead them into the midst of the Indian ocean, return suddenly, and get into the British channel before the British ships had crossed the line on their return!" The British navy however spoiled the denouement.

The policy of England notwithstanding, it is said, called Austria again to war, and thus the French troops, we should think not unwillingly, from the coast: "the army rolled on like a torrent towards the Rhine." Ney left the minister nothing to do in arrangement. Napoleon was to command the whole; Murat occupied his place in meantime. England was first attacked in Hanover, possessed by Bernadotte. "All the corps did not amount to more than one hundred and eighty thousand men." To the charge of our army being instructed to promise liberal institutions in this case, as faithful annalists we must plead guilty; and the new manoeuvres of Napoleon were *militarily* deserving of praise. But Ney was evidently embarrassed by a moderated policy of France, although it is not so stated here. Through immense exertions of the various corps de l'Armée, only interesting to the military reader, to Ney was confided the object which had long rivetted his attention, the possession of Ulm. Its capitulation was signed on the 19th Oct. 1805, when "thirty-three thousand men, most of whom had distinguished themselves in honourable battles, defiled in sorrow before the French battalions, to whom they delivered up their arms and colours. The sixth corps (Ney's) had defeated them in six consecutive engagements, and had taken from them fourteen thousand prisoners, a numerous artillery, and ten standards."

Here closes the narrative, as we suppose, for *the present*, though nothing is said about it; for the most important and most interesting portion of the memoirs yet remain, including his famous retreat from Russia, and unhappy death in 1815; as well as "many extraordinary secrets intrusted to him both as a General and Statesman," which we are promised in the preface. His second son, the Duke of Elchingen (a title doubtless drawn

from a scene of the exploits that led to the capture of Ulm), warrants the fidelity of what is narrated, by "his signature to every sheet sent to press;" documents are also appended to both volumes.

At the close of the second volume are introduced "Marshal Ney's Military Studies;" these are afterwards modestly headed "Instructions for the troops composing the left corps." They are accompanied by a diagram, curious as being, we must suppose (for we are told nothing of it), a *fac-simile* of the Marshal's own drawing. As we perceive that these "Studies" have been separately published, edited by Major James, we shall, after our present length, defer their analysis till that work comes before us. We have, in the meantime, no hesitation in saying that every thinking and operative military man must subscribe to their general principles, and deem them worthy of observation.

On the whole, this is an important accession both to civil and military history; and, as far as it has gone, deserves unqualified praise. From some of our incidental observations, it will be found that there is want of arrangement; but then it is evident that the most has not been made of the subject, that there is in fact nothing of book-making about the work. We have noted military traits that establish in our minds a peculiar character of "the bravest of the brave;" but we should do injustice to him and ourselves, if we stated them without seeing what may yet come.

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*Report of Proceedings on a Voyage to the Northern Ports of China, in the Ship Lord Amherst.*

IT appears from this work, that the Chinese population is by no means averse to trade with foreigners, *barbarians*, and *Red-bridles*, as they call us; but they are prevented by the severity of the laws: and that the slightest show of partiality by *Ching*, *Whang*, or *Chow*, to us, would insure the degradation of those great and estimable monosyllabic persons. The province of Canton is the most inhospitable: but the *people* are friendly and obliging. When the Captain of the Lord Amherst first entered Ning-po, he was called *Hak-twee* (black devil), and

hung-maon (*red bristle*), but this dislike wore off. The field for mercantile enterprize is great, for the inhabitants amount to 400,000,000. If the coast was surveyed, and a commercial treaty concluded, then the manufacturer would be employed, and the merchant find an extensive and profitable market. The object of this work is to awaken a general interest for Chinese trade, which so extensive a sphere for mercantile enterprize has to claim; and we consider it to be highly useful, indeed necessary, to all who are willing to visit Fah-Chow, Cha-poo, Shan-tung, and Kaon Chow, with a good cargo of callicos and camlets, for the use of the Mandarins and Tetuhs.

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*The Autobiography of John Galt, Esq.*  
2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. GALT has attained a considerable reputation, because he has written several Novels (among which the "Entail" shines pre-eminent), which much knowledge of life, variety of character, liveliness, and humour, displayed in them, have justly rendered popular; but we are much disappointed by the perusal of these volumes of his Life. They are not composed with a judicious contexture of circumstance; they are not adorned with any elegance or refinement of style; and they derive no pleasing interest from the nature of their incidents.

Mr. Galt was born on the 2d May, 1779, at Irvine in Ayrshire. His father was very handsome, and his mother very metaphorical: both which excellencies our author has inherited, as may be seen in his print and in his book. He went to school at Greenock, where he proposed cutting some very large canals; but does not appear to have attended much to his Corderius. He remained there about fourteen or fifteen years, and became acquainted with a Mr. James Park, whom he considered the most superior person he ever saw, except Lord Byron: but Mr. Park having written him a very *delicate* letter, the friendship is dissolved. He then knew a Mr. Irving, of whom and his family he had a mysterious dream, when he fell asleep at breakfast, which dream was verified, and became another proof of "Second Sight." He also knew a Mr. Miller, who "had a

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strange passion for the "Ora Rotunda;" and who was much given to the use of the word "expiscated."

Mr. Galt now frequents the Public Library, and feels great indignation at the perusal of Godwin's "Political Justice." This feeling he embodies afterwards in poetry, of which we only recollect one line, though we got the whole poem by heart when we first perused it,—

"Breaks from the blest gregarian chain  
of Heaven."

He also writes a Birth-day Ode, beginning thus:

"Twice nine times through the signs  
Had Sol his blazing chariot driven,  
And lightened earth's remotest climes,  
Since waken'd into life you saw the  
light of Heaven."

Of these lines, in his maturer age, we are sorry to find that he ceased to think highly, as they are great favourites of ours. We next meet with a Poem called the "Astronomer," by the above Mr. James Park, the rival of Lord Byron, beginning

"Sage orator, whose oscillating tongue  
With eloquent vibration," &c.

and so on, much in the style of Child Harold, or Lara. Mr. Galt in the meanwhile heard of the Peace of Amiens, while he was reading *Gray*, and, full of poetic rapture, sat down to an Ode.

"Away, away, ye pallid crew,

That would the seal of Fate unfix,

The vultures hover thick in view,

That shall your mangled members mix."

This Ode was sent off to a Greenock paper, edited by a Mr. Davidson, who refused to admit *Campbell's Hohenlinden* into his *Gazette*, as not worthy of a place. This, however, has been set right. In the meantime, we are informed that our worthy friend Tom began his poetic career by an Oasianic ode, published by his school-fellow, when he was thirteen; for Tom we know was a very precocious boy; at fifteen he wrote a poem on the Queen of France; at eighteen, Love and Madness; at twenty-one, the Pleasures of Hope, and at (we give him a year or two) 58, a poem at St. Leonard's, which shows that Tom, or Mister Thomas, as he ought now to be called, is in a high state of mental improvement, and wears exceedingly well.

Mr. Galt now writes a poem in the style of the Edda; insults and frightens

a Glasgow merchant, and sets off for London. Here he enters into partnership with a Mr. Maclachlan, who soon gets restless and runs away in debt. Mr. Galt does not speak to him till the expiry of a year, when all is adjusted, for a better fellow never lived. As Mr. Galt's experience in trade increases, he soon begins to look down on Mr. Huskisson and his charlatanism. "It only never appeared to me that he understood what he talked about." "His manifestations were erroneous." Mercy on us! and this from a person who talks about *Forsyth's Essays*, for *Foster's*.

The Autobiography now goes on to narrate Mr. Galt and his partner's commercial embarrassments, which ended in a bankruptcy; but as all this has appeared previously in one of Mr. Galt's works, under *fictitious names*, as well as in the Gazette under the real, and as there is not the slightest interest in the whole matter to the public, nor a single incident connected with it that is curious or entertaining, we shall leave Mr. Maclachlan to explain his own conduct to his partner, and continue jogging on by the side of our author, who commences the study of the law, enters at Lincoln's Inn, and prudently embarks for Gibraltar. Here he meets Lord Byron, whose biographer he was hereafter to be. Lord Byron\* scowled, and Mr. Galt admired. Mr. Hobhouse talked, and Mr. Galt admired more. Lord Byron displays the *ora rotunda*, and grows familiar; but says our author, "though he had something of genius about him, he did not loom very large to my imagination."

Mr. Galt visits Sicily, and dines with some ladies who drink till their eyes are *bleezy*, passes on to Malta, and so to Greece. At Athens he begins a poem, while, unknown to him, Lord Byron was writing *Childe Harold*. Both were in the Spenserian stanza (indeed!) and not much difference between them, only Mr. Galt's hero was a good man, Lord Byron's "a d—d bad character!" Lord Byron wrote, as all men know, "the Curse of Minerva." Mr. Galt, as some men may not know, wrote at the same time "the Athenaid," a mock epic, in which Lord Elgin is on one side, and

Minerva and Neptune on the other. Mr. Galt, however, thinks we shall never have another *Iliad*, but that *Don Juan* approximates nearest. Mr. Galt used often to sit by the monument of PHILIPPAPUS; (mark the orthography!) at length he grew inspired, and perpetrated an ode, beginning

"With leisure and a pen at hand,  
Who can the muse's will withstand?  
Who can resist?"

But poetical inspiration did not wholly possess him. His old merchant's office, and his friend Mr. Maclachlan came to his mind, and what, gentle reader! do you think was the result? why, that finding an opening, he formed a scheme for *tricking Lord Elgin out of the marbles*, which he was at so much labour and expense to procure. Mr. Galt's scheme, which he has the unblushing effrontery to avow, was this. One of Lusieri's bills on Lord Elgin's agents was dishonoured when due, but the marbles were shipped. Mr. Galt came to a knowledge of the fact—and what was the first idea that sprang into the heart of this canny Scot? "The dilemma," he says (what dilemma? what had he to do with it?) was trying, and I frankly confess my *commercial cupidity obtained the ascendancy*. Here was a chance of the most exquisite relics of art in the world becoming mine, and a speculation by the sale of them in London would realize a fortune. The temptation was too great." But Mr. Galt's plan was fortunately soon frustrated, by all the Earl's bills being paid at Malta; and this pretty piece of *trickery* was stifled in the birth. To sooth his disappointed hopes, he sat down to another poem, beginning

"Athenia, fairest of the mural fair,  
Whose fuming altars fed the savoury air.

Scar'd by the sound the serapiers return,  
And their abortive toil, the antiquaries  
mourn. [steep,  
True to his trust, and wakeful on the  
Ægæus scann'd."

We wish Mr. Galt could scan as well as *Æolus*, or his Athenaid will not rival "the Curse of Minerva;" but greater wonders are at hand:

"At home the sages struck with sad  
surprize, [eyes.  
Gaze on the page with nostrils, mouth, and  
'Calls he us marble blocks,' at once they  
cry?"

\* Lord Byron said, "that Mr. Galt was the last person in the world on whom any one would commit literary larceny."





Mr. Galt's brother dies; which event occasions the reflection that it brought no *pecuniary difficulty* to himself! His sister turns saint, and belongs to a society for converting the Jews; upon which old Mrs. Galt (who seems by far the best of the family) well observes "that it was shocking! a society for converting the Jews! it's dreadful to think!—a hastening on of the end of the world!"—from this specimen, we wish the old lady had given us her autobiography, instead of her hopeful *chiel*.

When Louis XVIII. came to the throne of his ancestors, the author again sallies forth on one of his *trading* expeditions; but it proved abortive. At the theatre at Brussels, he met the Emperor Nicholas, and conversed with him (we believe in Latin, the language of diplomatists, ministers, and monarchs) much to the Emperor's satisfaction; but his highness did not know the cause of Mr. Galt's excellent TACT; it arose from his recollecting George the Third's visit to Dr. Johnson, and he conducted himself accordingly. This made a great impression on the Emperor; for when he came to England he met Mr. Galt at Charing Cross, and looked as if he might have recollected him. He now offers a play to the theatres, which is rejected; upon which he sets up a work, called "The Rejected Theatre," which also is rejected. He helps to build the Caledonian Asylum, and gets into a sad dispute with the music-composer. After other occupations, he is appointed agent for affairs in Canada, and writes a letter to Government, threatening that in case of their refusal of his terms, the colonists would become *rebels*. And now Mr. Galt opens a long and tedious budget of grievances connected with the affairs of Canada, and his disputes with Government, which occupy nearly all the remainder of his biography, and which will interest no living soul. Whether he thinks to get anything from the Government we cannot say; but as this dull, tedious quarrel occupies a goodly octavo volume, while it is *totally unreadable*, we conjecture that it is the main cause of his book being written. We cannot pretend to analyze or abridge its contents; but he writes a satirical ballad on Colonel Cockburn, which he says is very good, and like Cowper's style:

"Turkeys and tongues

Have fallen cent per cent.

And not a *goose* is spoken of

Since Colonel Cockburn went."

He then falls foul of Archdeacon Strahan, and becomes very troublesome; and being afraid the Company would burst like a bubble, and having persuaded some friends to take shares in it, he becomes uneasy, and gets out of the way; starts to France *without a farthing in his pocket*, and borrows money of Mons. Quillac, who laughed at his assurance, but lent him the cash. Was it repaid?

Mr. Galt is again on board a New York packet, and as soon as he lands begins to meddle with public matters. Instead of confining himself to his duties connected with the Canada Company, he seems to have been the focus around which all the discontent, and calumny, and sedition of the province accumulated. This brought on a correspondence with the Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, whose temper, discretion, goodness of feeling, and soundness of judgment, are in strong contrast with Mr. Galt's folly and impertinence.

Moreover, he departs for Upper Canada, and founds the town of *Guelph*; on his return, he hears that he is to be upbraided by the Directors for insulting the Governor, and that Mr. Huskisson (now comes out his enmity to this gentleman!) had communicated to the Directors the complaint of Sir P. Maitland. Things go on from bad to worse; he is accused of extravagant expenditure; an accountant is sent from England. The Company dishonours his drafts, but Mr. Galt says his mind seldom gravitated towards *emoluments*. He however quits his situation, and finds an *acrid palliative* in indignant reflections. He is now formally superseded, and returns to England.

In the meantime Mr. Galt had put his three sons under Dr. Valpy's care, at his old and excellent establishment at Reading. He however forgot to pay the bill before he went to America; and on his arrival in England, the Doctor very naturally applied for its liquidation. This not being effected, it appears that Mr. Galt received a letter from the Doctor's solicitor, at which he is very indignant, and then slips away from the payment by taking the *Insolvent Act*, which, though as the

says disagreeable to some people, yet made him feel his *independence augmented*. We think that Mr. Galt has done himself no credit by dragging to light what is entirely a private transaction, with which the world has nothing whatever to do; especially when, stripping the whole circumstance of Mr. Galt's circumlocution, the plain fact is, that as he did not pay the bill to a person who had lodged, fed, and carefully educated his three sons for a considerable time; this person took the reasonable and justifiable step of enforcing the payment; and Mr. Galt the very questionable one of evading it altogether.\* This is our view of the case, though Mr. Galt says, "he was supported by the consciousness of having acted properly in a crisis of his life trying to his temperament." He now begins, when released from his debts, to feel a *moral galvanic energy*, and sets about writing the Life of Lord Byron. Our readers, we believe, are pretty well acquainted with this work; and of the perfect impossibility of understanding it. They remember—"that dark diseased ichor which coloured Lord Byron's effusions—the *gelatinous* character of the effusions—the poetical embalment, or rather amber immortalization"—they remember Byron was described as "sitting amid shrouds and rattlings, churning an inarticulate melody,"—and lastly, that "he was a mystery in a winding-sheet, crowned with a halo." This production of vanity, and ignorance, and vulgarity, did not escape the observation of *another* Biographer of the same noble Lord, who honoured Mr. Galt with the following effusion:

"God preserve us! there's nothing now safe from assault,  
Thrones toppling around—Churches brought to the hammer:  
And accounts have just reached us, that one Mr. Galt [and Grammar.  
Has declared open war against English  
He had long been suspected of some such design, [arrive at:  
And the better his wicked intents to  
Had lately among Colburn's troops of the line [vate.  
(The penny-a-line men) enlisted a pri-

\* We are acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, which are highly honourable to the feeling and generosity of Dr. Valpy, but this is not the place for such disquisitions.

There, school'd with a table of words at command, [cuous alliance,  
Scotch, English, and slang, in promises—  
He at length against Syntax has taken his stand, [at defiance.  
And sets all the nine parts of speech  
Next advices, no doubt, further facts will afford, [nent grows,  
In the meantime the danger most imminent—  
He has taken the life of one eminent Lord,  
And whom he'll next *murder* the Lord only knows."

The Life of Byron, however, not only brought on Mr. Galt the stings of Mr. Moore's poetry, but other unpleasant circumstances. It appears that he had found it *desirable* to know Mr. Hobhouse; but unfortunately he held up that gentleman to ridicule in the "Ayrshire Legatees." On Mr. Hobhouse resenting this, Mr. Galt published the whole affair in Fraser's Magazine, and says, "he is very glad to have nettled him!"—There is nothing in the world which some folks will not scruple to attempt.

On the Countess Guiccioli's arrival in England, Mr. Galt says, his Life of Byron gave him a legitimate cause to seek to know her.

He now accepts the office of editor of the Courier, but finding it a task that required extensive knowledge of the world, promptitude of judgment, elegance of taste, and variety of information, Mr. Galt soon throws it up, though it was convenient to him in point of emolument. He then goes to Cheltenham, and writes the lives of the Players, and "Bogle Corbet," and the "Apotheosis of Sir Walter Scott," of which the less that is said the better for the author. Mr. Galt favours us with his opinion of the merits of his own novels. All are good, but "the Provost" is his *pet*, as it appears (a fact we believe of which the public is at present ignorant) that *Mr. Canning was in the habit of reading this and other of Mr. Galt's productions, during the debates of the House of Commons.*

In the novel of "Sir Andrew Wylie," there is a character called Lord Sandiford. When Mr. Galt's friend Lord Blessington was reading this, he said, "it must be natural, for he himself should have acted in a similar manner." "He seemed not (says Mr. Galt) to have had the least idea that he himself was the model of the character. I never received so pleasing a compliment."

As Mr. Galt was tired of writing, and owns that he never was addicted to reading, he begins to think again of his Canada Company, which went on very well after Mr. Galt had left the concern; and his cupidity is inflamed at hearing of the rise of the shares. So he begins to stir himself, and sets about forming a New Brunswick Company, in opposition to his old friends; but having neither money nor influence, nor any settled plan, it comes to nought. Then it strikes him to make Glasgow a sea port, and this also we believe he had not time to effect.

As the Earl of Blessington "had often intellectual parties at his table, selected with solicitude," Mr. Galt is generally found there, and forms the main attraction at

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

At one of these parties he meets Lord Grey and Mr. Canning, and as the temptation was too great for Mr. Galt to withstand, he secretly listens to their conversation. To his surprise it is concerning the "foot of a Venus," about which Lord Grey is eloquent, and Mr. Canning difficult to convince. Sir Thomas Laurence is called in, who proposes to examine Lady Blessington's foot. "Ah! (said Canning) if you do that, I'll say black is white, and give in." Sir T. Laurence was, Mr. Galt says, a very *saponaceous* character, and *mellifluous*. He also meets Dr. Parr, whom he calls an *eruditical* personage.

Our readers, like ourselves, have probably read enough of Mr. Galt and his adventures, but we must repeat one more, which we think for its *bad taste and effrontery and mendacity, stands at the head of the list*. Mr. Galt was once at prayers at the Chapel at Windsor:

"The 'half gilly, half gutchard' old King George III. was there, and the Princess Amelia, and the gentlemen of the Chapel. The old *man* remained seated, with a humble worshipping demeanour, while the prayer for the King was said, but he stood up and repeated aloud the prayer for the people. With this touching solemnity, all *gravity* however fled from me. It is well known, that his Majesty was very near sighted, a defect which caused him to hold the prayer-book near to his face. Over the top of the leaves, with the sly simplicity of an urchin

at school, he frequently took a peep at us; but whenever he *caught my eye, covered down as it were, afraid, and conned his task in the most exemplary manner. The way he did this was exceedingly amusing, but the worst of it was that I could not conceal the effect, and accordingly I and the King continued to play at bo-peep during all the remainder of the service.*"

We wonder what Mr. Galt's friend the Duke of Sussex will think of this!

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*The Duchess of Berri in La Vendee.*  
By General Dermoncourt.

WITH the motives that led the Duchess of Berri to try the fortunes of her fallen house again in the woods of La Vendee;—with the prudence or imprudence of the step—we have nothing to do; all we know is, that whoever peruses the volume mentioned above, must be convinced that the Duchess is as complete a little hero as ever appeared in petticoats. The qualities of mind she displays during her perilous adventures in France, do not belong to common persons. Her patience in cold, hunger, weariness, and watching;—her presence of mind, her buoyancy of spirit, her cheerfulness, her generous and warm attachment to her friends, are such as we cannot but read with pleasure and admiration. She was betrayed by a scoundrel of the name of Deutz, and she was taken by General Dermoncourt. The Duchess of Berri is a perfect Neapolitan, all nature, instinct, and impulse; ignorant of the world, and swayed solely by her feelings; easily yielding her confidence and regard: but if threatened and contradicted, she swears, jumps, cries, stamps, and scolds, like a child. She has no reserve, cunning, or hypocrisy. See her for an hour, and you will know her character; be with her a day, and you may read all the qualities of her heart. It is impossible thoroughly to know people at a distance, or by report. This work has raised the Duchess in our opinions very much; whatever may be thought of her judgment and discretion, her courage, promptitude of acting, boldness, patience, good temper, and equanimity in danger and amid all her reverses, must be acknowledged.

The print prefixed to the book represents her as possessing a very pleasing countenance; while the por-

trait of her captor, the General, is a fine specimen of a face that has stood the campaigns of forty winters, and that has changed its original skin, for something like the more durable covering of the Rhinoceros; it looks like the visage of one, who, according to the authority of Zohrab, "has lived on steaks cut from lions, broiled on a lava fire, and seasoned with gunpowder."

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*Aims and Ends, and Oonagh Lynch.*  
By the Author of "*Carwell*." 3  
vols. 8vo.

NO one can have read the novel of "*Carwell*," without long bearing in his memory the scenes of its terrible distress, of its strongly-pictured woes, and its afflicting catastrophe. It was too tragical; for its long-drawn miseries pierced into the heart: but it showed very considerable powers of conception, a fine analysis of the passions and the influences of nature and society; and great eloquence of language in the expression of the sentiments. The author says, that she has been "blamed by some for having claimed attention to distresses too mean for sympathy, and characters too degraded for compassion." We do not believe that she herself agrees in the justice of this declaration. As long as we remain men, with human feelings and human sympathies, we know no distress in which we cannot sympathize; and no being so lost, so degraded, and so fallen, who has not, perhaps on that very account, a more forcible claim on our compassion. What is to become of some of the very *best* Novels that the English language can boast, if this system of exclusion is to be admitted? The works of Fielding, and Smollett, and Goldsmith, must be thrown aside, and nothing admitted but *aristocratic* sufferings, and *dowager* distresses, the miseries of the gilded boudoir, and the adventures of the marble saloon.

If such, however, were the present feeling of the reading public, we conceive that it would be the duty and province of the author to oppose it by all the power which his talents and influence can give. The sphere of fiction must not be thus artificially narrowed, nor the sympathies of mankind confined to one single class of society. "*Homo sum, nihil humani alienum puto.*"

However, in the present volumes, the authoress has given us a story called "*Aims and Ends*," which she has placed among the circles of fashion, and in the abodes of opulence and rank. It is not a story of much adventure or incident; the object of it is to show the *danger of flirtation*; and the heroine is a Miss Olinda Vavasour. This young lady is of course extremely handsome and accomplished, and tolerably amiable, but addicted to a little coquetry, and the habit of teasing one gentleman by flirting with another; and then going up into her own room to cry, because she loses the first lover without gaining the second. In this way Miss Vavasour throws away the affections of a worthy, well-disposed, odd-tempered young barrister of the name of Fleetwood, with whom she was engaged, and in a kind of spiteful mood, marries a Lord Sedley, a vain, weak man, entirely governed by his sister, an artful, malicious harridan, one Lady Mardiston. Well! with the most innocent intentions, Lady Sedley goes on flirting with a Lord Frederick Danesford, whose intentions are not so innocent as her's. She is described by her inexorable duenna the sister, and banished to an old house of her husband's in Cornwall, to be *reformed* by the Curate of the parish, Mr. Scudamore. Mr. Scudamore is a married man, who wedded for love, a person of inferior birth, but of much beauty and simplicity of mind.

Lady Sedley, having nothing else to do, *flirts* with him, and turns his head; insomuch, that this Curate comes to her one fine morning after breakfast, *avows his love, offers to leave his wife, and proposes to elope with her.* She of course is surprised, shocked, and offended; when she suffers a tempest of abuse from the Reverend gentleman, for having led him astray by her *flirtations*. Upon her declining elopement, he goes to town, makes his will, and *shoots himself through the head.*

Nothing can be more improbable or absurd than the events which form this story; and the latter part is shocking and offensive, from its entire want of nature and truth. Among the ten thousand respectable gentlemen who have taken degrees at the Universities, and who wear *amorphous* hats in the shape of shovels, there is not one weak, foolish, or wicked enough to act the part Mr,

Scudamore did; and really his pretty little wife Jessy bears it all with a monstrous degree of coolness and simplicity. But notwithstanding these defects, there is great spirit and cleverness in different parts of this book, a few well-drawn portraits, well-written scenes, and well-imagined situations.

The other tale of Oonagh Lynch is of a totally different kind, approaching somewhat to the manner of the German. We cannot say exactly what the moral is, that is to be enforced; or the purpose which it is intended to answer.

The hero and heroine are the victims of fatality. Their hopes are for ever blasted, and their purposes frustrated by unforeseen events, which arise at the moment of completion, which accompany them through life, and which at last separate them for ever. We must say of this, as of the former story, that the great defects are in the plan, and that the main incident, with its accompaniments, of Oonagh Lynch giving a love-powder to Maurice Bellew, which she purchased of an empiric at the *price of nearly all her large estate*, and the power that Schenk gains over her mind, must be disapproved and rejected by every judgment that would found the interest of its incidents, on a natural and well-ordered narrative. There is something also tedious and heavy in the latter part of the fiction, during which our heroine resides at the Court of the exiled James the Second; and too near an approach in *this part* to the manner of Scott, to be passed without observing the imitation: but still there is much talent displayed, much interest excited, and a certain propriety and good taste generally preserved; though we are bound to say that both "Aims and Ends," and "Oonagh Lynch," fall very far below the former novel of "Carwell."

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*Life of Dr. Adam Clarke.* By Himself. 2 vols.

IF brevity be the soul of wit, these volumes do not abound in that quality; and indeed they are so minute and circumstantial in the early part of them, and have so many circumstances and reasonings wide of the subject, that they must act very much against their being popular. No one can have a greater feeling of respect towards the

lamented subject of the biography, than we have; but certainly we consider that he fell into an error in drawing the scaffolding of his own history, in the long and desultory manner he has done. Dr. A. Clarke lived among those by whom he was much admired; and to whom his opinions and sentiments, and the facts connected with his history, were of importance. By them this work will be no doubt valued in proportion to its real worth; and what appears to us irrelevant or tedious, will by *them*, who belonged to the same religious body as himself, be associated with images and recollections delightful to the memory, and honourable to the narrator.

Adam Clarke was an instance of "as the boy is, so will the man be;" he was of a gentle, meek, and pious disposition, that wanted very little discipline to keep it in the path of duty. He was the second son of Mr. John Clarke, who had settled in a village called Moghey, in the county of Derry, and who cultivated his Irish farm according to the rules laid down in the *Georgics*. He reads of the *Methodists*, of whom he was to be one of the most striking ornaments, first through a newspaper, and is induced to hear them. His mother and two of his sisters join them. Young Adam proposes to turn preacher, and goes to Kingswood school; his parents now agreeing that God has called their son to the ministry.

The miseries which he undergoes there are feelingly narrated; as well as the *extraordinary* circumstance of finding half-a-guinea in the garden while digging, with which he buys a Hebrew grammar, and thereby lays a foundation for all his knowledge of the Scriptures. He becomes acquainted with Mr. Wesley, and from his youthful appearance is called the "little boy Preacher!" He made a thoughtless vow, from a rebuke he met with, to give up *all learning*; this at Mr. Wesley's desire he revokes, and begins his learned studies again. He is now appointed to preach in different circuits in various parts of England; and so poor, or so parsimonious was the Society of Methodists at this time, that when he was at Loddon in Norfolk, they ordered him to travel to Cornwall, and sent him a *guinea* to bear his expenses. He meets a Miss

Mary Cooke of Trowbridge, whom, after some opposition of friends, he marries; and who makes him a kind, faithful, and affectionate wife:—"His yoke was easy, and burden light." He was married April 17, 1788, and six sons and six daughters were the produce of the connexion. Soon after his marriage, he sailed to perform his duties as a preacher in the Norman Isles. So ends our abridgment of the first volume of this work, which was written by Dr. Clarke himself; the continuation in the second is by the pen of his youngest daughter.

One of the most remarkable circumstances in the book, is certainly the account of the *Alchemist*, or *Conjuror*, whose miraculous transmutations are narrated in the letters. We confess ourselves to be at a loss to account for what is told. The narrators are too honest to deceive, and too sagacious to be duped. The whole is above suspicion, but beyond belief. We must leave wiser heads than ours to settle it. Mr. Clarke now is removed to London, and walks upwards of 7000 miles in the mere duty of preaching, in three years. Soon after he feels the commencement of a disease, which is said by his physicians to exist in the ventricles of the heart. But he still perseveres in his works of industry and learning. He is engaged by Government to undertake the completion of Rymer's *Fœdera*. Is appointed Librarian of the Surrey Institution, which he only retains a year. At p. 231, we meet with his account of Mrs. Mary Shepherd, which is very interesting; as the lady appears to be a person of no common understanding or acquirements. Some of Dr. Clarke's tours in various parts of England and Ireland are given, in discharge of his duties; but which require no particular observations. He at length purchases an estate at Milbrook, Lancashire, where he receives the friendly and interesting visits of the Earl and Countess of Derby; and has two Buddhist Priests committed to his care, who are baptized previous to their return to their native country; and with this part of the narrative, which draws to the conclusion of the second volume, we are obliged to terminate our imperfect abridgment; but we cannot close the volumes without feelings of the greatest respect to a most

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exemplary, learned, pious, and conscientious Clergyman.

We had closed our observations on the *Life of Dr. Clarke*, when a third volume written by the same affectionate and filial hand was placed under our notice. We consider it the most interesting of the whole, which arises from the greater frequency of the epistolary correspondence, and the more engaging manner in which the personal history of Dr. Clarke is told. The acquaintance with the Duke of Sussex does honour to both parties, and the letter of the illustrious Duke, to be found in pp. 32 and 33, is a proof of the soundness of his sense and the goodness of his principles. The Duke's creed is, "I am convinced that if we follow strictly the rules and regulations contained in the Scriptures for the guidance of our conduct in this world, we may present ourselves (although aware of our own unworthiness) before the Divine Throne with a confident hope of forgiveness from the knowledge we acquire therein of his (God's) mercy to all truly penitent sinners." We agree with his Royal Highness in the sentiments expressed above; though we consider them to be merely the wording of a truism. But as the religious opinions of the sons of kings are not often heard by vulgar ears, we shall take the liberty of continuing the princely observations on this interesting subject.

"Thus far I boldly state what I think, but I do not venture to enter upon, or to burthen myself with what are commonly designated as dogmas, and which in my conscience I believe, for the most part, if not entirely, are human inventions; and not exerted (Qy?) for purposes or from motives of Christian charity. I am therefore determined to keep my mind calm upon such topics, and to remain undisturbed and unbewildered by them. I am persuaded that their adoption is not necessary for salvation. This I say, wishing at the same time that I am making this honest declaration, not to be thought a Freethinker, which imputation I would indignantly repel—nor to pass for a person indifferent about religion, which God knows, I consider, if, *Christianly* I mean, most charitably observed, to be the greatest blessing to mankind in general, and of the utmost importance to my own comfort and happiness in this world, as well as to my hopes in futurity."

Whatever we may think of the

Duke's assertion about what he calls *dogmas*, assuredly this letter is written in a manner, and with a feeling honourable to the illustrious composer of it. Although Dr. Clarke belonged to a religious sect which is generally considered strict and severe in their conduct, and more than commonly guarded in their language, he could occasionally relax into expressions which all who knew his innocent and blameless feelings, never could misinterpret. He writes to his son, whose too-close application to study the Doctor considered would be prejudicial to his health,

"By such means you will shorten your life; and under such circumstances, I am not quite sure, lad, of your favourable reception at the gate of heaven: for if Peter watched there, when you knock at its portal, he might say, 'Why who are you here at this time? you were not sent for, and need not have come hither for several years.' And it will be well for you if he does not add, 'Get along with you!'"

Dr. Clarke's visits, and his establishment of meetings in the Shetland Isles, with his vivid and forcible delineation of the inhabitants of these almost unfrequented regions, is perhaps the most interesting part of the whole work. Nothing could exceed the vigour, the activity, the zeal, the piety of this excellent man. Some notion of his exertions may be gained from the following statement, with which we must, though reluctantly, conclude.

"A tolerably correct estimate of my father's diligence (says the writer) may be formed from the following account. From 1784 to 1785 (i. e. in one year) he preached 566 sermons, independently of lectures; and from 1782 to 1806, he preached no less than 6615 sermons, also exclusive of exhortations. During his abode in London for three years, commencing 1795, he walked more than 7000 miles, merely on journeys to preach in the city. He never preached the same sermon *twice*, excepting on one occasion, and at my particular request! I have now in my possession a slip of paper, about three inches long by one wide, and this contained the sole list of memoranda on which he preached seven occasional sermons in various parts of the country."

It only remains to add, that in Aug. 1832, he was engaged to preach at Bayswater, was taken suddenly ill, and expired of cholera, suffering little pain, and retaining his senses, his se-

renity, and his resignation to the last. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

—◆—  
*Turner's Annual Tour, for 1834.*

RESPECTABLE as the appearance of this year's volume may be, there is an evident falling off when compared with its predecessor of 1833. Then it appeared in a gorgeous *super-royal* apparel; now it has dwindled to the form and size of its competitors—the humble demy, with a proportionate decline of price. The romantic objects of the river Loire were the subjects of Turner's pencil; now the common beaten tracks of the Seine have called forth the efforts of his genius; and not even the prolific pen of Leitch Ritchie can give interest to that which intrinsically possesses none, or novelty to those subjects which have been a thousand times told in a thousand different ways. From the embouchure of the Seine, commencing at the dirty town of Havre, and terminating at the populous city of Rouen, a course of about fifty miles, there is scarcely a single object of interest which has not been fully described, although Mr. Ritchie opens his budget of literary adventure with a piteous lamentation for that man "who had never sailed from Southampton to Havre-de-Grace!" We should rather pity the man, with time and money to devote to foreign excursion, who would expose himself to the fatigues and inconvenience of such a journey for so unprofitable an object.

The engravings are nineteen in number, and though drawn and executed with great skill and taste, many of them are destitute of interest sufficient to have called into action so much elaborate application of the burin. The views of Gravelle, Quilleboeuf, Lillebonne, Jumegees, LaChaise de Gargantua, &c., may form pretty subjects for Turner's poetic pencil; but being the champagne views which a painter's imagination may readily embody on any occasion, though they may form pretty pictures on canvass, are not always calculated for the graphic minuteness of copper or steel. The best in the collection is the view of Havre, engraved by Allen, where the artist, by his admirable grouping and perspective effect, has made the most of



his subject. The rippling transparency of the water, reflected on by the sun faintly gleaming through the fleecy clouds, presents a charming illusion. The view of Rouen cathedral is a beautiful and elaborate piece of art; but so numerous and minute are the architectural details, and at the same time the scale to which the artist has been confined so diminutive, that the effect which ought to have been produced is comparatively lost. There are three views of Rouen, two of them engraved by Miller, and one by Brandard, which, as associated with historical and antiquarian recollections, constitute the chief interest of the volume.

*Book of Beauty. By the Countess of Blessington.*

The "Book of Beauty," the first volume of which was ushered into the world under the literary auspices of Miss Landon, like its rival, the "Keepsake," has now assumed a purely aristocratic air; lords and ladies, and titled literates, with the Countess of Blessington as lady patroness, being the chief contributors. My Lord Castlereagh has favoured us with a tale replete with love, desperation, and madness, intended as an accompaniment to the sweetly engraved portrait of 'Margaret Carnagie,' which might have been any other Margaret that the whim of the artist thought proper. Viscount Morpeth has given us some pleasing stanzas "to a Jasmine tree in the court of Nawarth Castle," which are not unworthy of his lordship's poetic taste:

My slight and slender jasmine tree,  
That bloomest on my border tower;  
Thou art more dearly loved by me,  
Than all the wreaths of fairy bower.  
I ask not, while I near thee dwell,  
Arabia's spice, or Syria's rose;  
Thy light festoons more freshly smell,  
Thy virgin white more freshly glows.  
My wild and winsome jasmine tree,  
That climbest up the dark grey wall;  
Thy tiny flowrets seem in glee,  
Like silver spray-drops down to fall:  
Say, did they from their leaves thus peep,  
When mail'd moss-troopers rode the hill;  
When helmed warders paced the keep,  
And bugles blew for Belted Will?  
My free and feathery jasmine tree,  
Within the fragrance of thy breath;  
Yon dungeon grated to its key,  
And the chain'd captive pined for death.

On border fray, on feudal crime,  
I dream not, while I gaze on thee;  
The chieftains of that stern old time,  
Could ne'er have loved a jasmine tree.

Lady E. S. Wortley has contributed some poetic effusions, which accompany the full-length portrait of the young lady Clementina Villiers, painted by Chalon, and sweetly engraved by Ryall. There are two pieces from the pen of Mr. E. Lytton Bulwer, the one in prose, the other in verse. The former is a tale of great interest, illustrative of the portrait of 'Louisa,' exquisitely engraved by Cook, from a painting by Boxall. But the supreme genius of the whole is the noble and accomplished editress, the Countess of Blessington, whose graceful and highly wrought portrait, in three quarters' length, drawn by Parris, and engraved by Thomson, forms the frontispiece of the volume. In contributions her ladyship has been extremely active, having produced no less than ten pieces, in prose and verse; the former are of an imaginative character, and though pleasingly told are generally of too melancholy a termination. The following gloomy stanzas, the production of her Ladyship, close the volume.

What art thou, Life?  
A weary strife  
Of pain, care, and sorrow—  
Long hours of grief,  
And joys—how brief!  
That vanish the morrow.

Death, what art thou,  
To whom all bow,  
From sceptred king to slave?  
The last, best friend,  
Our cares to end,  
Thy empire's in the grave:

When all have fled,  
Thou giv'st a bed,  
Wherein we calmly sleep;  
The wounds all heal'd,  
The dim eyes seal'd,  
That long did wake and weep.

*Hood's Comic Annual.*

HOOD is as comic as ever, and though late in the field, he is still the foremost in drollery and fun. Many of his graphic designs are full of point, and cannot fail to excite the risible muscles of his admirers; but without the aid of the vignettes, mere description would be fruitless.

## SELECT POETRY.

*Le ricchezze de' regni sono trombe, che chiamano alla preda i vicini.*—BOCCALINI.

The fatal charms  
Of wealth, without arms,  
Raise marauders in swarms.

TO be reputed rich as Croesus  
Sets half the world agog to fleece us;  
'Tis like valerian to a cat,  
Or oil of rhodium to a rat.  
Dolts who like pebbles scatter wealth  
Cry roast-meat to fraud, force and stealth:  
The pomp and luxury of a nation,  
Make to her neighbours proclamation,  
Louder than kettle-drum or clarion,  
"Come, wolf and blood-hound, to your  
carrion."

The wise confide not in parade,  
But in a good Toledo blade;  
And empire by the tenure hold  
Of skill and valour, not of gold.

Wealth is the dropsy of a state,  
The diagnostic of her fate.  
Danger and penury bid us earn  
Ere we enjoy; so from their stern  
Control we public virtue learn. }  
Let fortune smile, and in a trice  
We hug hypocrisy and vice.  
Riches breed selfishness; and then  
Our heroes sink to less than men:  
One for autocracy will squabble,  
Another wrangle for the rabble;  
But whether is the greater rogue,  
The sycophant or demagogue,  
Were somewhat puzzling to unfold;  
For both alike are bought and sold:  
Corruption spreads, misrule increases,  
And constitutions fall to pieces.

A kingdom that holds out no lure  
May dwell in poverty secure,  
Or Lacedemon-like environ  
Her bounds with palisade of iron:  
Or say abundance and success  
Should gradually her courage bless,  
She temperately may taste of pleasure, }  
Traffic, arts, sciences, and treasure,  
If ways and means she rightly measure, }  
Grow affluent, yet by good adviser  
Grow, *pari passu*, wise and wiser,  
Administer revenues well,  
Extortion and deceit repel,  
Keep a sound heart and judgment clear,  
A hand for battle-axe and spear,  
And cherish, in her palmy prime,  
Old worth and patriotism sublime;  
For silver need not soften steel,  
Nor need we choke upon a meal.  
Tyre was an Amazonian dame  
Expert in warfare's boisterous game:  
She loved to see how profit grew,  
But also how to guard it knew;  
And well-nigh turned great Alexander  
Adrift, a poor defeated gander.  
Her bantling, Carthage, was a foeman  
That disconcerted the proud Roman:

Nothing would serve the turn but ruin;  
They fought, as mastiff fights with Bruin,  
So mercilessly, and so well,  
One was not safe till t'other fell.  
God makes, man mars; abuse turns good  
To bad, to poison changes food,  
Taints with disease the soundest health,  
And dissipates a monarch's wealth.  
Use then, but not abuse, what heaven  
In free munificence hath given;  
'This is the talisman and charm  
To soften grief, to ward off harm, }  
And even prosperity disarm.

C. H.

## THE WOLD.

HOW pleasant, ere the year decline  
In darkness, rain, and cold;  
To meditate on themes divine  
Where twilight veils the wold.

The day's commotion sinks to rest,  
By sober thought controlled,  
And rapture kindles in the breast  
While musing on the wold.

Crowds, business, bustle, suit the young,  
But solitude the old,  
When folly's curfew-bell is rung  
At evening on the wold.

The knowledge of ourselves and heaven,  
Can ne'er be bought nor sold;  
But is by contemplation given  
To pilgrims on the wold.

What use in surfeiting the mind  
With luxury, pomp, or gold?  
In self-communion peace we find,  
And wisdom on the wold.

For indolence are shady bowers,  
Adventure for the bold;  
For me, the sweetly-solemn hours  
Of quiet on the wold.

Bethink thee, Indolence, beware;  
A wolf is in the fold;  
But Happiness and Safety share  
With Innocence the wold.

Adventurers walk, and ride, and sail,  
All nations to behold:  
But shun the thunder and the hail  
At last, and love the wold

The day is long enough to moid,  
Examine, judge, and scold;  
Let evening respite us from coil,  
And soothe us on the wold.

O never, for Potosi's wealth,  
Or Indies ten times told,  
Forego the purity and health  
That breathe upon the wold.

Serenely, softly have my days,  
Though not in splendor, rolled:  
Be vocal now to prayer and praise,  
Ye echoes of the wold.

C. H.

# HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The session of the two Chambers was opened on the 23rd of December, by Louis Philippe in person. His speech commenced by stating that the tranquillity of France had not been disturbed since the last session. "Throughout the country industry and labour meet with their reward. The population, occupied and peaceful, feels assured of the stability of our institutions, of my fidelity in watching over them; and the public security is the pledge of national prosperity." The speech proceeds to allude to the new law of customs, which it hopes "will reconcile the protection due to industry with those principles of prudent freedom which enlightened governments are disposed to admit." His Majesty announces an amelioration in the state of the finances of the country, as well as various projects of law for general improvement. He states that the dispositions of foreign powers towards France promise the preservation of general peace. The affairs of Portugal and Spain are briefly alluded to, and the suppression of the insurrection in the latter country anticipated;—at all events, it is remarked, the French frontier is protected by the corps of observation. A strong hope is declared, that France, "continuing to be intimately united with Great Britain," a settlement of the affairs of Belgium will be effected without any interruption to the tranquillity of Europe. The state of Turkey is briefly referred to, and an assurance is given that the French Government will continue to watch over the preservation of peace in that country.—The King of the French is stated to have been well received on his way to the Chamber, and cordially greeted by the members of the Legislature.

The trial of the twenty-seven persons accused of a treasonable conspiracy, after thirteen days of very disorderly proceedings, was concluded on Sunday, Dec. 22. The President summed up against the accused; but the jury, after deliberating two hours, acquitted them all. The Attorney-General then made a charge against three of the prisoners' counsel, for having used intemperate language towards himself; and the Court, in consequence, condemned M. Dupont to suspension from his functions as advocate for twelve, and MM. Perrad and Michael to a similar penalty for six months.

The *Moniteur* has published, in its official columns, a document addressed to

the King by Marshal Soult, Minister of War, on the administration of military justice during the year 1832. In that year, the army consisted of 388,402 men, of which number 6,858 men were tried for various offences, which gives an average of 1 in 70; 75 natives of Africa were also guilty of crimes within the cognizance of the councils of war, making the total number of delinquents 6,933. The sentences were—to death, 106; to hard labour, 395; to solitary confinement, 132; to be ironed, 308; to the public works, 1,152; to be imprisoned for different periods, 2,562; the total number condemned being 4,655, and acquitted 2,264.

### RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg Journal contains a Ukase of the Emperor, dated 4th Dec., which shows the anxiety of the Imperial Government to check the progress of education. It decrees that henceforth no new private schools shall be established either at St. Petersburg or Moscow, until the want of them is fully proved, nor in any other of the towns of Russia, where there are government scholastic establishments, unless the necessity is ascertained. All persons applying to open such new private schools must be native or naturalised Russian subjects, remaining also liable to all the previous regulations as to such institutions. The Minister of Public Instruction is enjoined to exercise the strictest vigilance over all private schools, and to make reports thereon from time to time to the Emperor.

### POLAND.

According to a statistical account of the kingdom of Poland, for the year 1832, the population then consisted of 3,914,666 souls; of which 1,933,390 were males, and 1,981,275 females;—3,236,513 were Catholics; 106,986 of the Greek Church; 177,806 Lutherans; 3,815 of the Reformed Church; 384,037 Jews; and 5,568 of various other religious opinions.—Warsaw contained 124,968 inhabitants, being 6,613 less than in 1827.

### EGYPT.

The *Moniteur Egyptien* contains a statistical article on Alexandria, from which it appears that the population of the city amounts to between 38,000 and 40,000 individuals, of whom 3,000 are English, Maltese, and Ionians, 300 French, 40 Germans, 30 Italians, 10 Swiss, 10 Algerines, 20 natives of Levant, 400 Greeks, 300 Tuscans, 296 Austrians, 150 Neapoli-

tans, 70 Sardinians, and 60 Spaniards—in all 4,896 foreigners.

## CANADA.

According to the last report of the Canada Company, published on the 30th of December, the sales of land made by the Company's agents in Canada, in the year ending on the 23rd of November last, were as follow:—In the crown reserves 48,275 acres, at an average of 12s. 11½d. per acre; and in the Huron tract 27,509 acres, at an average of 7s. 6d. per acre. The value of the land exhibited a marked improvement, the average of last year's sales have been 11s. 3d. per acre, while this year it was 12s. 11½d. His Majesty's Government had last year ordered the laying out of seven new townships on the south boundary of the Huron, and it was expected that the local government would next year settle the land north of Huron. The Company had directed a steam-boat to be built to facilitate the communication between the Lakes Erie and Huron. This would facilitate emigration, and improve the value of the land.

## INDIA.

Travelling to India by the Isthmus of Suez has long been a favourite topic of speculation; and it now appears likely to be realized by a joint-stock company, who intend to form a railway over the Isthmus.

Mr. Waghorn, who, it appears, is a man of great talent and indefatigable industry, has arrived at Bombay *via* Alexandria, and has obtained a promise from the Viceroy of Egypt to build a halting place between Cairo and Suez, and, if necessary, at his own charge to construct the railroad between those points. The course Mr. Waghorn proposes is, that steam-vessels should carry the mails, and passengers of course, from Falmouth to Malta; that other steam-vessels should convey them from Malta to Alexandria; while another company, in India, should provide vessels to run from Bombay to carry the mails to Suez, and wait their return; the bags and passengers being conveyed from Cairo to Suez by the projected rail-road. He intends that a postage of five shillings upon each letter should be received by the post-offices of England and India, who, in return, should pay a certain sum of money to the Company for conveying the bags, which, with the passage-money of travellers and the freight of cargoes of light goods, would amply repay the projectors—the companies, on *their* part, undertaking to pay the dues and duties claimed by the Viceroy of Egypt. To start this undertaking Mr. Waghorn calculates 24,000*l.* only to be necessary, and of that 12,500*l.* is already subscribed. The patronage of this active and most energetic advance in communication, personally or by letter, with some of our remote possessions, is

solely attributable to the energy and activity of the Right Hon. Charles Grant, who has exerted himself most laudably in the promotion of the undertaking, and in fixing upon the different ports for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

## UNITED STATES.

On the 3d of December the House of Representatives assembled, and after the usual preliminaries, the President Jackson delivered his message. It is a document of great length, and embraces a multiplicity of topics connected with the foreign and domestic relations of the United States. The message begins by congratulating the Legislature on the prosperous state of the Union in all its departments. "Peace (says the President) reigns within our borders—abundance crowns the labours of our fields—commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase—and individual happiness rewards the private virtue and enterprize of our citizens." In adverting to the foreign relations of the Union, the message describes them as "the continuance of friendship with all nations." Speaking of its particular relations with Great Britain, it describes the question of their north-eastern boundaries as still unsettled. It mentions with a becoming warmth of expression the assent of the British Government to a proposal for the erection of light-houses in the Bahamas, which, in conjunction with those constructed by the United States on the western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. The allusion to France is also friendly and pacific, but somewhat tinged with complaint. The convention of July, 1831, by which that Government stipulated to pay her debt to America in six annual instalments, beginning with the 2d of February, 1833, had not been yet fulfilled. The next power alluded to is Russia, and the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce concluded with that country on the 6th of December last, is stated to have been already attended with the most favourable effects. Spain is next alluded to, and some commercial arrangements, not yet completed, are noticed as being in progress with the Spanish Government, for the mutual advantage of both. The debt of Portugal, incurred by the illegal capture of American property in the blockade of Terceira, is mentioned as having been postponed for two years longer, with interest, in consequence of the embarrassed state of the Treasury, resulting from the civil war. It is announced that Denmark has paid her last instalment—that the ratifications of the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies have been exchanged, and that a

Treaty of Commerce has been concluded with Belgium, though the ratifications are not yet perfected, owing to the difficult negotiations in which that Power has been so long engaged. After alluding to the more settled condition of the southern part of the American continent, and to the relations which subsist between those States and the Northern Union, the speech proceeds to recommend a revision of the Consular system, as important to the interest and character of the country.

The next topic introduced is that of the finances, the flourishing state of which is thus detailed by the President:—"The receipts into the Treasury during the year will amount to more than 32,000,000 of dollars. The revenue derived from Customs will, it is believed, be more than 28,000,000, and the public lands will yield about 3,000,000. The expenditure within the year, for all objects, including 2,572,240 dollars, 99 cts., on account of the public debt, will not amount to 25,000,000; and a large balance will remain in the Treasury, after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable to the revenue for the present year. The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off, in the course of the present year, the residue of the exchanged Four and a Half per Cent. Stock, redeemable on the 1st of January next. It has, therefore, been included in the estimated expenditure of this year, and forms part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this Stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, to the sum of 4,760,082 dol. 8 cts."

The speech concludes by recommending the strictest economy in every department of the Government, and dwells with great force and spirit on that strong measure of the Administration, the removal of the Government deposits from the Bank. The President upholds the Secretary of the Treasury in this proceeding, which he justifies by referring to the unconstitutional conduct of the Bank in

endeavouring to influence the election of public officers by the misapplication of its funds.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

On the 19th of October a disturbance, formidable in its nature, though springing from trifling causes, occurred at Buenos-Ayres, which placed the Government in jeopardy. This was occasioned by some severe, and it would appear from all accounts, very necessary measures which had been adopted by the Ministers in respect of the Press. For some time preceding, the newspapers of Buenos Ayres are described by the *British Packet* as having teemed with libels, not merely upon the members and connections of the Government, but upon private character under its most sensitive form. The Government saw the necessity, and were solicited to put a stop to these indecencies. An interview therefore took place between the Minister and the proprietors of the Journals generally, at which the latter were required to sign an undertaking that they would abstain from such attacks upon private character in future. Some of the Journals subscribed to these conditions, but others protested against them. The Government therefore declared the liberty of the Press suspended for fifteen days, and directed some papers, by name, to be prosecuted. The populace rose against this decree; a collision took place with the troops, and some lives were lost. The forces of the Republic had several skirmishes with the insurgents, but none of them decisive; and negotiation was entered into with General Pinedo, who agreed not to stop the trade to the city; but demanded a complete guarantee of the right of petition. Buenos Ayres was in a state of high excitement in consequence of these proceedings.

The Bogota Papers inform us that seventeen of the conspirators of the 23d of July had been put to death, and that the remaining prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from eight to ten years.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The *Agricultural Allotment system*, so laudably pursued by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, has been productive of the happiest consequences. In the vicinity of Wells alone his Lordship has let out 100 acres in allotments. Also his Lordship has let out 50 acres in the same way on Mendip-hill, to 50 other tenants, and also several acres in the parish of Banwell. Some of the humble tenants occupy twenty, some 40, and others 80 poles, according to the number in family. The

rent of the land in Wells is 12s. 6d. per quarter, or 2l. 10s. per acre, free of all tithes, taxes, &c.; the rent of that on Mendip is 2l. 8s. per acre; and that at Banwell is allotted at the farmers' rent. In Wells and Banwell, the benevolent plan adopted by the Bishop has effectually relieved from pauperism and wretchedness, and raised to independence and comfort, upwards of 3,000 English subjects; and he has not only raised the heads of the families from the deepest

distress, but enabled them to keep their children from idleness, and to bring them up to habits of industry and frugality, by which they may be made active and useful members of society. At a late meeting of the Committee of the Labourers' Friend Society, held at Sackville-street, Piccadilly, Major-Gen. Jolly in the chair, the Society's agent, Mr. G. W. Perry, reported that he had made a six months' journey through the different counties, and at every meeting which was convened to take the allotment system into consideration, the greatest enthusiasm was displayed in favour of it. Forty-eight Clergymen, several Noblemen, and Members of Parliament, had promised their support. Under all circumstances, he was of opinion, that by this time next year nearly 6,000 acres of land would be in possession of the poor, and 2,000 families would have employment on them.

In every district in which the Cottage Allotment plan has been adopted, it proves eminently successful; the labourers are punctual in their payments, and every day's experience increases the conviction of the excellence and utility of the system. Several gratifying instances are recorded, clearly proving that wherever it has been well and fairly tried, it has done great and good service—first, to the poor occupiers; secondly, to the parish, by curtailing and not unfrequently abolishing, that most unsatisfactory and degrading system of parochial allowance, called head-money; thirdly, to the landlord, who receives as much rent for his land from the cottager as from any farmer in the parish; and, lastly, to the community at large.

In Holsworthy, Devonshire; at Basingstoke; at Colerne, near Bath; at Broad Somerford, Wilts; at Crondall, Hants; at Gridlington; on Lord Brownlow's estates, in Lincolnshire; at Long Newnton, Wilts; on the Manor of Epworth, Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire; at Malmesbury; at Kington St. Michael's, Wilts; at Dauncey, Wilts; at Boxley Hill, Kent; at Snettisham, Norfolk; and at Lindfield, Sussex—the land allotment system has been most successful.

#### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*Dec. 15.* The church of the united parish of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons, was re-opened by the Bishop of London. It was rebuilt by Sir Christ. Wren, immediately after the great fire of London; and it has been under repair for more than a year, under the superintendance of Messrs. Walker, Etty, and T. Collinson. The whole of the repairs, with the addition of a new organ (by Bishop), cost rather more than 2,000*l.*, the greater part of which was defrayed

out of the parish funds. The communion table is adorned with two finely-painted figures of Moses and Aaron, the work of W. Etty, R.A.

*Dec. 16.* The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of Municipal Corporations commenced their sittings in Guildhall for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the Corporation of the City of London. The Commissioners were John Blackburn, esq., Sir Francis Pulgrave, Mr. T. F. Ellis, and John Drinkwater, esq. After Sir F. Pulgrave had read the commission, Mr. Deputy Wood was examined as to the titles of the Corporation, as officers, &c. The inquiry has since been carried on, and the Corporation have afforded every facility to the Commissioners during its progress.

At the very moment when an outcry for the vote by ballot has been raised by a certain class of reformers, from one end of the kingdom to the other, the Common Council of London, where that secret, and we must add, un-English mode of voting had long obtained, have been compelled to abolish it, in consequence of the scandalous jobbing and corruption to which it afforded a convenient cover.

*Dec. 23.* After several days' hearing, an important case, as affects religious trusts, was decided in the Vice Chancellor's Court. The object of it was to take out of the hands of the trustees, members of a Unitarian chapel, certain funds known by the name of Dame Sarah Hewley's charity, and left for the purpose of inculcating Trinitarian doctrines. St. Saviour-gate chapel, to which the funds belong, is now in the possession of Unitarians, and it was contended by Counsel that the doctrines promulgated by the Rev. Mr. Well-beloved, the minister, were in opposition to those entertained by the founder. Mr. Pepys, on behalf of the trustees, argued that Lady Hewley, at the time she made the gift, was fully aware that some of the "Presbyterians," to which sect she belonged, held the doctrine of the Trinity, and that it was denied by others. He did not deny that Lady Hewley was a Trinitarian, but he had the means of proving that she did not go the whole length of the Trinitarian doctrine. The Vice-Chancellor, after having referred to the wills of Sir John and Lady Hewley, said that it was quite clear, from the contents of those instruments, that both Sir John and Lady Hewley were persons who firmly believed in the divinity of Christ. It was evident from this, that when Lady Hewley used the terms "godly preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel" in the deed, that she intended that the bounty of her charity should be only enjoyed by persons who believed in the divinity of Christ, and that she would have shrunk with

horror at the thought that the fruits of her charity should be given for the sustenance of persons who held religious opinions diametrically opposed to the Divinity of Christ. His Honour then referred to one of the books of the Unitarians, published by their society at Manchester, and which they called a new version of the Scriptures. It appeared to him, from the way in which many parts of the Scriptures were given in the book, that it was compiled in order to mislead ignorant persons who might read it. His Honour said that no person, having the slightest knowledge of the Greek text, could have so falsely and erroneously translated many passages in this new version of the Scriptures as they called it. For an illustration of this his Honour referred to the first Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, and, comparing the Greek text with the translation in this book, said that it appeared to him from these passages that they did not mean to give a new and improved version of the Scriptures, but to fetter down the mind of the reader, and to substitute a creed instead of a translation. He had looked at this book in many parts, and a more arbitrary, silly, and false translation of the Scriptures he had never met with. No persons holding such opinions as the publishers and subscribers to this book, could be considered to be the persons whom Lady Hewley, in giving this charity, designated as "godly preachers of Christ's holy Gospel." He was, therefore, of opinion, that Mr. Wellbeloved, and the other defendants, holding such opinions as they did, were not objects of Lady Hewley's charity, and the Court could not allow, therefore, the charity any longer to be administered by persons who denied the Divinity of Christ and the doctrine of original sin. There should, therefore, be a decree to remove Mr. Wellbeloved and the trustees from the future administration of this fund; the costs of the parties to be paid out of the funds.

The following is an account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1833:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Circulation .....	£18,216,000
Deposits .....	13,101,000
	£31,317,000
<i>Assets.</i>	
Securities.....	£23,576,000
Bullion.....	9,946,000
	£33,524,000

Dec. 30. The metropolis was visited by a tremendous storm of wind and rain. On the river, several tiers of shipping in the upper and lower pools broke from

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their moorings, and extensive damage was done, particularly among the colliers, many of which sank: every thing floating on the Thames became perfectly unmanageable. The spray rose so high, that it dashed over the ships at anchor, and in many cases washed every thing off the decks. The watermen suffered much by the loss of their boats, not less than 100 being blown over or broken to pieces while the storm was at its height; and a skiff, in Limehouse-reach, containing three persons, who were lying crouched in the bottom, was lifted out of the water, turned over, and instantly disappeared, when they all perished.

#### BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Lords of the Treasury have issued an order to the distributors of stamps, requiring that, after the expiration of two years from the date of publication, the files of all newspapers deposited with them shall be transmitted to the British Museum; and their lordships, at the same time, direct that particular attention shall be paid to keeping the series complete.

### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

#### DRURY LANE.

Dec. 3. A comedy, or rather burlesque farce, by Mr. Poole, called *A Soldier's Courtship*, was produced. There was a good deal of humour in the incidents and dialogue, and on the whole the piece was favourably received.

Dec. 26. The usual Christmas pantomime was superseded by a grand melodramatic spectacle, of which the *Seven Champions of Christendom* were the chief characters, and the renowned St. George the principal hero. The scenery was of the most gorgeous description, particularly the moving panorama of Egyptian scenery, painted by Stanfield. The processions and dresses were also of the same character. But these were the chief attractions of the piece, the plot and dialogue being very indifferent.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

Nov. 26. A farce, called *Scan. Mag.*, full of broad humour, was produced with complete success.

Nov. 26. The Christmas pantomime was *Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog*, dramatised from the well-known nursery tale of that name. In the harlequinade there were many scenic changes performed with great dexterity and effect: the scenery was remarkably splendid, and among the series, there were some striking views of the events of Capt. Ross's expedition, painted with considerable skill and effect by Grieves. The piece was throughout tolerably well received.

## PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &amp;c.

## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*Dec. 12.* Francis Lyttelton Holyoake, of Studley Castle, co. Warwick, esq. to use the surname and bear the arms of Godricke with those of Holyoake.

*Dec. 24.* 58th Foot, Gen. Fred. Maitland, to be Colonel.

89th Foot, Capt. Walter Pearse, to be Major. Commissariat, Assistant-Comm.-general Daniel Kearney, to be Dep. Comm.-gen.; Dep. Assistant-Comm.-gen. H. Bowers, to be Assistant Comm.-general.

*Dec. 26.* William Marshall, of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, and Newton Kyme, co. York, esq. to take and bear the arms of Hatfield.

*Dec. 27.* 14th Light Dragoons, Capt. H. Harvey, from half pay unattached, to be Captain. 1st Guards, Capt. Ferrars Loftus, to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.

91st Foot, Capt. Giles Vandeleur Creagh, to be Major.

*Dec. 31.* 25th Foot, Capt. James Robt. Young to be Major.

35th Foot, Lieut. Col. Geo. Leigh Goldie, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Geo. Teulon.

Unattached.—Major James M. Robertson, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. S. Smith, to be Major.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Bedingfeld, Bedingfeld R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. T. Briggs, Putney P. C. Surrey.

Rev. J. J. Eastridge, Gussage-All Saints V. Dorset.

Rev. J. W. Edgar, Ballyspillane V. co. Cork.

Rev. E. Freeman, Winteston Chapel P. C. co. Hereford.

Rev. J. Green, Smith Ottrington R. co. York.

Rev. H. Heathcote, Friston and Snape V. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Lloyd, Penystrowed R. co. Montgomery.

Rev. W. Ruine, Kirkleington P. C. co. York.

Rev. H. V. Russell, Rise R. co. York.

Rev. M. P. Short, Arklow V. co. Wicklow.

Rev. M. Terrington, Over Warton R. and Nether Warton P. C. Oxon.

Rev. J. A. Bermingham, Chap. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. W. Hawks, Chap. to the Earl of Durham.

## BIRTHS.

*Nov. 11.* At the Pavilion, Hans-place, the lady of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. a dau.—12. At the palace of Langenburg, the Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, dau. of the Duchess of Kent, of a son, who received the names of Victor Ferdinand Francis Eugentius Gustavus Adolphus Constantine Frederick!—25. At Witchesampton, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Carr Glyn, a son.

*Dec. 2.* At Carmarthen, South Wales, the wife of Major J. T. Lewis, a son.—13. At Stoke Poges, Bucks, the wife of the Rev. John C. Evans, a dau.—15. At Alderbury, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Huntley, a son.—15. At Weymouth, the wife of Captain H. Fitz-Roy, Gren. Guards, a dau.—19. At Stourpaine, Dorset, the wife of Percival North Bastard, esq. a dau.—20. At Freathy, Cornwall, the wife of Capt. Tomas, R.N. a son.—At Wells, the lady of Sir W. Francis Elliott, of Stobs and Wells, Bt. a son.—21. The wife of Bolton King, esq. M.P. a son—At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ferrars Loftus, Gren. Guards, a son.—At

Ealing, the wife of the Rev. Sir Herbert Okeley, Bart. a son.—23. At the Rectory, Trowbridge, the wife of the Rev. Francis Fulford, a dau.—At Almer Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. T. E. P. Blunt, a dau.—24. In New-st. Spring-gardens, Lady Campbell, a son.—25. In Upper Berkeley-st. Portman sq. the wife of Rowland Ronald, esq. a dau.—26. At Claverdon Vicarage, Mrs. Wyld, wife of the late Rev. R. Wyld, a son.—At Keppel-st. Russel-sq. the wife of Theophilus Thomson, M.D. a dau.—27. The wife of H. Chitry, Esq. of the Middle Temple, a dau.—28. At Walmer, the wife of the Rev. Ralph D. Backhouse, a dau.—28. In Chesterfield-st. Mayfair, the wife of H. MitfordBodley, esq. a son.—29. In Gloucester-place, the wife of J. B. Rooper, esq. M.P. a son.—30. At New-st. Spring-gardens, Mrs. Bransby Cooper, a dau.—At Paddington, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Gifford, a dau.

## MARRIAGES.

*Nov. 25.* At All Souls, Langham-pl. B. H. Cumberland, esq. Capt. 96th Reg. to Margaret, dau. of the late Gen. Fanning.

*Dec. 7.* At St. Paul's, Wm. R. Nedham, esq. Lieut. R.A. son of Major Gen. Nedham, to Emma, second dau. of T. M. Longden, esq. of Wood Lodge, Kent.—19. At New-st. Harriot Frances, eldest dau. of Archd. Onslow, to the Rev. Thos. Commeline.—16. At Jersey, Capt. Bamford, 73d Reg. to Catherine, only dau. of Waldron Hill, esq. late of Broom Hall, Staffordshire.—17. At Swanage, R. D. Maishfield, esq. of Wareham, to Anna Bullen, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. White.—19. At Manceter, Capt. Philip Hill, 53d Reg. brother of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. M.P. to Charlotte-Emma-Katherine, eldest dau. of J. G. Norbury, esq.—23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Geo. Burdett, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. to Harriet, dau. of W. Willan, esq.—At St. George's, the Hon. G. A. Craven, brother to the Earl of Craven, to Georgiana, dau. of the late Walter Smith, esq. of Bambidge-house, Hants.—24. At Brompton, H. P. Moor Despard, esq. of Rathmore, Queen's County, to Mary Isabella E. Kiesten, only dau. of Capt. Burrows, late R. W. Trans.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, J. F. Fearon, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Jessy, dau. of J. Burton, esq. of St. Leonard's.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. G. E. Gepp, to Emma Sophia, third dau. of the late Matthias Arutz, esq. of Dusseldorf.—26. Horatio Ross, esq. of Rossie Castle, M.P. to Justine Henrietta, dau. of Colin Macrae, esq. of the Grove, Nairnshire.—At Oxford, the Rev. R. C. Clifton, to Charlotte Horsby, third dau. of Percival Walsh, esq.—At Westbourne, Sussex, the Rev. R. Eden, Head Master of Hackney Grammar School, to Emily, dau. of the late John Cousens, esq. of Princed Lodge.—27. At Corfe Castle, Arabella Margareta, fourth dau. of the late Right Hon. J. Calcraft, to Capt. Rochford, R.N.—28. John Casley, esq. of Guilford-street, Russell-sq. to Maria, dau. of the late John Braddick, esq. of Boughton Mount, Kent.—31. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Roderick O'Conner, esq. of Newgarden, co. Galway, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. B. Moises, Vicar of Felton, Northumberland, and niece to the dowager Countess of Roden.—At Sulhamstead, J. W. Burfoot, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Mary-Anne; eldest dau. of the late W. Thoys, esq. of Sulhamstead-house, Berks.—At Oxford, the Rev. Wm. Benson, D.D. Rector of Hampton Poyle, Oxon, to Miss Rebecca Ann Foster, of Islip.



## OBITUARY.

JOHN BALGUY, ESQ.

*Sept. 8.* At Duffield, Derbyshire, aged 86, John Balguy, esq. a Bencher of the Middle Temple; for twenty years Judge of the Carmarthen circuit, and long Recorder of Derby, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that county.

He was descended from a very ancient family in Derbyshire, and was the only son of Henry Balguy, esq. of Alfreton, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Pearson, of Wortley, in Yorkshire. He succeeded Sir William Fitzherbert, Bart. as Recorder of Derby in 1791. He obtained a silk gown only three months before his death.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Gould, esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse, in Nottinghamshire, and had issue five sons: 1. John; 2. Henry, an officer in the army, who died in Trinidad in 1802; 3. Bryan-Thomas, of Derby, solicitor; 4. Edward; 5. Charles; and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Charlotte.

JOHN NICHOLLS, ESQ.

In the spring of 1832 died in France, aged 87, John Nicholls, esq., formerly of Goring, in Oxfordshire.

He was the only son of the eminent Frank Nicholls, M.D., physician to King George II., by a daughter of the still more eminent Dr. Mead.

Some years ago Mr. Nicholls published his 'Recollections,' which, although they are the very reverse of egotistical, and contain scarcely any allusions to his own history, have afforded us the following particulars: "I began my attendance in Westminster-hall in January 1765, and was intimate with Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, and Mr. Thurlow, afterwards Lord Chancellor." He went the Western Circuit. In 1781 he had very confidential intercourse with several of the leaders of the Rockingham party, and much intimacy with Mr. Dunning, the effective leader of the Shelburne party in the House of Commons, and in consequence endeavoured to suggest a union, to compose a more effective opposition. He had an interview with Mr. Burke; and when he reported to Mr. Dunning what Burke had said of the small number of the Shelburne party, his reply was, *Non numeremur, sed ponderamur.*

In 1783 Mr. Nicholls became a member of the senate himself, being returned on a vacancy for Blechingley, for which borough he was rechosen at the general election in the following year. He has devoted a chapter of his 'Recollections' to the case of Warren Hastings, with whom he was 'unacquainted when the discussion

was first entered on in the House of Commons; but, after the close of that session, was introduced to him, and gradually admitted to the most intimate and confidential communications.' Mr. Nicholls undertook a portion of the defence. In December 1787 he resigned his seat in Parliament, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds.

In 1795 he published, in 8vo. 'Observations on the situation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,' with regard to the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.

At the general election in 1796 he was again returned to Parliament for Tregony, and subsequently "had at different times much confidential intercourse with Charles Fox." He supported parliamentary reform; and in 1798 published his speech, delivered January 3, on the bill for augmenting the assessed taxes.

In 1820 appeared his "Recollections and Reflections, personal and political, as connected with public affairs during the reign of George III.," 8vo. pp. 408, "written at Toulouse between the 20th November 1819 and the 10th April 1820, to which a supplementary volume was added in 1822. Mr. Nicholls married a granddaughter of Bishop Gibson, the Saxon scholar, and translator of Camden's Britannia.

CAPTAIN BRADSHAW, R. N.

*Sept. 18.* At his father's seat, Worsley Hall, Lancashire, aged 48, James Bradshaw, esq., R. N.

This gentleman was the second son of Robert Haldane Bradshaw, esq. late M. P. for Brackley, and agent for the Bridgewater canal and estates. He received his first commission in the Navy March 2, 1805, was made a Commander 1806, and advanced to post rank 1808. He commanded the Eurydice, 24, at the reduction of Martinique in 1809. In February 1805 he became his father's colleague in the representation of Brackley, and so continued until that borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

He left his own residence at Runcorn on Monday, September 16, and arrived at Worsley Hall on Tuesday afternoon. He retired to bed about 11 o'clock, and soon after 10 on the following morning, in consequence of his not answering the repeated calls made by his servant, his chamber door was burst open, and he was discovered lying on the floor a corpse, having nearly severed his head from his body with a razor. At the coroner's inquest several witnesses were examined to show the state of mind in which he had been for some time previous to the melan-

choly event It appeared that while commanding a ship on the West India station Captain Bradshaw's health suffered very severely, and that since that time he has been subject to violent fits of indigestion, which always had visible effects upon his spirits. To relieve himself from those attacks he was in the habit of taking large doses of medicine without medical advice. For more than a month previous to his death he had exhibited the most unequivocal symptoms of derangement, and at one of the inns where he called on the road from Runcorn to Worsley, he asked for a Bible and Prayer-book, and insisted upon a servant in the house kneeling down with him to pray. His conversation on the last few days had been very incoherent; and, without a moment's hesitation the Jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of 'Insanity.' He has left a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters.

#### ARCHDEACON BEYNON.

*Oct.* ... At Llandilo, at the advanced age of 89, the Rev. Thomas Beynon, M.A. Archdeacon of Cardigan, Prebendary of St. David's and Brecon, Rector of Penboyr and Llanfihangel-fach Cilfargen, Vicar of Llanfihangel Aberbythich, Perpetual Curate of Llandefysaint, Commissary-general of the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, and Rural Dean of Emlyn. This venerable divine had been in possession of the Rectory of Llanfihangel-fach Cilfargen, the Vicarage of Llanfihangel Aberbythich, and the Perpetual Curacy of Llandefysaint, for no less than 63 years, and continued to serve them himself till a very few years of his death. He was presented to them by the father or grandfather of the present Earl of Cawdor, as he was to the rectory of Penboyr in the year 1784. Though he enjoyed so many preferments, it is thought that he expended all the proceeds in building churches, and making liberal subscriptions to most of the benevolent institutions connected with the established church. To St. David's College, Lampeter, he made a munificent donation of 1,000*l.* He was the oldest clergyman in the Diocese, and of him it may be truly said—

"Ævum implet actis non signibus annis."

He rebuilt Penboyr church and rectory from his own private resources, at an expence of upwards of four thousand pounds. He presented to the Carmarthen Grammar School a splendid collection of books, which cost him upwards of two hundred and fifty guineas, and in addition to the 1000*l.* which he gave towards building St. David's College, he also contributed materially to enrich the library. He was a great proficient in the Welsh language, and encouraged others in the

same pursuit by means of liberal patronage. To his numerous tenantry he was a most kind and indulgent landlord. Sincere in his private attachments, and ever ready, when convinced of the worthiness of the object, "to beckon modest merit from the shade," in him the Church has lost a worthy member, a munificent supporter,—a man whose masculine mind was not to be swayed by the changing spirit of the age, being ever under the guidance of friendship rather than passion. His death has left a void which it will be difficult to fill with so much stern private integrity and professional merit.

#### REV. DANIEL PETTIWARD, M.A.

*Nov.* 14. At the Angel inn in Bury, on his road to London, aged 68, the Rev. Daniel Petteward, M.A. Rector of Onehouse, and Vicar of Great Finborough, Suffolk.

This gentleman was a brother of the late Roger Petteward, esq., who died in July last, and of whom a memoir was published in our Magazine for October, p. 370, where some account of his parents and family will be found. The Rev. Mr. Petteward was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792.

He was presented to Onehouse in 1797 by his own family, and collated to Great Finborough in the following year by Bishop Yorke.

The loss of this highly respectable and benevolent gentleman will be regretted by a numerous circle of friends. Charitable in life, he has been so in death, having by will liberally contributed 4,000*l.* to the funds of several useful institutions; among them, 600*l.* to the Suffolk County Hospital, and 200*l.* to the Suffolk Clerical Charity. He has also bequeathed a valuable collection of books and works of art to Trinity College. His remains were interred in the family vault at Putney, Surrey.

#### MR. JOHN WALKER.

*Oct.* 25. At Dublin, in his 66th year, Mr. John Walker, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and a clergyman of the Established Church.

He was expelled from the University of Dublin upwards of thirty years ago for the heterodoxy of his opinions on subjects of church government and doctrine; and set up a chapel of his own in Stafford-street in that city, where he preached the strongest doctrines of Calvin without the slightest qualification. But that which attracted most attention to his chapel was a schism upon a point of discipline, which vexed the body, about eighteen years ago. St. Paul, at the conclusion of one of his Epistles, says, 'Greet one another with a

views and pretensions in respect to the professorship of law and jurisprudence in King's College, for which he offered himself as a candidate. In January 1831 he was appointed to the professor's chair, but in such a fragile state of health as called more for diminution than an increase of studious labour, and which paternal solicitude would have dissuaded him from entering upon. By some of his legal friends it was made an argument of dissuasion, that the appointment would be very destructive to his practice; and this in a considerable degree it proved, from the necessity of relinquishing clients, that he might have leisure for the composition of his lectures, most of which were written under such a complication of bodily maladies as nothing but a *post mortem* examination could have revealed. In October 1832, he printed, for private circulation, a letter on "Conservative Reform," addressed to Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms, fraught with liberal feeling and sound sense.

SIR JOHN STEVENSON, MUS. D.

*Sept. 14.* At the seat of his daughter the Marchioness of Headfort, in the county of Meath, aged 73, Sir John Andrew Stevenson, Mus. D., a Choral Vicar of Dublin Cathedral.

This distinguished composer was the son of a humble professor of music, who came from Scotland to settle in Dublin about the middle of the last century. He received his earliest musical instructions under Dr. Woodward, in the Cathedral of Christ-church, Dublin, to which he was introduced in 1771, being then about ten years of age. In this situation he first acquired that taste for sacred music which he afterwards cultivated with so much success. He continued in that situation until 1778, and five years afterwards became a Choral Vicar at the Cathedral of St. Patrick.

His introduction to composition for the theatre was also at a very youthful age. So early as 1779, he composed some of the airs for O'Keeffe's farce of "Dead Alive," at which time he was not nineteen, though O'Keeffe, in his "Recollections," has stated that he was "not above fourteen."

Shortly after his appointment to be vicar-choral in St. Patrick's, Mr. Stevenson married Mrs. Singleton, a widow, daughter of Mr. Morton of Rahoboth, near Dublin, at whose house he lodged, and pursued his profession with considerable success. In due course he became a full vicar of St. Patrick's; and, after some delay, was also admitted to the chapter of Christ-church. His voice was a fine bass, which, amongst others, harmonized with a fine effect; but, like most cathedral singers,

he was not so successful in solo parts as when assisting in combined harmony.

But it was in composition that his celebrity was soon established on a very exalted grade. His anthems, which were performed by the choirs of both cathedrals, gave him the importance of a successful author in the sublimest scale of musical creations; while some beautiful glees, and the arrangement of several fascinating airs as solos, earned for him the admiration and applause of those who were not acquainted with his cathedral compositions. Sometimes he adopted the poetry of past ages, and sent it again before the public with his own lyrical accompaniments: several stanzas of Shakspeare's, which before had been only recited to their own rhythm, now came forth associated with his brilliant or solemn symphonies. The poetical talents of his friends, too, he put in constant requisition; and thus he became surrounded by many votaries of the Muses, who were anxious to secure for their poetical effusions the aid of his strains to make them popular and immortal. It is a singular fact, connected with the success of his adaptations, that the poetry of Shakspeare and Moore seemed to produce the finest and purest of his inspirations; as if his genius was of a kindred order to theirs.

The honorary degree of Mus. Doctor was conferred on Mr. Stevenson by the University of Dublin, in compliment to his professional fame; and he received the honour of knighthood from the sword of the Earl of Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant, in April, 1802.

From the year 1800 to 1816 Sir John Stevenson was constantly engaged in the formation of musical publications, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Moore. Their Irish Melodies were published in eight parts. Another work was a collection of popular national airs; and a third a series of sacred songs, duets, and trios. Their success was complete. In 1822 Sir John Stevenson published two numbers of psalms, the poetical parts having been written by his son-in-law, Mr. Dalton; and a few years after he collected his Cathedral Anthems, and published them in London, in two volumes. One of the last and greatest of his productions was his oratorio of the Thanksgiving, which has been often performed at the Dublin cathedrals.

Sir John Stevenson's talents and social qualities admitted him to, and made him the favoured object of, the aristocratic circles; and both his daughters were highly married. There have been but few instances in Ireland of a similar self-elevation. Alliances with rank and fortune have indeed been made by others, but seldom through the same honourable course which distinguished Sir John Stevenson.

Nor did the brilliancy of such society withdraw him from the socialities of more humble life; and he mingled in the gaieties of both, with the ease and polish which distinguish the one, and the affability and humour which belong to the other. He had a considerable fund of playful wit, and a slight pomposity of manner which considerably enhanced it. His convivial habits accustomed him to late hours, and his professional employments made him an early riser: and thus, between both, he had but few hours to devote to repose. He constantly boasted that he required only three hours of the mental oblivion afforded by sleep. He did not retire from the social circle of his friends until within a year of his decease, and his manners were ever so lively that he appeared to have discovered an elixir for perpetual youth.

Sir John Stevenson was left a widower more than thirty years ago, with four children. His eldest son, John Andrew, entered the army, and went with the 99th regiment to Canada, where he settled, and died about a year ago. The second, Joseph, is in the church. Olivia was married, first, to Edward Tuite Dalton, esq., a gentleman of considerable literary talents, who died at an early age; and secondly, January 29, 1822, to the present Marquis of Headfort. Anne, the younger daughter, married Gustavus Lambart, esq. of Beau Park, co. Meath, and died about ten years ago.

Shortly after Sir John Stevenson's death a meeting was held at the cathedral of Christ-church, the Bishop of Kildare in the chair, at which the following Resolutions, among others, were passed:—

“That an immediate subscription be entered into for the purpose of defraying the necessary expences of a testimonial, to be at once worthy of the genius of him whom it is to commemorate, an encouragement to native talent, and an ornament to the sacred edifice in which it shall be placed.

“That, as the admirers of Sir John Stevenson's musical talents comprise very many in every class and grade in society, all anxious to promote the object in view, we are of opinion that, for the purpose of enabling each to take a share in the tribute about to be offered to his memory, the maximum of the subscription of individuals shall be one pound, leaving it to the option of all public, corporate, or other societies, to make such grants from their funds as they may think proper.

“That the application of any surplus funds which may arise shall be decided on at a future period; possibly in promoting an Annual Musical Festival in Dublin, commemorative of his genius.

“That the late Sir John Stevenson, having received in the cathedral of Christ-

church the first rudiments of the science that raised him to the eminence which he so lately enjoyed, and enabled him to extend the musical fame of his country over all the civilized portions of the globe, and he being also a member of its corporation, we think that cathedral to be the fittest place in which to erect his monument.

“That the members of the respective choirs in Dublin be a committee, to report the best method of preserving such of his manuscript music as may be now scattered amongst his friends.”

#### J. GORDON SMITH, M.D.

The addition of a few facts to the notice of John Gordon Smith, which appeared in the *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. last (p. 278), may perhaps aid in correcting the hallucinations of genius and talent which have so often been fatal to their possessors. We have already sufficient memorials of the calamities of literature, both in ancient and modern times; the present notices direct themselves rather in a cautionary manner to such as, having golden opportunities in an iron age, are too apt to lose them by disdain or neglect of ordinary duties. Can we blame the great, if, at a period when literature is no longer within a narrow circle, peculiar indulgence should no longer be generated by reverence, nor kindness extended beyond desert?

Smith was born of reputable parents at Aberdeen in Scotland, about the year 1788: such was his own account of his age to the present writer, when comparing the periods of their attendance at the Marischal College. Of this *alma mater*, which has produced not a few distinguished men, Smith was, without observable effort, a very creditable specimen. He became a good classical scholar, and imbibed a taste for general literature, in which he desultorily exhibited extensive powers and much genius. He was instructed in surgery and medicine; and his first distinction in his profession was as assistant surgeon to the 12th Lancers, of which corps in his vocation he shared the glories of the Peninsula and Waterloo, as also its duties in the army that afterwards occupied France. His military life furnished him not only with professional experience, but with adventure, and a general excitement of his powers; and he consequently returned to England full of energy, and with various resolutions for its exercise.

He paid his duty to his profession by contributing to medical publications; he also contributed to others of a miscellaneous nature, and largely to the *Military Register*, a periodical which, among those of other distinguished pens, has to boast of Mr. Kempe's first notes on Noviom-

gus; and gave rise to the similar works of more pretension in the present day.

Smith was received in good society, and made himself acceptable not only by his general intelligence, but a pleasant and gentlemanly exercise of wit and humour, particularly in his delineation of the manners of the north-east of Scotland; such as have been furnished from higher quarters on the south and west. Of his military adventures he was not prodigal, an abstinence not common in military men or travellers. One anecdote was brought out by good Mr. Egan, the surgeon of his regiment, at the present writer's table, which may be here permitted as a specimen: Smith, as was his custom after a battle, when he had done all he could for his own patients, went over the field of Waterloo, with a small patrol, to see if there were any, whether friend or enemy, that could be assisted or comforted. On their passage through heaps of dead, he thought he heard a moan, and said, "Here is one living!" The sergeant was, as this valuable rank of non-commissioned officers almost always is, attentive, but could hear nothing. Smith encouraging him the while he exerted himself in removing bodies, both heard a feeble voice, ejaculating, as a last effort, "Oh, Smith! don't you know me?" It was the good and brave Col. Ponsonby, the beloved of his regiment, who, after being very badly wounded, had been left among the dead, and who was thus preserved to bless his regiment, and perhaps mankind. The writer cannot here forbear from adding another anecdote of Smith's friend Surgeon Egan. As the army passed through the Peninsula, he perceived, by the highway side, a native female cherishing a British soldier's infant child, and hopeless of its fate. Egan placed it before him on his horse, protected it throughout the campaign, brought it to England, and it is now in all probability a happy man, through a variety of most extraordinary circumstances too long to narrate.

Smith, it should be said, had before this (being early M.A.) obtained his degree of Doctor in Medicine. He was, while exercising his versatile genius, anxious in anatomical demonstration, and a constant attendant at the theatre in Windmill-street, which still bears the venerated name of Hunter; and here Smith's memory would obtain honour if an anecdote could be narrated, with regard to the treatment of subjects, and the loss which science experiences from thoughtless impropriety in the young. It was a female case. He resided at this time with his family in one of the old houses in Scotland-yard, which, it is believed, was derived from some small office holden by

his father; and from its neighbourhood he spent most of his leisure with a friend in Pall-mall. There arose his first determination in regard to medical jurisprudence, and that friend had the delight of witnessing an audience to his first lecture in a little temporary theatre, headed by the Director-General of the Army Medical Board, Mr. Guthrie, whose name is a host, and others of the most talented men, both professional and otherwise.

While prosecuting this study with some difficulties, an event occurred which promised to sustain his rising fame, and smooth his passage through life. The late Duke of Sutherland had proposed to take into his house as a sort of domestic physician, a man of some intellect, who would have the benefit of his library, and the noble collection of MSS. He thought he should prefer a military man, and still more one who had served at Waterloo; the salary to be 200*l.* a year, and a table. The good Sir Gilbert Blane was consulted; he naturally applied to Sir James M'Gregor, whose ready kind-heartedness promptly named Dr. Smith, as embracing *all the requisites*. Smith ran to his friend to tell him, and ask him a thousand questions as to his capacity for such an occupation. His friend's answer was short: "Do not dare speak to me till you have concluded the engagement, and prepared to fulfil the recommendation of your worthy patrons." He did conclude, with privilege of lecturing at the Royal Institution, and this friend availed himself of one opportunity to look at him at his establishment at Bridgewater House. He found him, surrounded by shelves of MSS., on the ground floor, taking his allowed pint of wine after dinner. From some specimens, which Smith said he had liberty to print if he pleased, there must be enough to have furnished both profit and an opportunity for fame. His friend frequently inquired how he found Lord Stafford, and was astonished to learn that he saw little of him. "What!" said the friend, "domestic physician, and see little of his lordship! It is your business every morning to inquire of his health, and if convenient to see him." He said he was timid of intrusion: nor could his friend rally out of that timidity a man who, notwithstanding an inveterate Aberdeen dialect, lectured at ease before learned professors. Lady Stafford, however, with a goodness of which Smith was forewarned by his friend, meeting him on the stairs, at once relieved him. Her ladyship inquired if he had been with Lord Stafford, and, receiving the timid negative, added, "I am sure he will be glad to see you," immediately introducing him. General conversation and further intercourse was the result; and he afterwards,

beside professional attention and conversation, read to his Lordship for an hour or two together, and was introduced at dinner to the best company.

It is proper here to bear testimony to Smith's filial and fraternal feelings: his father died, the house in Scotland-yard was pulled down, and in his prosperity he was considerate of his mother and sisters. He took and genteelly furnished a house for them at the corner of Trevor Square, and made every exertion to obtain for them patronage of a boarding school, for which the Miss Smiths had received a suitable education. It did not, after considerable trial, succeed, but this made no difference in his protection: he evinced anything but sordid feeling.

Another testimony is due to his professional capacity. He accompanied the noble family with which he was now domiciled to their patriarchal castle of Dun Robin, in Sutherlandshire, where the then Marquis was threatened with blindness. Smith felt the responsibility under which he lay, while he did all that his best judgment dictated, and recommended the call from Edinburgh of the best advice. An eminent character went express, and when he saw what had been done, said it was precisely what he should have recommended, and that if he remained he could do no better than advise that Dr. Smith should go on as he had begun.

Events withdrew his friend from the capital for a time, and on his temporary return he found Smith established at Dorking as a physician, with some highly respectable patronage, but still attending his lectures and professional meetings in the metropolis. They were then again separate awhile, when accident led to an interview at the Portugal Hotel. Smith was lying on a bench in the box in which a professional gentleman had dined with him. He seized hold of his friend, implored him first to drink *Hock*, then to remain with him all night, as he wished to converse on bad conduct he had received from almost the whole profession; these being declined, he demanded a promise that he should be there to breakfast by eight the following morning. This was promised, and with much inconvenience performed, from a distance. Smith had departed for Dorking at seven! There was no doubt he then laboured under aberration of mind.

That friend shortly after quitted England for some years. In the autumn of 1831, however, Smith again found him in the suburbs of London. The condition of both, indeed, was altered, though his friend still preserved something of domestic life. He narrated his medico-forensic adventures, told of a book he had published on "The British Army in

France," and some censures which it had brought upon him, and afterwards of his contemplating a work on Portugal. On being told he must now bear with a frugal dinner, and no longer expect wine nor aught else, he readily agreed; but afterwards solicited that some common spirit might be obtained for him, which he drank without dilution, saying water injured him. This was the first mark of excess or vulgarity observed in him by his old friend. He subsequently took to him some quires of note-paper containing Sketches of Santarem; on which, as usual, such defects as occurred were pointed out. He lingered by the fire till late, talked of lecturing again, and was encouraged. It was now only that his friend ventured to hint an inquiry on his leaving Lord Stafford and Dorking, when Smith, evading the first question, stated that he had been respectably situated at the latter place, and told of the families in which he attended, and his profits; of some disagreements which his mother had with his servants, and some professional enmity, which had ended in making his mother a party to his being consigned to a mad-house, whence he was removed to the military lunatic hospital at Chatham. His former humour here broke out in a description of the apprehensions entertained of him by the persons employed there, his being secured and dieted as a confirmed lunatic, and the difficulty of his obtaining an examination, which however ended in his discharge.

After some absence, Smith again appeared to apologize to his friend for undue conduct towards him; he was set at ease upon it, and another short absence took place, during which that friend, from unavoidable circumstances, had been steeped in adversity. This friend was quitting his door early on a dark black morning in November, to seek needful resources for the day that was to pass over him, when Smith presented himself, and in a most subdued tone uttered: "I am no longer worthy to visit you; I am an outcast; I only want the manuscript I left with you to take to the Strand, (where a bookseller thinks he will buy it,) as a last resource. His friend told him they were too similar in circumstances for such an address; that he was himself, though ill, going out from necessity, and they might as well walk together. They did so; and on the way Smith said that the landlord of his obscure lodging in Mary-le-bone had turned him out and seized all he had for rent; that he had been just barely sheltered for a night or two for charity, but could be so no longer. As they proceeded through Leicester-square a dense fog set in, which caused great disorder. His friend remarked: "This is indeed such a hanging

and drowning day as the French ascribe to us; but added:—

‘When all the blandishments of life are gone,  
The coward sneaks to death, the brave lives on!’

‘Do you think so,’ said Smith; ‘I doubt it.’ Smith tried many booksellers on this circuit in vain. At length, on returning from Leadenhall-street, and just as they had reached St. Paul’s, his friend recollected Messrs. Fisher, of Newgate-street. Smith, in despair, objected to return; the other insisted, and had the pleasure to see him come out from their door without the parcel. He soon after received 20*l.* for his MS. of “Santarem,” &c. His friend saw him only once afterwards, when he stated that he had exhausted it in paying his debts, and boasted of being shortly to be provided for from some political institution, to which he wildly talked of having attached himself. On inquiry at the house of a worthy medical connection in Foley-place, it appeared that arrangements had been made for his lecturing there, with good hopes of his getting a class;—that an introductory lecture being fixed one morning, on his arrival after time, his powers, from whatever cause, had failed him!

No more was known of Smith by his friend for some months, till a letter reached him from the Fleet Prison, written in a high tone of proposition of something useful *for both*. Smith was answered, that if any thing could be done for *himself* it should be attempted, but only on that score. He accepted those terms, and his friend hastened to the Fleet Prison. Smith was nowhere to be found. Prisoners and turnkeys searched in vain; and it was only when going away that, casting his eye toward the south-west corner of the court, he perceived a solitary musing figure, which at the same moment rushed into his arms. Inquiries as to his chance of liberation were thus answered: “I want no liberation, God bless you! I am happier than I have been for years. I write for — and I get four pounds a week—come, take something—you can have brandy, anything!” On its being declined, he proposed that his friend, whom he had usually considered rather a patron, should attend there, assist him with ideas to go forth under his name, and share profits. Smith had evidently then lost both caste, recollection, and sentiment. Because his friend did not accede, he wrote to him in a maddened style; he afterwards wrote an apology: both were naturally disregarded by one who was himself in a state of body and mind hardly capable of sustaining himself, much less of bearing the aberrations of others. He heard no more of Smith till the coroner’s inquest thrilled upon him suddenly in the reports of the journals.

Such are a few of the incidents that occur in the life of this unhappy person. Many others remain untold; such as meeting, at a tavern in Chelsea, the respectable leader of the band at the Royal Military Asylum, when he found him to be the same person that had assisted him, on the field of Waterloo, in amputating the arm of Marshal Ney’s groom, who resisted at the imminent hazard of his life.

However, enough has been shown to cause an additional sigh for poor human nature, and to reiterate the admirable caution of Johnson on the fate of Savage, that “those who disregard the common maxims of life will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible!”

#### G. F. ROBSON, Esq.

In addition to our brief memoir of this talented artist in p. 472, we have been favoured with the following anecdotes from one of his most intimate friends.

He was born in 1790, his father married twice, and had a family of twenty children. George was the eldest by the second marriage. With Robson imitation by lines preceded speech. Bewick’s Book of Quadrupeds, then lately published, was the earliest object of his notice. Soon as his infant hand could grasp a pencil, it became his favourite, almost his only toy. Between three and four years old he attempted the imitation of natural objects. On one occasion his affectionate and tenderly attached mother found him lingering behind her as they were crossing a meadow; his eyes were fixed on a crow pecking at some carrion in the path; they had scarcely reached home, when, to his mother’s surprise, he drew on a slate the crow in its action of pecking, with sufficient accuracy to prove it the result of observation and memory.

At seven years old he was sent to school at Scorton in Yorkshire; and on his return to Durham he was found to have made little progress in his school studies, but much in his favourite art, Nature may be said to have been his principal instructress; but his ingenuity now began to find means of improving himself, little suspected by his family. The picturesque scenery of Durham and its neighbourhood (the subject of many of Robson’s paintings) attracted artists of eminence to the city; and so surely as one began his sketching excursions, he found himself attended by a ruddy rosy-faced boy, who hung upon his path and watched his footsteps. He had not made much progress in his work before the same little fellow was creeping up to his side, and with an expression of intense interest in his countenance, endeavoured to obtain a sight of the pencil’s magical

creation; by degrees the boy was encouraged to show his own attempts to these mighty magicians, and their decision was listened to with fear and trembling. Mr. Wm. Daniell (the academician), Mr. Cotman of Norwich, and many others, were referred to in after-life by Mr. Robson with expressions of gratitude, as having encouraged his earliest attempts by the kindest attentions. The effect of these instructions was soon visible.

At the age of 16, with five pounds in his pocket, he left his father's house, never more to return. On this slender stock he came to London, and through the advice and assistance of his kind friend Mr. Robinson of Great Queen-street, he was enabled immediately to turn his talents to account. He made drawings which were exposed in the windows of Mr. Cribb the carver and gilder in Holborn, from the profits of which, though sold at a very low rate, he was enabled to repay his father the five pounds he had received, in less than a twelvemonth; and he now found himself in a state of independence. He lived with a most scrupulous attention to economy. To become a great painter was worth the sacrifice of every personal comfort: he would have been satisfied to have lived on bread and water.

About 1808 he resolved on publishing a view of his native city. He was encouraged by a large list of subscribers; and the success which attended this publication gave him new vigour.

He had now got funds in his pocket, and a sufficient stock of information in his mind, to enable him to put in practice a scheme he had long contemplated, of visiting the Highlands of Scotland. Our young artist experienced a full measure of that high excitement common to every man of imagination, when he first finds himself amongst the mountains. The guides still remember the antics he performed the morning he walked out to the banks of Loch Katrine. That he might enter entirely into the romance of the country, he dressed himself as a shepherd, and with his wallet at his back, and Scott's poems in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains at all hours and in all seasons. He was standing by the door of the little inn at Loch Katrine, when some gentlemen and ladies (travellers) arrived. They called out to the laddie to take their portmanteau. Robson immediately complied, threw it across his shoulder, and when he had carried it into the house, they gave him a shilling, which he accepted, and then offered to be their guide as well as their porter. The travellers soon found themselves engaged with a man of intelligence, and not as they supposed, a shepherd boy. The excursion at an end, the guide made his bow, and

asked his fee. One of the party (Mr. Wm. Harrisson, solicitor, in Lincoln's-inn) presented his card, and keeping up the humour of the scene, said he must defer payment till they met in London. The acquaintance so formed, proved very agreeable to both parties.

The late President of the Royal Academy, Sir Thomas Lawrence, to whom he had been introduced on his first coming to London, extended to him the kindest encouragement and protection. In 1805, the year of his arrival in London, commenced the Society of Painters in Water-colours; and in 1813 he became an exhibitor in the ninth annual exhibition of the Society; and he was elected member the following year. Tired of moving, the Society were suffering for want of some permanent gallery, and Robson actually took the rooms in Pall-mall East on his own responsibility, and by this bold measure gave to the Society a local habitation and a name. As an active member of a Society, Mr. Robson's character appears in a new light. Hitherto he has been seen struggling with difficulties which concerned only his own interests and reputation. Now he is found mingling himself up with the feelings and interests of others, and acting for the benefit of the whole. In illustrating this part of his life, we cannot do better than copy the contents of a letter from Robson's oldest friend and most trusty coadjutor, himself a distinguished artist. "The grand aim of his life for many years," says this correspondent, "was to ensure the success of the Society. Day and night it was always in his thoughts; the whole strength of his mind and body was directed to this one object. His evenings were devoted to visiting the members; exhorting, encouraging, and in many cases, at his own risk, commissioning them to execute pictures for the benefit of the exhibition. I could tell a thousand instances of his extraordinary zeal from my own personal knowledge. I could name many of our friends who are fully sensible of their obligations to Robson for the anxious endeavours he was constantly making to advance their interests and their reputation. Once he set off on the last day of the exhibition to his friend the late Bishop of Durham (Dr. Barrington), to induce him to purchase a picture that seemed likely to go back to the artist unsold, and he returned in triumph with the money in his hand. Never shall I forget the joy with which he came to tell me of the successful termination of the arrangements which secured to Lough the sculptor, also a native of the county of Durham, the monument of Bishop Middleton. He thought highly of Lough's genius, and he was greatly instrumental in enabling this me-



ritorious sculptor to surmount the impediments that stood in the way of his success. Lending or advancing money, giving commissions to assist his brother artists, buying frames, to lend for pictures that he feared might be injured in their effect by being inadequately framed;—these were actions he was constantly performing, where he thought the painter's talents deserved, or his deficiency of means required such assistance. In all this kindness there was never the smallest ostentation.

The activity of Robson's own life, and the intense interest he felt in the success of the Society to which he had attached himself, did not prevent his annual excursions to the Highlands of Scotland. He visited (continues the same correspondent) every lake, vale, and mountain, through the whole extent of the Grampians.

Drawing one day in a retired nook in the neighbourhood of Loch Katrine, the majestic figure of Kemble the actor started up before him like a vision. He was wrapped in a travelling cloak, which partly concealed his person. Coriolanus on the hearth of Tullus Aufidius came into the artist's mind; and when the actor after introducing himself, and requesting his company to dinner, said, with rather a tragedy air, "I suppose, sir, you know who I am." Robson replied, in the same tone,—

"Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face  
Bears a command in't.  
Thou canst be no other than John Philip Kemble."

The artist and the actor met at dinner, and over a bottle of right good whiskey vowed an eternal friendship.

In the neighbourhood of Blair Atholl he was discovered by the Duke of Atholl, who insisted on his coming to dine with him. It has already been stated that Robson's only dress was that of a Highland shepherd. He represented to his Grace how unfit he was in such costume to join a fashionable party; but no excuse was admitted, and he went. Few men could go through a scene of this kind better than Robson. There was a simple dignity about him. The surprise his dinner dress occasioned was soon changed into respect for his talents and character, and the lasting friendship of the Duke of Atholl and his family was the result of the adventure. Many of Robson's most valuable acquaintances were made in these solitudes. It was in the Highlands he first met with Mr. Alnutt of Clapham, who proved a friend to him when he stood most in need of assistance. He almost lived at Mr. Alnutt's house, during the time that he was preparing for

publication his work of the *Grampian Mountains*.

Though especially inspired by the scenery of the Highlands, Robson did not confine himself to Scotland; he visited his native county, Durham, the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, made himself familiar with the mountains of North Wales, and crossed over to Ireland for the purpose of painting the Lake of Killarney. These transactions first brought him into connection with the Sketching Society, formed by a party of artists who met at each other's houses, for the purpose of indulging in the delights of composition. Robson's sight would not allow of his drawing, but it was one of his greatest pleasures to attend the meetings, and watch the creations of the evening. A year before his death he was elected by acclamation an honorary member, and in no place will his cheerful countenance and good humour be more missed, than in the meetings of that society.

Reference to these recent circumstances brings the narrative to a very melancholy close. In the beginning of August 1833, Robson went with his esteemed friend Mr. Hills, the animal painter, to the island of Jersey, from whence he arrived in town to attend a meeting of the Sketching Society on the 22d, for the purpose of bidding adieu to Mr. Lealie (one of its most valued members), who was about to quit England for America. On the Wednesday following, he embarked in excellent health and spirits on board the James Watt steam-boat, with the intention of visiting his friends in the north. He was landed at Stockton-upon-Tees on the 31st, extremely ill; medical aid was immediately procured, but it was not possible to stop the progress of his disorder. He died on the 8th of September, in the 45th year of his age.

There was something so extraordinary in the circumstances attending his sudden illness and death, that his friends wished for a post mortem examination. The viscera, on being exposed, exhibited generally a natural and healthy appearance, with the exception of the stomach, which displayed marks of intense inflammation. The little fluid found in it being submitted to the action of chemical test, underwent no change, and showed not the slightest sign of containing any metallic salt. The origin of this inflammation still remains a secret. It is, however, remarkable that seven of the passengers in the steam-boat were "affected more or less in the same way," and that the last and indeed the only words spoken by Robson after his brother Mr. James Robson's arrival from Durham were, "I am poisoned."

A relative who has known him from his earliest years, thus sums up his cha-

acter. In his childhood and youth he was honest-hearted and cheerful; in the different relations of life he was kind, affectionate, straightforward, and honourable; in his profession his indefatigable and intense labour and study, from an age when commonly the hours are wasted, laid the foundation of a well-earned fame, and his delightful works will long please the eye of all. His fellow artists will long feel his loss.

We add a letter which we have received from Mr. Britton, relative to one of the publications in which Mr. Robson was engaged.

Mr. URBAN,—In your account of Mr. G. F. Robson (p. 472), it is stated that “he published, in conjunction with Mr. Britton, a most delightful series of Picturesque Views of the English Cities.” That gentleman had no share or concern in the work, as it was undertaken and published by myself. I paid Mr. Robson two hundred and fifty-six guineas, and certainly endeavoured to do full justice to him as an artist and a friend. Some of the engravers exerted their best abilities in the same cause; but three of the plates were so indifferently executed, that I had them re-engraved. After publishing 250 copies large paper, and 500 small paper, I destroyed the plates mentioned below.\* I disposed of the remainder at a public sale. I have sold nearly the whole of the drawings at four, five, and six guineas each. This volume I published as a collection of prints, alone, without any letter-press, for the purpose of escaping the unjust penalty of giving eleven copies to certain public and private institutions, some of which are rich, and ought to purchase every new literary work, for the encouragement of authors. As a continuation and literary accompaniment to Mr. Robson’s views, I published another volume, devoted entirely to the “Architectural Antiquities” of the same cities, containing numerous engravings on copper and wood, illustrative of the ancient gates, castles, streets, monastic ruins, bridges, &c.; and as this volume is not much known, it is my intention to commence next month a republication of it in monthly numbers, at a price adapted to the general class of purchasers.—For ‘Halls’ read ‘Hills,’ in your account, p. 473.

Yours, &c.

J. BRITTON.

*Christmas Day, 1833.*

*Counsellor BICKERTON, Esq.*

Oct. 7. In a wretched hovel, at a place called the Five Chimneys, near the Vauxhall Bridge Road, aged 58, Mr.

John Bickerton, an eccentric character, formerly well known in the University of Oxford.

He was the son of a Flintshire farmer, and, according to his repeated assertion, related to the late Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. He entered as a Commoner of St. Edmund Hall on the 6th of July, 1793, and continued there for several terms, but never took a degree. The Vice-Principal of that Society, Mr. Crouch, well knowing the state of his mind, declined furnishing him with the papers necessary for his entering into holy orders, in consequence of which Bickerton left the University, and wandered about the country. Between 20 and 30 years since he made his re-appearance in Oxford, with some money in his possession, and assumed the dress of a master of arts. He never walked in the streets without an umbrella, and always attended at the Assizes with a counsellor’s wig on his head. At St. Mary’s Church it was his practice to seat himself near the pulpit, and to take his wig from his pocket, and gravely place it on his head. He usually called himself “Counsellor Bickerton, Esq.” and in this name published a small pamphlet, full of incoherent matter. He was very loquacious, but perfectly harmless in his manners. He had no means of obtaining subsistence, at least none that were known, except the benevolence of some members of the University, among whom was the present Bishop of Llandaff, then Provost of Oriol College. At one time he purchased a chariot at an auction, removed the pole, and contrived to make it a one-horse carriage. He purchased a horse also, and engaged in his service a youth, well known in Oxford, who was sent *over the seas* a few years since. Bickerton fitted up his carriage with cooking apparatus; and when the Judges left Oxford, he, dressed in his wig and gown, and accompanied by his man, followed them on the circuit. But his travelling the circuit was soon terminated, for the first time that he appeared in a court where he was unknown (it is believed at Gloucester), he was taken into custody, and afterwards sent from the place. During his journey, he regularly cooked his victuals on the road side, and slept in his carriage. The only food furnished to his horse was what he could collect from green lanes and the sides of ditches. At this period of Bickerton’s life, he had taken up his residence at Hertford College, with Constantine Demetriades, the Greek. The only member of that society then remaining, was the Rev. R. Hewitt; and as Bickerton’s steed was fed on the grass-plot, the Vice-Principal (as Mr. Hewitt termed himself) complained bitterly of the filthy state of the

\* Rochester, Westminster, Coventry, Lincoln from the South, Exeter.

quadrangle. In order to prevent the consequences of the indecorous behaviour of the horse, the counsellor regularly attended with his hat placed at the horse's tail. It is also remembered that during a cold winter, Bickerton being in want of fuel, to procure it he contrived to climb into a tree that was in the quadrangle of Hertford College, seated himself upon one of its branches, and actually sawed the branch off between himself and the trunk, in consequence of which he fell to the ground and was much hurt. When ejected from Hertford, he purchased a small boat, and for some time lived upon the Isis.

After his aquatic residence he left Oxford, but occasionally paid it a visit. Several times within the last few years he was relieved at the Oxford Anti-Mendicity Society. At one time he was completely re-clothed; but in a few months he returned, again wrapped in rags, and covered with vermin. He gave an incoherent account of his losing the clothes given to him, but there is reason to believe that he had sold them. At that time he rode on a donkey, and stated that he was travelling to collect his rents. Several gentlemen of the University and City, at these visits, gave him money and clothes.

Such is the history of this poor man, published at the place of his former residence in the Oxford Herald. At the inquest on his body, one of the witnesses gave the following account of his London life:

"Daniel Friend, of Green Hart-yard, Hatton-garden, said that he knew the deceased. He was complete master of five or six languages, and perfectly conversant with the Hebrew. He formerly kept a school in Wych-street, Strand. He bought the Five Chimneys property about six years ago, for which he paid 380*l.* He had also one or two houses in Edward-street. A Mr. Dance, a broker, lived in one of them. Some time ago the deceased seized upon Mr. Dance for rent, who replevied, and threw the deceased into Whitecross-street prison. Witness saw the deceased last Friday. He was then knocking up some old tin saucepans, and picking the wire out to sell for old iron. He went out with the wire, and brought home a salt herring and a pound of potatoes. He also brought a bottle containing some vitriol and water, which he took for his complaint. He always complained of being ill used by Mr. Dance."

On that part of this testimony which relates to Bickerton's imputed skill in languages, the Oxford Herald remarks:

"On the inquest upon his body one of the witnesses stated that he was a linguist, and thoroughly acquainted with the

Hebrew language. We knew him well, and can with confidence assert, that, although once a member of this University, he had very little knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, was totally ignorant of Hebrew, and knew no modern language whatever, except his own. Poor Bickerton was perfectly harmless; he possessed that sort of cunning which often accompanies aberration of intellect; was always moderate in drinking; would never take more than two glasses of wine; he would eat heartily, provided he could do so gratuitously; he never paid attention to cleanliness; he was full of strange fantasies, and we believe, in spite of his apparent misery, was contented and happy. The grandson of Bickerton's brother is now resident in Oxford; he is a bed-maker at Magdalen College." Another person who claimed the same relationship, appeared at the inquest, and described himself as Mr. Richard Palin Bickerton, surgeon, of Adelaide-street, Strand.

The hovel in which Bickerton died was an unfinished building. It comprised three rooms; but had no windows nor doors; and the lower room was still unfloored, and scattered with broken bricks and mortar. Besides a chair which had been brought by a neighbour towards his last moments, there was no furniture. "The only articles found in the place," says the London paper, which was ignorant of his history, "were a barrister's old gown and wig." So he had parted with every other comfort; but the emblems of that honourable rank, of which he imagined himself the possessor, he would not relinquish, except with life itself. Though probably, judging from the time when he was entered at Oxford, he was not sixty years of age, his poor neighbours regarded him to be between seventy and eighty; and they not only looked upon him as possessed of great learning, but of vast wealth. He was generally known as "the old miser." A surgeon stated that the deceased had laboured under a disease of the kidneys for five years, but that his life might have been prolonged with proper food and care. The jury accordingly returned as their verdict, that he "died from the want of the common necessities of life."

#### CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Spencer Arden*, B.A. of — coll. Cambridge, only son of the late Rev. William Arden, Rector of Brampton, Northamptonshire, and Prebendary of Worcester.

The Rev. *Alexander Auchinleck*, Rector of Rossory, in the Diocese of Clogher, which he held before the year 1806.

Aged 70, the Rev. *J. Burnes*, for forty-

seven years Curate of English Down and Cullen.

The Rev. *James Bingle*, for more than thirty years Curate of Hevingham and of Marsham, Norfolk. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1802, as sixth Senior Optime.

At Croome, near Sledmere, aged 75, the Rev. *Rowland Croxton*, of Sledmere, Vicar of Wetwang and Kirkby Grindalyth, Yorkshire. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1782; M.A. 1785; was presented to Kirkby Grindalyth in 1789, by Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.; to Wetwang in 1798 by the Prebendary of that stall in York cathedral; and to Sledmere in 1824 by Sir Tatton Sykes. His stature was so large that his coffin measured seven feet five inches, and weighed, with the corpse, sixty-five stone.

In Garden-row, within the rules of the King's Bench, where he had resided for the last twenty years, aged 80, the Rev. *William Barker Daniel*, the author of *Rural Sports*, 2 vols. 4to. 1801-1803, 2d ed. 3 vols. 8vo. 1810, 4th vol. 1813. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790.

The Rev. *Richard Davies*, Rector of Llangarty-Talallyn, co. Brecon, to which he was instituted on his own presentation in 1804, and in which the Bishop has appointed his son, the Rev. Rich. Payne Davies, to succeed him.

The Rev. *William Massy*, of Templemore, Rector of Dysart. This living, which was a non-cure, is the first that has fallen to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the late Church Reform Act.

At Hasfield rectory, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *Saunders William Miller*, for forty-six years Rector of that parish. He took the degree of M.A. as a member of Pembroke coll. Oxford in 1810.

The Rev. *Morgan Price*, Rector of Talachddu, co. Brecon, to which he was instituted in 1814.

At Epsom, aged 74, the Rev. *Edward Richards*.

The Rev. *Charles Smith*, Rector of the union of Arklow, co. Wicklow. The livings of Ballintemple and Kilbride have since been given to different incumbents, and at the latter place the Earl of Wicklow will rebuild the church for the new incumbent, who is his lordship's chaplain.

At Tottington, near Bury, Lancashire, aged 80, the Rev. *Thomas Wade*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, to which he was presented by the Rector of Bury in 1799.

At Uffculme, Devonshire, aged 82, the Rev. *James Windsor*, for fifty years Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1783 by the Prebendary of Uffculme, in the cathedral of Salisbury. He has bequeathed the sum of 1,000*l.* to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

Sept. 16. At the house of the Rev. John Jones, Rector of Llanaber, near Barmouth, aged 25, the Rev. *John Evans*,

Oct. 4. At Rugeley, Staffordshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Charles Inge*, forty-nine years Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Newton Regis, Warwickshire. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M.A. 1784.

Oct. 14. At Reading, aged 63, the Rev. *William Wise*, D.D. Vicar of St. Laurence in that town, and Perpetual Curate of Hurst. He was educated at Merchant-Taylor's School, from which he was elected a Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, June 11, 1788. He graduated M.A. 1797, B.D. 1801, D.D. 1813; was presented to St. Laurence, Reading, in 1812, by that Society, and to Hurst in 1822 by the late Dean of Salisbury.

Oct. 27. At Scotter, near Gainsborough, aged 63, the Rev. *Henry John Wollaston*, Rector of that parish, and Chaplain to his Majesty; younger brother to Frederick William Wollaston, esq. of Shenton-hall, Leicestershire, and to Admiral Charles Wollaston. He was the 4th and youngest son of the Rev. Frederick Wollaston, LL.D. Chaplain to the King, and Prebendary of Peterborough; was of Sidney college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795; was for some time Rector of Paston, co. Northampton; was appointed a Chaplain in ordinary to the King in 1797, and collocated to Scotter in 1803, by Dr. Madan, then Bishop of Peterborough. Mr. Wollaston has left a numerous family; see the pedigree of Wollaston in *Nichols's History of Leicestershire*, vol. IV. p. 542.

Nov. 11. At Thornborough, Bucks, aged 85, the Rev. *Jonathan Briggs*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Bradwell. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1794, and was presented to both his livings in 1802, to Thornborough by Sir H. Verney, Bart. and to Bradwell by the King.

Dec. 5. Aged 44, the Rev. *Thomas William M'Guire*, Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 18... and was presented to St. Paul's Deptford by the family of Drake in 1819.

Dec. 7. At Warfield, Berks, aged 39, the Rev. *Robert Faithfull*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Wadham coll. Oxf. M.A. 1817, and was presented to Warfield in 1824 by Maxwell Windle, esq.

Dec. 9. At Steepleton, Dorsetshire, the Rev. *Thomas Richard Coles*. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. LL.B. 1819.

Dec. 12. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the Rev. *Thomas Deason*, Perpetual Curate of Whitworth, Durham, to which church he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Durham in 1797, and late Curate of Melcombe Regis.

*Dec. 16.* At Hastings, aged 90, the Rev. *Charles Norris*, Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector of Fakenham and Aylsham, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 11th Wrangler 1766, M.A. 1769; was presented to Fakenham by that Society in 1790, and having been college tutor to Earl Spencer, was appointed a Prebendary of Canterbury in 1799, and presented to Aylsham in the following year by the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral church. He was "the son of Mr. Norris, who was formerly Vicar of Brabourn near Ashford; and the grandson of Mr. Norris, for so many years Chapter Clerk and Auditor to the Dean and Prebendaries of Canterbury, one who both in and out of office was intelligent and respectable, and not unworthy to be a successor of the antiquary Somner." (Letter of the Rev. Sam. Denne in Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, vol. vi. p. 754.)

*Dec. 21.* Aged 69, the Rev. *Thomas Dethick*, Rector of Oldbury, Shropshire. He was of St. John's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1788, and was presented to Oldbury in 1822 by Lord Chancellor Eldon. His mother died the week before him, at the advanced age of 94.

#### DEATHS.

##### LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

*May 14.* At the College of Arms, aged 47, *James Rock*, esq., Dublin Herald, and Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms. The former situation he had held for some years; to the latter he had been appointed only on the recent death of Francis Townsend, esq.

*Aug.* Aged 54, the Hon. *Algernon Percy*, son of the Earl of Beverley and brother to the Countess of Ashburnham, the Bishop of Carlisle, &c. He was lately Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons.

In the King's Bench Prison, *Edmund Clavering*, esq. of Calvelly-park, Northumberland, formerly belonging to the firm of Wright and Co. bankers, Henrietta-street, Covent garden.

*Aug. 26.* *Joseph Mortimer*, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair, late Capt. 1st Somerset Militia, and formerly of the Queen's Bays; eldest son of the late *Joseph Mortimer*, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts.

*Sept. 4.* In Duke-street, Westminster, in his 70th year, *James Farquhar*, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and Johnstone-lodge, co. Kincardine, Deputy Registrar of the Admiralty Court. He formerly held several other appointments connected with the civil law, and had a large private practice as a Proctor in Doctors' Commons.

He was M. P. for the Aberdeen district of burghs from 1801 to 1820.

*Sept. 27.* *Sophia-Harris*, sister of *John Hoppner*, esq. R.A.

*Oct. 23.* In Montagu-st. *Portman-sq.* *Jane Ellen*, eldest dau. of late Rev. R. Mesham, Rector of Ripple, Kent.

*Nov. 7.* At Maida-hill, aged 33, *Sibella*, wife of *Lewis John de la Chamette*, esq.

*Nov. 8.* At Howard-st. Strand, aged 35, *Dr. Wordingham*, formerly of Kensington.

*Nov. 12.* At Kennington, aged 82, *Joseph Wells Liversedge*, esq.

*Nov. 13.* In Piccadilly, aged 37, of paralysis, brought on by drinking immoderate quantities of brandy, *Mr. Rich. Beckley*, bookseller.

In Gloucester-pl. *Miss Harriet Tucker*.

In Torrington-sq. *Charlotte*, widow of *G. Edmunds*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Aged 51, *Joseph Horaley*, esq. of Finsbury-terrace.

*Nov. 15.* Lieut. *Charles Kerr Dow*, R.N.

At Thurlow-house, Clapham, aged 35, *Amelia Ann*, second dau. of the late *Beeston Long*, esq.

*Nov. 17.* At Ludgate-hill, aged 63, *Mr. Edward Gainsford*, cheesemonger. It is said that he obtained a wife by public advertisement, and the union was a very happy one.

At Peckham, in his 70th year, *Thomas Bond*, esq.

*Nov. 18.* At Kensington, *Deborah*, widow of *Thos. Simpson Evans*, L.L.D. Mathematical Master at Woolwich and Christ's-hospital.

*Nov. 19.* Aged 49, *Mr. Jos. Newell*, of Whitecross-st. author of several works on the liberties and privileges of the citizens of London.

*Nov. 28.* In Fitzroy-st. aged 90, *Paul Shewcraft*, esq. formerly of Bombay.

*Nov. 30.* Aged 59, *Mr. J. F. Sasse*, of Ryder's-court, Leicester-sq.

*Lately.* *Philip Ainslie*, esq. a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

*Commander Charles Bentham*, R.N. (1828), third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. *Bentham*, royal artillery.

*Joseph Gawen*, esq. a member of the Stock Exchange. He has left, by his will, the sum of 4000*l.* in stock and money to charitable institutions. There are eight legacies of 100*l.* each for different charities: The sum of 200*l.* is bequeathed to the fund for the relief of the decayed members of the Stock Exchange, and 500*l.* consols to be added to that sum upon the death of his widow, at which period five other legacies of 500*l.* consols each, will become payable to different institutions named in his will. The whole is free of the legacy duty.

*Dec. 4.* At Lambeth, aged 22, William Henry Nelson, youngest son of late Col. Stirke, 12th reg.; and *Dec. 9.* Margaret Elizabeth, his youngest daughter.

*Dec. 7.* In Saville-row, aged 41, Fran. Squibb, esq. the celebrated auctioneer.

*Dec. 9.* At the residence of his son, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, aged 67, James Griffith, esq.

*Dec. 14.* In Harley-st. aged 69, Lady Beechey.

At Clapham, aged 45, Mathew Jegon Turner, esq. formerly of Clonmel.

*Dec. 15.* In Trinity-sq. aged 64, H. Scrivener, late of Clapham-common.

At Camden-town, Anna Eliza, youngest dau. of Francis Burgess, esq. of the Middle Temple, and late of 54th reg.

*Dec. 18.* At Clapham-rise, aged 79, J. White, esq. formerly of Lincoln's-inn.

*Dec. 19.* In the Inner Temple, aged 60, the widow of T. Richards, esq. formerly of Kettering.

*Dec. 21.* In Queen Anne-st. aged 67, Juliana, relict of Wm. Sam. Towers, esq.

*Dec. 22.* At Hackney, aged 3, Joanna Caroline Amelia, only dau. of Samuel Walter Burgess, esq.

In Kensington-sq. aged 86, Henry Penny, esq.

*Dec. 23.* At Brompton, in her 22d year, Jane, only surviving dau. of late Rev. David Felix, of Chelsea.

*Dec. 27.* At Eaton-place, aged 21, Juliana Barbara, wife of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. She was the fourth and youngest dau. of the late Lord Henry Molineux Howard, and sister to the Countess of Carnarvon, Viscountess Andover, &c. and was married July 7th, 1831.

In Wimpole-st. aged 61, Wm. Pulsford, esq.

*Dec. 28.* The wife of the Rev. Rich. Edwards, of Keppel-st.

*Dec. 29.* Aged 89, Susanna, widow of Conway Heighington, esq. R.N.

*Dec. 30.* Sam. Richardson, esq. Commander in the Indian Navy.

*Dec. 26.* At Clapham-road, aged 76, the widow of Samuel Statham, esq. of Arnold-grove, Nottinghamshire.

*Dec. 30.* At Highbury, aged 50, Ann, widow of the late James P. Hummel, of Conduit-st. and dau. of the late W. Horton, esq. whose death was recorded in p. 380.

*Dec. 31.* At Claremont-place, Judd-st. aged 63, Thomas Swinbourn, esq. late of Kilburn.

BUCKS.—*Oct. 14.* aged 78, George Ive, esq. of Gerrard's-cross.

*Lately.* At Wycombe, Charlotte, widow of Maj.-Gen. Fisher.

At Eton College, aged 12, Wm. Henley, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Eden and the dow. Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

GENT. MAG. December, 1833.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov. 16.* At Cambridge, aged 72, John Purohas, esq. Alderman of that town, and Treasurer of Addenbroke's Hospital.

*Nov. 29.* Aged 20, Arth. Heath Rush, student of Magdalene College, Camb.

CHESTER.—*Dec. 19.* At Chester, Dame Jane, widow of Sir John Legard, the 6th Bart. of Ganton, Yorkshire. She was a dau. of Henry Aston, esq. of Aston in Cheshire, was married June 22, 1802, and left a widow, without children, July 16, 1808.

CORNWALL.—*Aug. 20.* At Padstow, aged 85, Lieut. Abra. Rose, R.N. (1780).

*Nov. 28.* At Trefusis-house, aged 73, the widow of Rev. Thos. Sheepshanks, formerly Rector of Wimpole, Camb.

DEVON.—*Sept.* At Barnstaple, aged 72, Lieut. H. Gittings, R.N.

*Sept. 12.* At Mount Tamar, Maj.-Gen. Harris, formerly R. Art.

*Nov. 26.* At Ottery St. Mary, aged 54, Commander Samuel Jeffery, R.N. He was made a Lieut. 1805, and Commander 1807.

*Dec. 19.* At Southmolton, in his hundredth year, Mr. Richard Hill, surveyor of roads.

*Dec. 20.* At Upcott-house, the wife of John Snowden, esq.

*Dec. 21.* At Axminster, aged 68, Sarah, the wife of William Bond, esq.

*Dec. 23.* At Dartmouth, aged 82, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. Thomas Pearce Hockin, Vicar of Oakhampton.

*Lately.* At Torquay, Jane, wife of the Rev. Wm. Irving, of Weare, Som.

DOSETT.—At Piddletrenthide, aged 52, Capt. John Hawkins, R.N. leaving a widow.

*Dec. 26.* At Lodgers, Dame Margaret, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. She was the dau. of Wm. Skinner, esq. Capt. in the Army; and was left a widow Oct. 2, 1822, having had issue the present Baronet, three other sons, and one daughter.

DURHAM.—*Nov. 16.* At Durham, aged 83, Wm. Harland, esq.

ESSEX.—*Oct. 9.* At Great Yeldham, aged 73, Anne Frances, widow of Gregory Lewis Way, esq. of Spencer-farm.

*Dec. 2.* At Saffron Waldon, Mary, wife of Stephen Robinson, esq. only dau. of late Martin Catlin, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Lately.* At Cheltenham, aged 65, Eliz.-Goldwyer, wife of T. Calverley, esq. of Ewell-castle, Surrey.

At Cheltenham, aged 53, Capt. Thos. Ellis, of My Dee Park, Monmouthshire; a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for that county.

At Holcombe-house, near Minchinhampton, aged 49, Sarah, wife of Henry Fletcher, esq. many years a Capt. in the 77th reg. leaving nine children.

*Nov. 7.* Aged 78, Thos. Holbrow, esq. of Badbrook-house, co. Gloucester.

*Dec. 5.* At Whitehall, near Bristol, Dr. John Brathwait Taylor, fourth son of the late Maj.-Gen. Aldwell Taylor, of the Madras establishment.

*Dec. 6.* At Cheltenham, Maria, wife of the Rev. Rowland Hill, and dau. of the late Wakeman Long, esq. of Upton-on-Severn.

*Dec. 13.* Aged 25, Wm. Horatio Nelson, son of the late Capt. Powell, Bristol.

*Dec. 20.* At Bristol, Elizabeth, widow of G. G. Carson, esq. formerly of Dublin, and of Viens Town, co. Down, and dau. of the late J. Potter, esq. Downpatrick.

*Dec. 22.* At Clifton, aged 63, the widow of Jas. Davey, esq. late of Jamaica.

*Dec. 24.* At Cheltenham, aged 66, F. Cianchettini, esq.

**HANTS.**—*Sept. 23.* At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 34, Frances, dau. of late Jonathan Blundell, esq. of Liverpool, and niece to the Mrs. Blundells, of Bath.

*Sept. 24.* At Fareham, Commander Joseph Eastwood, R.N. (1815). He was appointed Lieut. of the Pluto sloop, Jan. 1809, and afterwards served in the Helder and Madagascar frigates; and became a Commander in 1815. He married Nov. 3d, 1824, Louisa, dau. of John Pooke, esq. of Fareham.

*Oct. 6.* At Christchurch, aged 80, the widow of Thomas Jeans, esq. M.D.

*Aug. 22.* At Portsmouth, aged 33, Lieut. Thos. Brown Sandsbury, R.N.

*Nov. 19.* Aged 84, John Weston, esq. of Meon Stoke.

*Dec. 26.* Aged 64, Mary Fielder, wife of Edw. Grose Smith, esq., of the Priory, Isle of Wight, and of Kelsey-park, Beckenham.

**HEREFORD.**—At Eytton-hall, aged 31, Eleanor, wife of R. W. Evans, esq.

At the Pigeon-house, aged 67, William Hawkins, esq.

**HERTS.**—*Dec. 1.* At Hitchin, aged 68, John Crot, esq.

**KENT.**—*Sept. ...* At Emmetts, near Sevenoaks, Edw. Smith Biggs, esq.

*Oct. 1.* At Sutton Lodge, near Maidstone, R. Wright, esq. late of Conduit-st.

*Oct. 13.* At Canterbury, Mary, widow of the Rev. W. Chaify, Rector of Swalecliffe and Vicar of Steery, Kent; and mother of the Rev. Dr. Chaify, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

*Latly.* At Tunbridge Wells, advanced, the widow of Capt. F. Chambers, R.N.

At Deal, Elizabeth, wife for nearly 50 years of J. M. Poynder, esq.

*Dec. 7.* At New Romney, aged 45, Hester, wife of Mr. Wm. Striager, solicitor, second dau. of late Wm. Wightwick, esq.

**LANCASHIRE.**—*Dec. 16.* Aged 32, Richard Heywood, esq. of Liverpool,

banker, second son of J. P. Heywood, esq. of Wakefield.

**LEICESTER.**—*Nov. 15.* At Somerby, aged 44, Charlotte, wife of Wm. Tupman, esq. of the Leicestershire militia.

**LINCOLN.**—*Oct. 21.* At Brigg, aged 77, Harriet, widow of Hungerford Spooner, esq. and sister of late Peter John Lumard, esq. of Blyborough-hall.

*Dec. 18.* In his 79th year, Jonathan Perkover, esq. of Wisbech, banker, a member of the society of Friends.

*Latly.* At Grimsby, J. S. Brandstrom, esq. Lincoln; also his son and daughter.

At Boston, at an advanced age, the widow of C. Broughton, esq. formerly of Devizes.

**MIDDLESEX.**—*Nov. 30.* At Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 64, Miss Anne Farren. This amiable lady was the faithful friend, judicious adviser, and constant companion of the late venerable Mrs. Gough (whose death we recorded in p. 184), and to whose property Miss Farren was residuary legatee; as she was also one of the residuary legatees of the late Richard Gough, esq. She endured the pains of a very long illness with great patience and fortitude, and with perfect resignation to the Divine will.

*Dec. 13.* Aged 78, Susannah, wife of John Harvey, esq. of Teddington.

*Dec. 27.* At Great Ealing, George, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Gillmore, 76th reg.

**NORFOLK.**—At Norwich, the Rev. Joseph Kinghorn, who has left behind him no less than 20,000*l.*, although his annual stipend as Baptist minister was only 300*l.*; he had neither wife nor child.

*Oct. 14.* At Hethersett, aged 35, Elias, eld. son of T. S. Norgate, esq.

*Dec. 19.* At Holkham, in her 2d year, Margaret Annie, dau. of the Hon. George Keppel, M.P.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.** At the Rectory, Simonburn, aged 41, Grace, wife of the Rev. William Elliott.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—*Dec. 23.* At Farnfield, in the 60th year, Thomas Brocklesby, esq. an eminent surgeon at Gosberton, Linc. only surviving brother of Mr. Brocklesby, Governor of Lincoln-castle.

*Oct. 26.* At Plumtre-house, Nottingham, aged 64, Alderman Wilson, Alderman from 1810 and four times Mayor.

**OXON.**—*Dec. 24.* Aged 68, Ann, wife of Herbert Parsons, esq. banker in Oxford.

**SOMERSET.**—At Bath, Harriet, sister to S. Iton, esq. M.P. for Cumberland.

At Taunton, aged 52, Eliza, daughter of the late Gen. Barclay, R.M. and widow of Lieut.-Col. Cosmbe, R.M.

*Dec. 14.* At Bath, aged 60, Stamp Brooksbank, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-st.

*Dec. 23.* At Bath, aged 85, Anne,

widow of the Rev. Thos. Marriott, D.D. Prebendary of Westminster. She was the fifth dau. of Sir Thos. Cave, the 5th Bart. of Stanford in Northamptonshire, by Eliz. sole dau. and heiress of Griffith Davies, M.D. and Eliz. dau. of Sir John Burgoyne, Bart. She was married in Jan. 1777, and left a widow in 1781.

STAFFORD.—John Bourne, esq. of Gt. Fenton. He has bequeathed 200*l.* to the Staffordshire General Infirmary, 200*l.* to the County Lunatic Asylum, and 200*l.* to the North Staffordshire Infirmary, in addition to several thousand pounds for other charitable purposes.

Nov. 22. Aged 77, Anne, widow of John Clews, esq. Alderman of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

SUFFOLK.—Oct. 30. Aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Edward Griffin, Vicar of St. Stephen's and St. Peter's, Ipswich.

Nov. 29. The wife of the Rev. Thomas Pinchback, of Woodbridge, and mother of Mrs. Creswell, wife of the Rev. H. Creswell, of Canterbury.

SURREY.—Aug. 7. At Westhumble, aged 73, George Daniell, esq. a Bencher of the Middle Temple. His widow is since deceased, on the 15th Dec.

Dec. 19. At Esher, aged 66, Mary, wife of J. Holroyd, esq.

Dec. 31. At Carshalton, aged 82, the widow of Josh. Rose, esq. of Foley-pl.

SUSSEX.—Sept. 14. At Chichester, aged 48, Capt. Cornthwaite Ommaney, h. p. 24th Dragoons. He was a Lieut. of the Royals at the battle of Waterloo, where he received a severe wound.

Nov. 1. At Brighton, Thornhagh Philip Gurdon, esq. second son of the late Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, esq. of Letton, Norfolk, and of Grundisburgh, Suffolk.

Nov. 9. At Uckfield, Wm. Deane, esq. of Phillimore-place, Kensington.

Dec. 7. At Hastings, aged 32, Rich. Cancellor, esq. of Cambridge-place, Regent's Park.

Dec. 18. At Brighton, aged 46, Mary Ann Clare, daughter of the late P. Berton, esq. of Southampton.

Dec. 28. At Horsham, Mr. Frederick Gottlieb Wolf, late of Clement's-lane.

Lately. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in her 63d year, Eliza, the wife of Woodbine Parish, esq. a Commissioner of his Majesty's Board of Excise. She was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Headley, Vicar of Northwalsham in Norfolk, and sister to Mr. Henry Headley, author of the popular work, "Select Beauties of Ancient English Poets, with Remarks;" whose premature death, at the age of 23, in 1788, was justly deplored by many of the most accomplished scholars of that day, and an account of his writings was

inserted in vol. LVIII. p. 1033. Mrs. Parish, like her highly-gifted brother, was endowed with rare talents and a refined taste; her manners were courteous and unassuming, disinterested and affectionate; she combined the graceful adornments of character with the endearing virtues of the heart, and was justly and universally beloved and admired.

WARWICK.—Dec. 21. At Leamington, aged 82, Maria, widow of the Rev. Littleton Powys, late rector of Achurch, Northamptonshire.

At Birmingham, aged 38, Lieut. Allan Martin Williamson, R.N. (1815.)

WILTS.—Sept. 29. At Devizes, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Innes, a maiden lady, highly respected and beloved by her family and friends, although a long continuance of ill health had cut her off from all intercourse with general society. She was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Innes, formerly for forty years rector of Devizes, and the last member of his family resident in that town.

Dec. 14. At Salisbury, in her 78th year, Susannah Harriet, widow of Wm. Eyre, esq. eldest dau. of Samuel Eyre, esq. of Newhouse.

WORCESTER.—Dec. 10. At Worcester, aged 54, Thos. Collett, esq. of Bath, banker; and of Ridgeside, Wilts.

Dec. 16. At Grove Villa, near Worcester, Thomas Dixon, esq. M.D. a member of the Society of Friends.

YORK.—Oct. 20. Aged 48, John Crosse, esq. F.S.A. M.R.S.L. F.G.S. &c. He was a native of Hull, and his abilities were frequently devoted to purposes of public utility and charity in that town. He was the author of an Account of the York Musical Festival of 1823, with a sketch prefixed of the rise and progress of Musical Festivals in Great Britain, with biographical and historical notes, printed in 4to, 1825.

Dec. 21. At Brawith Hall, near Thirsk, aged 80, Warcop Consett, esq. for many years an acting Magistrate for the North Riding, and the oldest Bencher of Gray's Inn, London.

Dec. 13. At Hull, aged 80, Sarah, widow of John Blundell, esq.

Dec. 26. At Burton-Agnes, aged 24, Eliza, wife of Charles Swaby, esq. and second dau. of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart.

WALES.—At Carmarthen, aged 76, Charles Morgan, esq. Clerk of the Peace for that County, and Registrar and Secretary to the Bishop of St. David's.

Nov. 26. At Sully, Glam. aged 24, Mary, eldest dau. of late Evan Thomas, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Sept. ... At Fraserburgh, Mr. Jas. Milne, Com. R.N.

Oct. 20. At Inchinnan, Capt. Thos. Blair, E. I. Co.'s service.

Nov. 17. At Nunlands House, aged



77, Elizabeth, eldest surviving sister of James Wood, M.D. late of Newcastle.

*Nov. 1.* At Edinburgh, aged 55, Jas. Knowles, esq. of Kirkville, co. Aberdeen.

*Dec. 3.* At Lees-house, Berwickshire, aged 39, Charles Marjoribanks, esq. M. P. for that county. He was the third son of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart. (of whom a memoir was published in our Number for April last), by Allison, eldest dau. of Wm. Ramsay, of Barnton, co. Midlothian, esq. He was first returned to Parliament at the last election; and was President of the late Committee on the trade with China. He has died unmarried.

**IRELAND.**—*Sept. 3.* At Cork, Capt. Gaston, 70th regt.

*Oct. 13.* At Dublin, Lieut.-Gen. John Croker. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Col. 1796, Colonel 1805, Major-General 1810, and Lieut.-General 1819. He served for some years on the staff in the West Indies.

*Nov. 16.* At Bagenalstown, co. Kilkenny, aged 28, the Hon. Frederick George Howard, M.P. for Morpeth, and Captain in the 90th regiment; second son of the Earl of Carlisle. On the previous day he left the barracks near Kilkenny, in a curricle, accompanied by two of his brother officers, and was proceeding to visit the detachment of the regiment quartered at Newtonbarry. A short way beyond Bagenalstown the horse took fright, and ran away. Captain Howard attempted to leap out, but was unfortunately thrown with great violence upon his head, which caused an effusion of blood on the brain. Capt. Howard was promoted to a company the 10th of March 1827, and first returned to Parliament at the last general election.

*Dec. 8.* Near Dublin, Penelope Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Cator.

*Lately.* Aged 68, Lady Anne Gregory, sister to the Archbishop of Tuam, the Earl of Clancarty, the Countess of Rathdown, the Viscountess Castlemaine, &c. &c. She was the second daughter of William 1st Earl of Clancarty, by Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, and sister of Luke 1st Viscount Mountjoy; and was married Oct. 1, 1789, to William Gregory, esq. Keeper of Phoenix Park, Dublin.

At Glenties, co. Donegal, Capt. S. Folvil, R. N. (1802).

At Youghal, Capt. Henry Evans, 9th regt. eldest son of late Major-Gen. Evans.

Mr. W. Mortimer, of Straffan, Kildare, aged 125. He fought at Bunker's-hill, where he was taken prisoner, and conveyed from thence to Spithead, where he remained in confinement on board a prison ship until peace was concluded. He retained his faculties to the last.

Near Dublin, Caroline, wife of R. Haig, esq. of Roebuck, dau. of late Sir W. Wolseley, Bart.

At Dungannon, T. A. Staples Ahmuyt, esq. late Lieut.-Col. 1st Madras Cavalry.

Aged 96, the Rev. John Bankhead, for 68 years Presbyterian Minister of the congregation at Ballicarry, the oldest in Ireland of that persuasion.

**EAST INDIES.**—*Feb. 12.* At Bellary, Madras, Capt. French, 55th foot.

*March 24.* At Bangalore, Capt. Merrick, 39th foot.

*April 10.* At Vallatore, Madras, Lieut. Buchan, Adj. 62d foot.

*April 15.* At Poonamlaee, Madras, Lieut. Ross, 48th foot.

*April 29.* At Bellary, Capt. Champion, 55th foot.

*May 27.* Septimus Edward Atkinson, Bengal Marines, youngest son of late Thos. Atkinson, esq.

*June 6.* At Bancoorah, Lieut. C. H. S. Freeman, 47th Bengal N. I.

*July 2.* At Cherrapoonjee, aged 33, Capt. J. S. Pitts, Bengal European regt.

*July 7.* At Ghazepore, at the house of the Chevalier De L'Etang, Lieut.-Col. Henry Hawtrey, of the 3d L. C.

*July 10.* At Benares, W. Aug. Brooke, esq. senior member Bengal civil service, agent to the Governor-general, &c.

*July 15.* At Madras, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Geo. Gibbes, esq. second son of Sir G. Gibbes, late of Bath.

*July 17.* At Malligaum, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Dunsterville, 18th N. I.

At Ellore, aged 31, Lieut.-Col. Ilted Gwynne, Madras N. I. son of late Rev. Wm. Gwynne, Rector of Hamsey and St. Ann, co. Sussex.

At Cawngore, Capt. C. B. M'Kinlay, 60th N. I.

*July ...* At Belgaum, Lieut. Thomas Sydenham Kennedy, Bombay Engineers, second son of late Dr. Alex. Kennedy, of Madras estab.

*July 22.* At Poonah, in his 20th year, Thomas Percival, esq. E. I. Co.'s service, youngest and only surviving son of late Dr. Edw. Percival, of Bath.

*July 28.* At Secunderabad, at the house of her brother Capt. Henry Lee, Louisa, youngest dau. of late Robert Lee, esq. of Walthamstow.

**WEST INDIES.**—*July 15.* At Dominica, Lieut. Thomas, 1st foot.

*July 17.* At Jamaica, Capt. Dale, 84th foot.

*Lately.* At St. Lucia, Lieut.-Col. John Merrott Stephens, for many years a magistrate of Gloucestershire.

*Oct. 27.* In Virginia, aged 109, Mrs. Catherine Rankins, a native of the country, and a loyal subject of the sovereign of England, who viewed America as still in a state of rebellion. Her memory was excellent, and her spirits unimpaired.

**ABROAD.**—*Feb. 26.* On board the steam-boat *Quorra*, in the river *Niger*, *Thomas Briggs*, esq. M. D. eldest son of *Dr. Briggs*, late of *Liverpool*, and senior medical officer of the *African expedition* under the charge of *Mr. Lander*. His death is much deplored.

*Aug. 14.* At *Lisbon*, *Paul Jorge*, esq. youngest son of *John Jorge*, esq. of *Upper Montague-st.* *Russell-sq.*

*Sept. 15.* At *Bruges*, *Capt. O'Flaherty*, late 8th *Royal Vet. Batt.*

*Sept. 29.* Drowned, whilst bathing, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Edward Willes Blencowe*, *Lieut. 75th regt.* and son of *R. W. Blencowe*, esq. *Hayes, Middlesex.*

*Sept. 28.* At *Stuttgart*, *Sir Chas. Hen. Colville*, *Knt. of Duffield-hall, Derbyshire.* He was knighted on acting as representative for the present *Lord Lynedoch* at the installation of the *Bath*, in 1815.

*Oct. 10.* At *Valence*, in *France*, aged 61, the *Rt. Hon. Juliana Lucy, Lady Farnham*, sister to the *Earl of Mountnorris*. She was the eldest daughter of *Arthur the first Earl*, by his first wife the *Hon. Lucy Fortescue*, only daughter of *George first Lord Lyttelton*; and was married *July 4th, 1789*, to *John Barry*, esq. now *Lord Farnham* (to which title he succeeded in 1823), and a representative peer of *Ireland*. Her *Ladyship* had no issue.

*Oct. 22.* At *Berlin*, *Dr. Hermbstadt*, *Professor of Chemistry.*

*Lately.* At *Paris*, *Sir Rich. Vaughan*, *Knt. late of Bristol and Redland-court*, co. *Gloucester.* He received the honour of knighthood *April 20, 1815.*

Suddenly, at an advanced age, at *Odessa*, *General Cobley*, youngest brother of the *Rev. John Cobley*, of *Cheddar, Somerset.* He was a very distinguished officer in the *Russian service*, during the reign of the *Empress Catherine the Second.*

Murdered, near *Carthage*, *Colonel Woodbine*, a *British officer*, with his wife, and son, aged 14. He was formerly employed by the *British Government* in the *Floridas*, as a leader of the *Indians* against the *North Americans.* He prided himself in being able to acquire more influence over the *savage* than any other *European.* He made propositions to the *Columbian Government* to clear waste lands by the employment of *Indians* and *Negroes*, and a portion of land was granted him on the banks of the bay of *Carthage*. The severity of his discipline, and more particularly of his wife, in the management of that class of persons, did not fail to raise them up many enemies. He was not engaged in the *Columbian service* during the dissensions which prevailed there two years ago, and his assassination could have no political object.

## ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. CI. ii. 182. A handsome marble tablet has been erected to the memory of the comedian *Elliston*, in *St. John's Church, Waterloo-road*, on the south side of the altar. The inscription is from the pen of his son-in-law, *Nicholas Torre*, esq.

"Haud procul ab hoc loco sepultus est ROBERTUS GULIELMUS ELLISTON, cujus memorie sacrum liberi sui superstites, amicis etiam quibusdam opem afferentibus, hoc marmor ponendum curaverunt.

"Optimus ille parens, ingenio capaci preeditus, natus est octavo die Aprilis, MDCCCLXXVI.; et, spe melioris aevi, obiit septimo die Julii, MDCCCXXXI. anno aetatis 57.

Dum pia Melpomene, nato pereunte, querelas

Fundit, et ante alias orba Thalia gemit,

Non minus in lacrymas fidi solvuntur amici,

Non minus egregi pignora chara Tori;

Equum et propositi deplorant grande tenacem,

Eximiae fidei justitiaeque virum.

P. 473. A monument has been erected in *Hebron Church, Northumberland*, to the memory of the late *Rev. T. Fallowfield*, on which is inscribed this deserved testimonial:—"Erected by the Parishioners and Friends of the *Rev. Thomas Fallowfield, A. M., Curate* of this *Chapelry*, and *Fellow* of *St. Peter's College, Cambridge*, who died at *Great Strickland*, in *Westmorland*, *Oct. 21, 1831, aet. 49*, in remembrance of his excellence as a *Preacher*, his charity as a *Christian*, and

his kind and sociable qualities as a *Man.*"

Vol. CII. i. p. 275. A beautiful monument, sculptured by *E. H. Baily*, has been erected in the *parish church of Trowbridge*, to commemorate the celebrated poet the *Rev. G. Crabbe*. It bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the *Rev. George Crabbe, LL.B.* who died on the *3d of February, 1832*, in the *78th year* of his age, and the *18th* of his service as *Rector* of this parish. Born in humble life, he made himself what he was, breaking through the obscurity of his birth by the force of his genius; yet he never ceased to feel for the less fortunate, entering, as his works can testify, into the sorrows and wants of the poorest of his parishioners, and so discharging the duties of a pastor and a Magistrate, as to endear him to all around him. As a writer, he cannot be better described than in the words of a great Poet, his contemporary—

"Though nature's sternest painter, yet the Best."

This monument was erected by some of his affectionate friends and parishioners."

P. 282. The *Rev. Benjamin Richardson*, of *Farley near Bath*, was one of the earliest members of the *Geological So-*

ciety. He was, observed Mr. Murchison, in his anniversary address to that body for 1833, "a man of great singleness of character and generosity of disposition, and as a cultivator of science, he was distinguished by the extent of his knowledge,—not drawn from books, but from an examination of Nature in her own domains. In the pursuit of geology he was well instructed from his own researches; but he was ever delighted to tell that he owed his first ideas of the subject to his friend William Smith. To his generosity of disposition, our museum, and those of many local institutions, are deeply indebted. He collected only that he might give away; and, regardless of all personal fame, he never failed, when a discovery was made, to call around him those who could profit by it. Thus, though he was never seen amongst us, and though his name was rarely heard, he was steadily labouring in our cause, and silently but effectually urging it on."

CII. ii. 82. Catharine, the first wife of *Sir James Mackintosh*, died April 8, 1797, aged 32, and was buried at St. Clement's Danes, where (on the staircase, at the west end) is a Latin inscription to her memory, written by Dr. Parr, and which is printed in his Works.

P. 267. The electors of Southwark have paid a well-merited compliment to the memory of their late representative, *Charles Calvert, esq.* by causing to be struck a beautiful medal, executed by William Wyon, esq. A.R.A. chief engraver of his Majesty's Mint. The medal is somewhat larger than a crown-piece, and exhibits on the obverse a striking and agreeable likeness of Mr. Calvert; and, on the reverse, the following inscription:—"A Tribute from the Electors of Southwark, to the Memory of Charles Calvert, esq. their faithful Representative in five successive Parliaments, first elected 1812.—Died Sept. 1832."

P. 567. The valuable library of *Lord de Clifford*, brought from King's Weston, was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson in six days, Dec. 2—8, 1832.

Vol. CIII. i. 94. The officers of the Inniskillen dragoons have subscribed for the erection of a monument to their late commander *Lt.-Col. Greerwolde*, in the family burial-place, at Mamble in Worcestershire. The Lieut.-Colonel had within five months purchased his commission of Lord George Lennox for 20,000*l.* By his sudden death, the purchase money was lost.

*Ibid.* A very elegant and chaste monument (by Bacon) has been erected in St. Peter's Church, Isle of Thanet, to the memory of *Capt. Richard Burton*, of the 24th regiment; and his brother officers at Trichinopoly have also erected a very handsome monument at that place.

Pp. 179, 634. The family of the late *Alderman Walthman*, have presented to the Corporation of London a Portrait of him, which has been accepted by the Court of Common Council.

P. 283. *Sir Henry Wright Wilson* was brother-in-law to the Marquis of Ailesbury; having married, Sept. 17, 1799, Lady Frances-Elizab.-Brudenell-Bruce, younger dau. of Thomas the first and late Earl. Her Ladyship survives him.

P. 360. The will of the *Earl of Dudley* has been proved, and probate granted for 350,000*l.* personal property, within the province of Canterbury. His Lordship has written a codicil, in his own very neat autograph, upon note paper, by which he leaves Lady Lyndhurst an annuity of 2000*l.* a-year, to be paid to herself quarterly; if she attempts to sell or dispose of the annuity, it becomes void. He likewise by a codicil, written by himself, leaves an annuity of 800*l.* a year to his friend Mrs. Spencer, the wife of William Spencer the poet, who is in Paris; and a legacy of 25,000*l.* to Mrs. Spencer's son, to be paid to him when he is twenty-five years of age. Lord Dudley has also left 5000*l.* to the Bishop of Exeter. In the will of the late Viscountess Dudley and Ward, 100,000*l.* is given to the estate of the Earl, her son; and the remaining property does not exceed 60,000*l.* a large proportion of which is disposed of in legacies and provisions for old servants. Personal property under 160,000*l.*

P. 477. *Mrs. Emery* was the authoress of "The Visit of Innocence, and other poems," and of a poem in blank verse, entitled "The Four Walks of Life, a domestic Tale."

P. 569. The late *William Morgan, esq.* F.R.S. was the son of William Morgan, of Bridgend, in the county of Glamorgan, and of Sarah, daughter of Rice Price, of Tynton, in the same county, the sister of the celebrated Dr. Price. By his father, who was of the medical profession and in very considerable practice in the county, he was descended from an ancient family, who for many generations possessed the estate of Ystrad, in Glamorganshire. He was born at Bridgend on the 6th June, 1750, and commenced his education in his native town, whence, after a short time, he was removed to a school in the neighbouring town of Coity, and subsequently to the free school at Cowbridge, where, under the tuition of Dr. Williams, he made a rapid progress in his classical studies, and became in the course of a short time the head boy of the school. After quitting Cowbridge, and a short time spent with his family, at Bridgend, and in acquiring under his father a knowledge of dispensing medicines, which he retained in after life, he repaired to Lon-

don, with a view of obtaining a situation under some general practitioner. Before this was accomplished, he was recalled to the country by the death of his sister and father. He remained there for a short time, and after the settlement of his father's affairs again returned to London, where, by the kind assistance of his maternal uncle, Dr. Price, he was now enabled to enter as a student at Guy's Hospital. There he continued for three or four years, pursuing his medical studies with great zeal, industry, and success. These are sufficiently evinced by the manuscript copies still extant of the lectures which he attended. In February, 1774, he was, at the recommendation of Dr. Price, appointed Assistant Actuary to the Equitable Society, and succeeded to the office of Actuary in February 1775. Here he had an opportunity of following the peculiar bent of his genius, and he pursued his mathematical studies with great ardour and an enthusiastic love of science. It was his constant habit at this time, and for many years afterwards, to rise every morning between four and five o'clock, winter and summer, to pursue his studies. To these he again recurred in the evening; but finding, when he encountered difficulties in his evening studies, that his ardour to surmount them deprived him of rest, he abandoned the study of mathematics in the evening, and devoted those hours either to the study of experimental philosophy (chemistry or electricity, but more particularly the latter,) or in reading and abridging the works of the Greek historians. Mr. Morgan's distinct publications have been enumerated; but it may be added that in 1788 he communicated, through Dr. Price, his first paper to the Royal Society, namely, on the Probabilities of Survivorships between two Persons of any given Age, and the Method of determining the Value of Reversions depending on those Survivorships (from tables of the REAL probabilities of life; this had never been done before). For this paper the President and Council adjudged to him the gold medal on Sir Godfrey Copley's donation, and he was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of that learned Society. He subsequently made three other communications to the Society, in the years 1783, 1791, and 1794. These papers comprised the solution of seventeen different problems; and, in 1799, he communicated the solution of seven more problems in which three lives are involved, in all of which were also involved a contingency never before accurately determined, *namely*, that of one life failing after another in a given time. These problems may be said to have exhausted the subject so far as it relates to contingencies on three

lives. The whole of these papers he afterwards revised and republished in the second edition of his work on the Doctrine of Annuities, 1821. He also communicated to the Royal Society a paper on the Non-conducting power of a Vacuum. In Rees's Cyclopædia, he wrote on Life Annuities, Chance, Funds, Interest.

P. 644. The late tragedian, *Edmund Kean*, died intestate, and though it has been calculated that during the 19 years he was before the London public, his receipts amounted to nearly 150,000*l.*, his affairs at the time of his death were in such a state that neither Mrs. Kean, his widow, nor his son, thought proper to take out letters of administration to his effects. Mr. William Halton, one of the creditors of the estate, having made an application to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, for administration to be granted to him, both the widow and son (the next of kin), were served with a citation, according to the practice of that Court, directing them, either to take out administration themselves, or to show cause why Mr. Halton should not do so. Neither of the parties having appeared to this citation, the Ordinary granted letters of administration to the creditor, who has sworn the whole of the effects of poor Kean within the province of Canterbury, to be under the value of 600*l.*

CIII. ii. 78. Under the *Earl of Plymouth's* will, no part of his property will go with the title. His Lordship bequeaths 2000*l.* per annum to his Countess, in addition to her jointure of 10,000*l.* per annum. The Hewell estate is left to his brother-in-law, the Hon. R. Clive, and his family. To Viscount Holmesdale (the eldest son of Earl Amherst, who married the late Earl's mother) property to the amount of 10,000*l.* a-year is bequeathed.

P. 81. At a meeting of the friends of the late *Sir John Malcolm*, G. C. B. held at Lord Clive's house, on the 1st of July, it was unanimously resolved to erect a full-length statue of the deceased of white marble, in Westminster Abbey. Subscriptions were immediately entered into, and upwards of 1,600*l.* were subscribed before the company separated. The Hon. R. H. Clive, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Col. Pasley, C. B., and Lieut.-Col. Barnwall, were appointed a Committee to carry the determination into effect. They have agreed with Mr. Chantrey for the monument, and more than 2,300*l.* has been subscribed; of which, sums of 100*l.* have been contributed by the Pacha of Egypt, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Wellington, and Earl Powis; and

501. by the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Prudhoe, Viscount Sidmouth, Viscount Clive, the Hon. R. Clive, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir J. W. Lubbock, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, Major-Gen. Sir H. Worsley, Col. Wm. Alston, Lt.-Col. Barnewall, Arch. Little, esq., Thos. Snodgrass, esq., Hanbury Tracy, esq., T. Telford, esq. &c. &c.

P. 176. The will, with three codicils, of the late *Duke of Sutherland*, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oath of his eldest son the present Duke, who is sole executor. The personal effects were sworn as amounting to more than 1,000,000*l.* sterling, the *marimum* named in the Act of Parliament regulating the probate and administration duties. (Within the last few years there have been several instances in which a larger property has escaped without being proportionately subject to this tax. The late Mr. Rundell died worth about 1,200,000*l.* personal property, and the property of the late Sir Robert Peel was similarly situated.) After providing for the dowager Duchess and the other parts of his family, together with his servants, his Grace bequeaths the residue of his estate to his eldest son, the present Duke. York-house is entailed upon the Dukedom.

P. 184. Besides a monument to be erected in Dublin to the memory of the late *Mr. Sneyd*, and which is likely to be a noble memorial, the gentry of Cavan have resolved to have a local record of his virtues.

P. 187. *John Springett Harvey, esq.* was Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery.

P. 189. The late *N. G. Clarke, esq.* K. C. had practised for half a century honourably and successfully at the bar, and had been for some years senior counsel on the Midland Circuit, from which he had very recently retired. He was for nearly forty years Recorder of Walsall; and during the intervals of his duties as a barrister, devoted much of his time to those of a magistrate for Staffordshire and Warwickshire. He was the last Chief Justice of Brecon, but had not gone more than three or four circuits before the abolition of that office. He for many years commanded the Handsworth troop of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and in that capacity, as well as in his magisterial character, had rendered many important services to the town of Birmingham.

P. 271. *Gen. Sir James Affleck* was born in 1758, at Finedon, Northamptonshire, of which parish his father had been for many years Vicar. He was educated at Westminster. He was an excellent

officer in the 16th Light Dragoons, and particularly distinguished by his energy and discipline. Having succeeded to the title and family property in Suffolk, he was as much distinguished for an independent country gentleman as he had been for a military officer. At Dalham-hall he resided for a quarter of a century, giving employment to the poor by extensive farming and planting, providing religious education for the young, and supplying comfort to the sick and aged. Every year witnessed the improvement of the people in their moral and domestic condition, while the appearance and cultivation of the country round his residence, gave further proof of the active and benevolent spirit which presided there. He warmly advocated the cause of the agriculturists; and took a decided and active part in opposing the Roman Catholic claims, and the measure of Parliamentary Reform. He liberally subscribed to support the Conservative candidate for Suffolk, and the last time he went from home was to vote for Mr. Waddington. The closing hours of his valuable life were most peaceful and altogether Christian, surrounded by his nearest and dearest relatives. He had a most filial and reverential attachment to the Church of England, and as a fitting act of respect to his remains, ten clergymen attended at his funeral as pall-bearers.

P. 275. At a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late *Mr. Wilberforce*, held at York, Oct. 3, his Grace the Archbishop of York in the Chair, the following Resolutions were severally proposed and unanimously adopted:—1. moved by Earl Fitzwilliam, seconded by Sir F. L. Wood, Bart. That the great abilities of the late William Wilberforce, industriously exerted to the latest hour of his life, in the genuine spirit of Christianity, for the attainment of objects of the most enlarged benevolence, has acquired for his memory the veneration of his fellow-citizens.—2. moved by Lord Morpeth, M. P. seconded by P. B. Thompson, esq. M. P. That the connection so long subsisting between Mr. Wilberforce and this County, which he represented in six successive Parliaments, during a period of twenty-eight years, calls upon us to transmit to our posterity some Memorial of a character so worthy of the imitation of those who engage in public life.—3. moved by Henry Gally Knight, esq., seconded by Geo. Strickland, esq. M. P. That, while the meeting highly approve of the plan which has been proposed for erecting a column to the memory of Mr. Wilberforce, at Hull, his native town, they are of opinion that there should also be a memorial of him placed in some situation in which the inhabitants of the

several districts of this great county feel a common interest.—4. moved by the Lord High Chancellor, seconded by the Rev. W. V. Harcourt. That the nature of such memorial must, in some degree, depend upon the aggregate amount of the subscriptions which may be received, and that it is advisable (if the sum raised be adequate), to found a benevolent institution, of a useful description, in this county, and to put up a tablet to the memory of Mr. Wilberforce; but, should the subscriptions be insufficient to accomplish such an object, that they shall be applied to the erection of a monument. The fifth Resolution appointing a Committee, was moved by Lord Milton, and seconded by Geo. Cholmeley, esq.; and the sixth, of thanks to the Chairman, was moved by Earl Carlisle, and seconded by Lord Stourton. At a subsequent meeting at York on the 21st of the same month, it was resolved, "That the general sense of the public appears to the Committee to be in favour of a Yorkshire School, for instructing the Indigent Blind, and educating them in habits of industry; and that Local Committees should be formed in all the principal towns in Yorkshire, to promote the subscriptions, and to correspond with the Central Committee." Earl Fitzwilliam has subscribed 500*l.* and the Archbishop 200*l.*, and the Rev. W. V. Harcourt is appointed Chairman of the Committee at York.—The Committee of the Wilberforce Fund established in London (the first meeting of which was noticed in p. 275), at a meeting held at the Lord Chancellor's room at Westminster Hall, on Nov. 15, came to the following Resolutions: "That a sum not exceeding 500*l.* be set apart for the purpose of placing in Westminster Abbey a monument to the memory of the late William Wilberforce, esq. That the remainder of the sums already contributed, and such as shall hereafter be subscribed, be employed in the foundation of some Christian Institution, to be connected with the name of Wilberforce; the particular character and place of such Institution to depend, as it obviously must depend, on the amount which may become applicable to it; the Committee having generally in view some such object as a Scholarship, a School, or a Foreign Mission, of the Church of England." A marble bust of Mr. Wilberforce, from an admirable model by S. Joseph, esq. is to be placed in some public situation in Leeds.—Mr. Wilberforce's will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oaths of James Stephen, Abel Smith, and Robert Spooner, esqrs., three of the executors. John Thornton, esq. the other executor, GENT. MAG. December, 1833.

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having renounced his right to act. The personal property has been sworn not to amount in value to 25,000*l.* nearly the whole of which is directed to be divided in equal proportions among the surviving children.

P. 282. *Richard Price, esq.* barrister-at-law, superintended the edition of War-ton's History of Poetry, published in 18. . . He was a particular friend of the late Professor J. J. Park, for whom he had offered to deliver three lectures at King's College, "on the origin and nature of base tenures," but his own declining health prevented the fulfilment of his promise. It is remarkable that they both died on the same day.

P. 286. *Lady Graves* was a native of the south of France, and has left two children. Her mortal disease was not the cholera, but pulmonary consumption.

*Ibid.* *Captain Chincock* was accompanying his friend and commanding officer, Colonel Williams, on a two months' leave of absence to his native land, by the advice of his medical officers. During a gale he fell overboard in the Bay of Biscay, and every effort to save him, or even to obtain his body, proved fruitless. He was, with the exception of one, the last of the band of officers who formed the original expedition to Portugal. He was very active in the early arrangements, and is mentioned in Colonel Hodges's work as having, with his friend Captain Staunton, narrowly escaped being murdered at Rye, while recruiting for the service. He eminently distinguished himself in every action during the siege of Oporto, was seriously wounded in the head while defending the Barrack-square, by the side of the late Colonel Burrell, in the memorable attack on the town on the 29th September, and had also, in several subsequent actions, been wounded in the leg, elbow and shoulder.

P. 368. On the 12th Dec. the Royal permission was granted to Francis Lyttelton Holyoake, of Studley castle, Warw. and Ribston-hall, co. York, esq. to use the name of Goodricke after Holyoake, and bear the arms of Goodricke quarterly, in regard for the memory of the late *Sir H. J. Goodricke, Bart.* Mr. Fortescue the minor, inherits the Fortescue estates (lately enjoyed by Sir H. Goodricke,) not as "heir-at-law," but under the will of Lord Clermont, who bequeathed them in the first instance to his nephew Sir Harry Goodricke, with remainder to his cousin.

P. 370. *Major E. J. Ridge* was a son of the late Thos. Ridge, esq. of Kilmis-ton.

P. 373. Add to the Works of *Mist Hannah More*:—The Spirit of Prayer.—

Feast of Freedom; a Poem on the abolition of Slavery in Ceylon.—Tracts written during the Riots in the year 1817. The Duke of Gloucester has contributed 20*l.* to the fund now raising for erecting a Tablet in Wrington church to the memory of this lady; and also for establishing a School (to bear her name), in connection with the new church in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in Bristol, towards the endowment of which she has bequeathed the residue of her estate. The names of the Bishops of Salisbury, Lichfield and Coventry, Bath and Wells, and Lincoln, Sir R. Inglis, &c. appear in the list of subscribers. Meetings for promoting this object have been held at Manchester and other populous places.

P. 471. A meeting of the pupils of the late *Rev. John Carr*, M.A. was held on the 23d Dec. in the school-room at Durham, which was very fully attended by a deeply-affected company, and the chair taken by John Hodgson, esq. M.P. A feeling address was made by Francis Dixon Johnson, esq. of Aykley Heads, barrister-at-law, who alluded to the universal approbation with which Mr. Carr's scientific works were received at Cambridge: "To prove that he discharged his duties as a preceptor with very considerable skill and excellence, we need only refer to the Calendars of the two Universities, where we shall find the names of a Rawlinson, a Mitford, or an Edward Peacock, a Riddle, a Birkett, a Raine, or a Barnes. The high honours which those gentlemen have obtained, place his character as a school-master in a high position." Mr. Johnson afterwards mentioned, as a circumstance illustrating Mr. Carr's extreme modesty, that "a considerable time ago it was proposed that a subscription should be entered into, by his then pupils, to present Mr. Carr with a piece of plate. The plan had been proceeded with to a considerable extent, when it happened that Mr. Carr became acquainted with the intention, and he most strongly expressed his determination not to accept of such a testimony, giving this explanation, that we were all young and inexperienced in the world, and that, as he had not long discharged his duties as a schoolmaster, we had not had the opportunity of judging of the benefit which we might derive from his instructions." The first resolution was seconded by the *Rev. F. A. Faber*, who remarked, that, "Small as was the number educated at Durham school, there were at one time no less than four Fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge, who had been pupils of Mr. Carr." The next speaker was the *Rev. John Raine*, Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, who enlarged on Mr. Carr's talents and amiable

qualities in a very eloquent address. Speaking of his scientific pursuits, he remarked: "Those studies which in the University of Cambridge he had prosecuted so successfully, he did not abandon when he left it. There were few men who had had a more valuable and complete apparatus of mathematical instruments, few who were better practical astronomers, than Mr. Carr. He made no parade, no ostentatious display of his knowledge. But when he became warmed by conversation, when his eye brightened, and he began to lay his hand first on one and then on another of his instruments, and to point out their nature, construction, and use, with a dexterity and clearness pre-eminently his own, then you saw that you were in the company of one who loved science for its own sake—of one whose attainments were at once deep, varied, and accurate. To the kindred mixed sciences he was not less strongly attached than to astronomy; and his collections in these different departments will be preserved by his family as a precious memorial of him." It was then resolved, "That a monument be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Carr, by his pupils, in the cathedral church of Durham, in which his remains were interred; and that an engraving be procured of a faithful portrait in the possession of the family." It was afterwards mentioned that a design for the monument had been offered by Mr. Carr's intimate friends, Robert Surtees, esq. of Mainsforth, and the *Rev. James Raine*, whose antiquarian abilities were well known. We understand that it is also intended to establish a Carr Fellowship in the University of Durham, and to give annually a Carr medal.—Mr. Carr's elder brother, Thomas Carr, M.A. was a Fellow and Bursar of Trin. coll. Camb. In p. 472, line 7, for *Henry read Hendry*; l. 19, *Rev. John Raine*; l. 24, *Columbus Ingilby*, esq.

P. 475. The family of Vyner were erroneously stated to be benefited by the death of *Mrs. Chaplin*; they were not related.

P. 478. *Capt. Wm. W. Dowell* was formerly a member of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and lately Assistant Revenue Surveyor at Ratnagherry in the Concan. He died at sea, on the 28th of June, in his 37th year.

Part i. p. 465. *Francis John Browne*, esq. of Frampton, Dorset, has bequeathed the following legacies to charitable institutions: To the Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows and Children established in Dorsetshire, 500*l.*; to Salisbury Infirmary, 700*l.*; to Exeter Lunatic Asylum, 200*l.*; to Exeter Infirmary, 700*l.*; to Bath Hospital, 500*l.*

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